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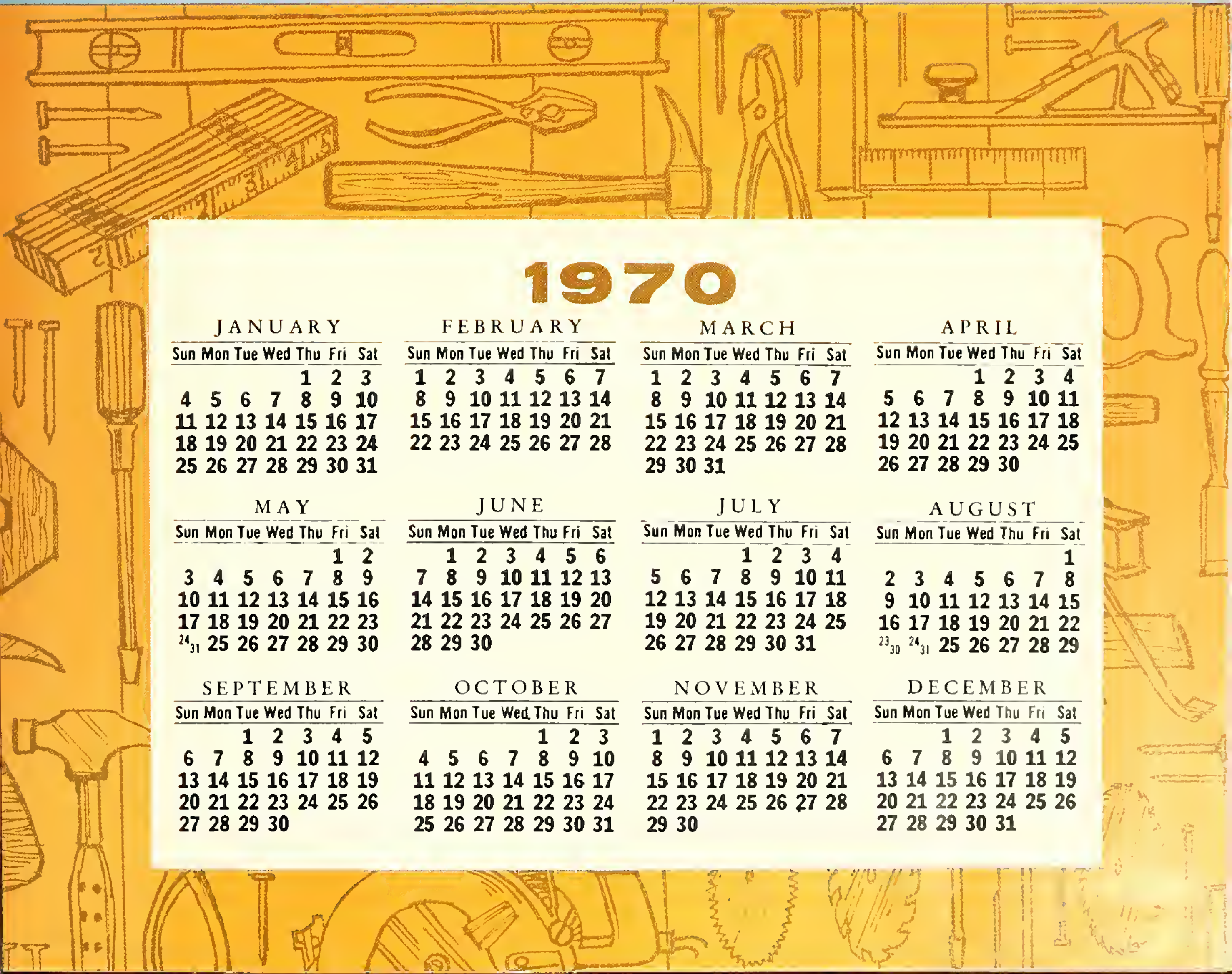
CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 1 JANUARY, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Nature's quick-change artist—snow—dazzles the eye, delights farmers, inspires poets, and unnerves suburbanites.

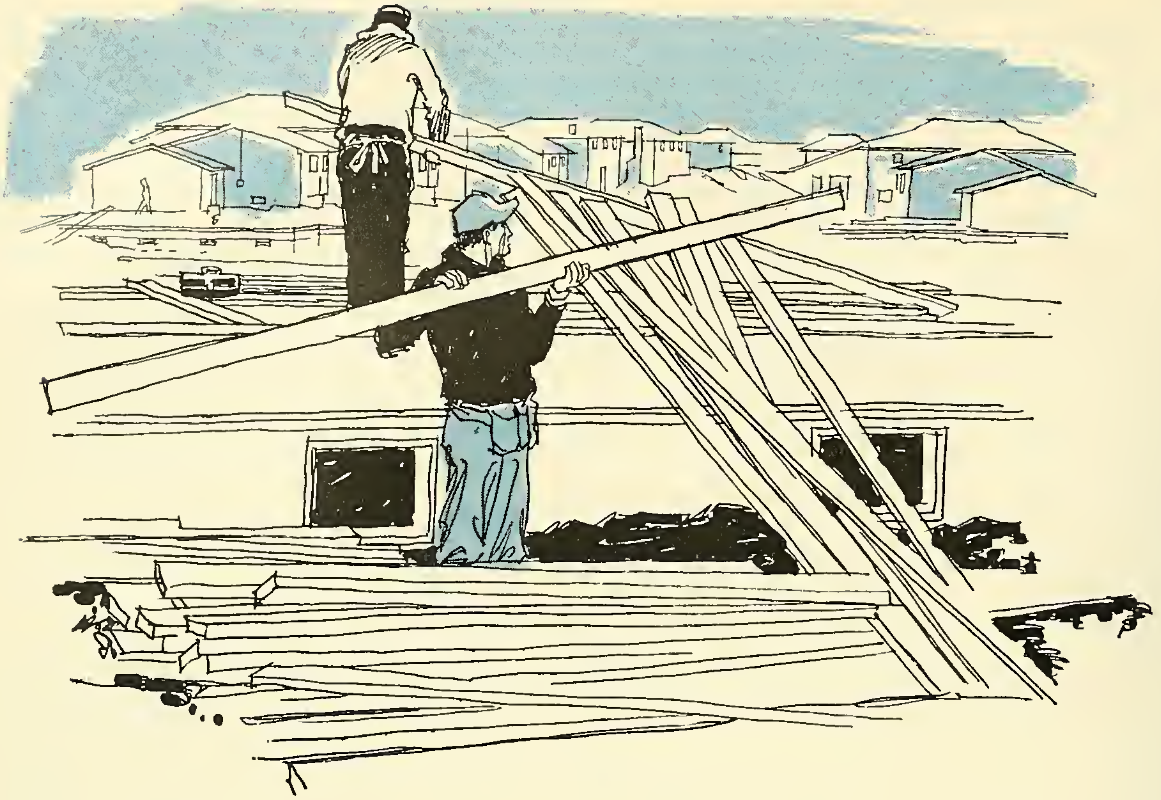
On a clear, crisp day, the jumbled ice crystals in new-fallen snow produce a dazzling light. Acting as prisms, the crystals bend light to produce all the colors of the spectrum. Since the crystals are mixed, the colored rays emerge from many sides and directions.

Every state, including Hawaii, gets some snow. In the agricultural West, a deep snowfall is like white gold. Snow provides water for irrigation, drinking, and power.

From January to May, snow surveyors trudge through white drifts piled high on high western mountains. They measure the snow's depth and moisture content to estimate the amount of water that will flow into valleys in spring and summer.

Snow measurements are regarded as an essential part of agricultural planning. For instance, farmers on a 70,000-acre tract in central Idaho saved an estimated $300,000 in two years by matching crop acreage to the expected water supply.

In the metropolitan East, however, a snowfall can be unbelievably expensive. Snow paralyzes traffic, disrupts communications, isolates suburbs, and closes schools. The great storms in January, 1966, cost one city — the Nation's Capital — almost a million dollars.



The Myth Of Housing Costs

BY NATHANIEL GOLDFINGER

Director of the AFL-CIO Department of Research

Reprinted from the AFL-CIO Federationist

■ In the next 30 years America's population is expected to grow by at least 80 million—equal to adding the present populations of England and France to the United States. And the overwhelming majority of these people will live in urban areas. Yet millions of Americans today are ill-housed and major portions of central cities are dilapidated or decaying areas.

The Housing Act of 1949 established a national housing goal of "a decent home and a suitable environment for every American family." But the government did not place major emphasis on meeting the nation's housing needs and for many low- and moderate-income families that goal was not fulfilled.

Nineteen years later, Congress adopted the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, to speed up the building and rehabilitation of housing through federal assistance and a variety of incentives to business. The Act's 10-year goal of 26 million additional dwelling units, including at least 6 million subsidized units for low- and moderate-income families, can be met only if there is a national commitment backed by effective government policies to achieve it.

But today, more than a year after the 1968 Act was adopted, there is little evidence of such government policies and measures. The clear-cut evidence, in terms of actual construction, is to the contrary.

To achieve 26 million additional dwelling units in 10 years—an average yearly rate of 2.6 million—the number of housing starts in 1969 should be moving up sharply from the 1.5 million units in 1968 toward 2 million. But the government's restrictive monetary and fiscal policies and the highest interest rates in 100 years are causing a sharp decline of residential construction rather than a sharp increase.

Between the winter months of 1968-69 and the past few months, the yearly rate of housing starts has dropped from 1.7 million dwelling units to 1.4 million. Housing starts are headed down, not up. Unemployment among construction workers is increasing.

The soaring trend of interest rates is pricing an increasing percentage of families out of the market for single family homes and new apartments. Skyrocketing interest rates have increased costs to home builders, prices and monthly payments to home buyers and rents to those who seek new apartments.

The economics department of the National Association of Home Builders reports that monthly payments on principal and interest on a 25-year mortgage with 20 percent down payment rose from $139.80 for a $25,000 house purchased in June 1968 to $156.96 for a similar home bought in mid-August 1969, as the result of soaring money costs. This is a rise of $17.16, or over 12 percent to be paid every month for 25 years.

While the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development speaks in general terms of the need to increase home building, the Federal Reserve, the Treasury Department and the White House are embarked on a severely restrictive economic policy that tightens the money supply, shoots interest rates upward and hits residential construction. The Administration's talk and actions have been in opposite directions.

America is actually moving backward in home building, while there is considerable talk of moving forward.

Some of this talk about moving ahead, towards meeting the nation's urgently needed housing goal, centers around the Department of Housing and Urban Development's "Operation Breakthrough." If we are to believe at least part of the sales pitch that surrounds it, "Operation Breakthrough" is soon going to result in a reduction, or considerably slower rise, in the price of residences, monthly payments on homes and rents on apartments. Such an objective is certainly a worthy one.

National attention has been focused on an effort to cut the costs of construction—material and labor costs—through radical changes in the technology and management of residential construction as a key to solving the housing problem. However, even if one or more radical technological breakthroughs are achieved in experimental stages in the next year or two, it would probably take another 5 to 10 years before these breakthroughs could be tested sufficiently through experience and consumer response.

There is an obvious time lag between radical technological changes in experimentation and significantly widespread application. If any radical technological breakthroughs are achieved, they will have little impact on America's ability to meet the 10-year housing goal established by congressional legislation in 1968.

What the present effort may actually achieve, after stripping it of the sales pitch, is much more mundane than the "breakthrough" title implies. If reasonably successful, it should be able to accelerate the continuing trend of the past 25 years towards pre-fab components, pre-fab units and modules—all of which would step up the trend toward reducing the on-site labor component of the price. It should be able to increase the use of new materials, such as plastics. It should help to attract some large firms into the business and improve the managerial efficiency of residential construction.

Wages Are Only 16% Of New Home Costs

Construction labor costs on a $21,200 three-bedroom house in this area run about $3,444—or 16 percent of the total a study by the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council revealed.

The study was conducted in cooperation with a Milwaukee building contractor in an effort to establish the facts on construction costs and refute charges that labor costs are responsible for the high price of housing, the council said.

Pres. John Zancanaro of the trades council said "the rising cost of materials, the soaring cost of land and particularly exorbitant interest rates have become the principal factors in the inflated prices of real estate today."

The $21,200 cost of the test home included the $5,000 price tag of a typical lot for such a house in the Milwaukee area.

Zancanaro said the number of manhours needed to complete the home by skilled union craftsmen totaled 506½ hours.

The findings shattered the widespread myth that labor is the major factor in the cost of home construction, Zancanaro observed. He said there appears to be a general misconception that labor costs account for more than 50 percent of the price of a new home.

Here is a breakdown of the construction labor costs:

Type of Work	**Manhours**	**Cost**
Excavating	4 hours	$ 25.00
Footings, base floor	17	101.69
Basement	36	239.52
Carpentry	217	1,422.40
Gutters and heating	20	138.20
Roofing	7	44.24
Electrical	32	213.12
Plumbing	42	301.14
Outside sewer	5½	32.72
Painting	72	454.07
Tile	6	37.80
Driveway, landscaping	48	277.20
(Social Security)	—	257.77
Total	506½	$3,444.37

All of these would result in some cost reductions, if—and it is a big if in the light of actual experience—if there is a large and expanding volume of construction. In fact, a large volume of home building would by itself provide some cost savings and unless a steady expansion of volume operations can be achieved, even the feasible aspects of this effort will remain largely unrealized.

However, we are told by the news media that labor costs are the chief problem in residential construction. Many people believe this myth and they also believe that trade unions are the major impediment to reduced housing costs, although only about 20 percent or less of residences are union built.

Following through on these views, public attention has been focused on a need to reduce on-site construction activities, particularly the on-site labor cost, by moving many of these building activities from the construction site to the factory. And the aim is to prevent such savings on on-site labor from being offset by increased costs of producing and transporting materials from the factories through the stepped-up use of new and less expensive materials.

But Dr. Michael Sumichrast, chief economist of the National Association of Home Builders, recently supplied the Joint Economic Committee of Congress with details on the costs of a single-family residence and the figures tell a vastly different story.

Dr. Sumichrast's figures show that between 1949 and 1969, on-site labor costs fell sharply from 33 percent of the price of a home to 18 percent—indicating a considerable shift to pre-fab factory operations and a rise in on-site productivity, as well as sharp increases in other costs.

While this shift from on-site labor to factory and materials activities was taking place, the cost of materials increased only slightly, from 36 percent of the price of a home to 38 percent. In those 20 years, the cost of the structure—everything excluding land, financing and profit—fell from 70 percent of the price in 1949 to 56 percent of the price in 1969:

Home Building Cost, 1949 and 1969

	1949	1969
Structure	70%	56%
On-site labor	33%	18%
Materials	36%	38%
Land	11%	21%
Overhead and profit	15%	13%
Financing	5%	10%
Average price	$9,780	$20,534

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and National Association of Home Builders Economic Department Congressional Record, October 29, 1969, pg. E9113.

The focus of attention therefore is on only 56 percent of the price of a single-family home — and on those costs, which have been either sharply declining or relatively stable components of the price. But there is little if any attention given to the sharply rising components of the price—land costs and financing costs which, in combination, rose from 16 percent of the price of a home in 1949 to 31 percent in 1969.

As an example, based on these figures, the on-site labor cost of a $20,000 house is $3,600. Let us assume that this cost is reduced 20 percent through the increased use of pre-fab, which brings the on-site labor cost down to $2,880. If the cost of materials can be held the same, despite the shift to pre-fab, and if land and interest rate costs and profits were all stable, the 20 percent cost-saving would reduce the price of the $20,000 house to $19,280. That is a saving, but hardly a "breakthrough."

Moreover, to the home buyer or renter, the actual saving in monthly payments or rent is much smaller than even that small amount. On this aspect of the issue, the report of the Kaiser Committee on Urban Housing, issued in December 1968, sheds some light. And the Kaiser Committee's cost breakdowns are reasonably close to those of the National Association of Home Builders. According to the Kaiser Committee's report, the on-site labor cost is 19 percent of the price of a single-family home and 22 percent of the price of an elevator apartment unit, while the materials cost is 36 percent of the price of a private home and 38 percent of an apartment unit.

According to the Kaiser Committee's report, debt retirement—on principal and interest—is only 53 percent of the monthly occupancy cost of a single-family home and merely 42 percent of the monthly rent of an elevator apartment unit. Other costs include such factors as taxes, utilities and maintenance.

According to these Kaiser Committee estimates, the price of the mortgage, and the interest payments on that price, amount to only about one-half of the monthly occupancy cost of a home or rent on an apartment. The on-site labor cost is approximately one-fifth of that amount, or only about 9 percent to 11 percent of these monthly occupancy costs to the home owner or renter, including the interest payments on the labor cost:

MONTHLY OCCUPANCY COSTS

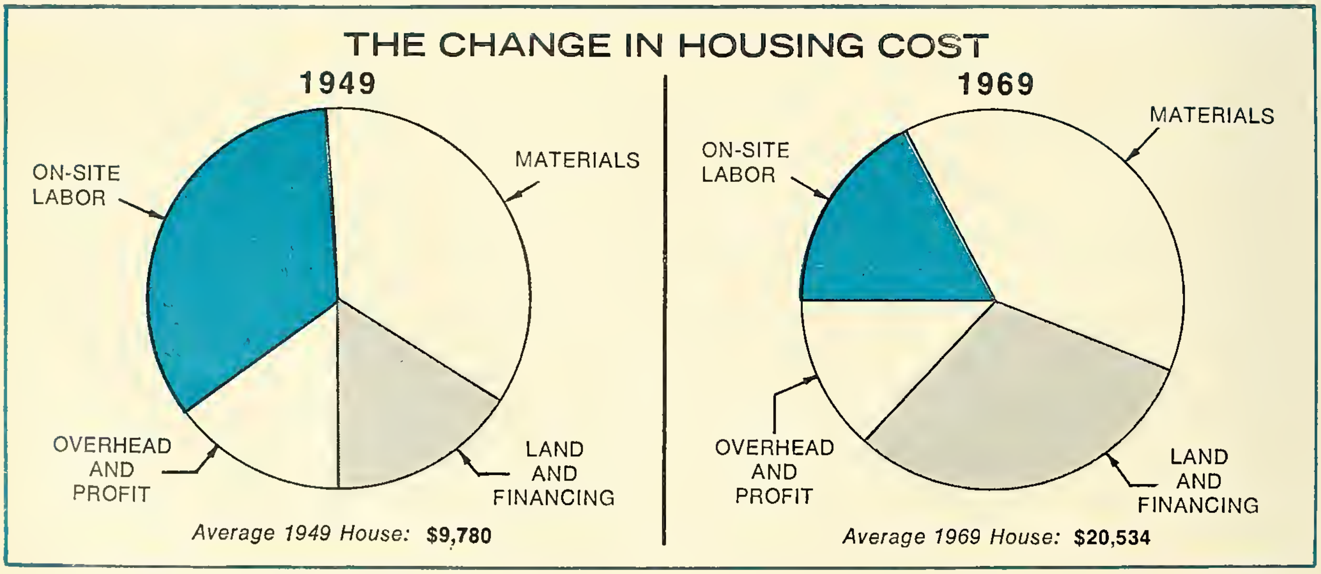
Rough Breakdown in Percent

	To Home Owner (Single Family Unit)	To Renter (Elevator Apartment Unit)
Debt retirement	53%	42%
Taxes	26%	14%
Utilities	16%	9%
Maintenance and repair	5%	6%
Administrative and similar costs	—	13%
Vacancies, bad debts, and profits	—	16%
Total	100%	100%

Source: McGraw-Hill Information Systems Technical Report. President's Committee on Urban Housing, December 1968.

Continued on Page 12

THE CHANGE IN HOUSING COST



Average 1949 House: **$9,780**

Average 1969 House: **$20,534**

Joiner apprentice of 1805 had to 'behave himself'

The joiner apprentice of 1805 was truly "in his master's service," judging by an early-day indenture agreement recently acquired by Louis Israel Martel, secretary-treasurer of the New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters.

Martel purchased the document recently at an antique show near his home town of Manchester. He made a copy of it for the director of the apprentice training program in his district and sent a second copy to the editor of *The Carpenter*.

Far different from the printed apprenticeship agreements of today, the indenture reproduced at right was, nevertheless, a binding and legal document and typical of craft-training arrangements in the nation's infancy. This is the text of the agreement:

This indenture witnesseth, that Nathaniel Graves, son of Joseph Graves late of Deerfield in the County of Rockingham and of New Hampshire deceased by and with this consent of his guardian, William Graves of Brintwood, in the County of Rockingham aforesaid, hath put and bound himself: and, by these presents, doth voluntarily put and bind himself apprentice to Edward Page of Deerfield aforesaid joiner to learn his art trade or mystery, and with his the said Edward Page after the manner of an apprentice to serve, from the day of the date hereof for and during the full term of three years and seven months and until the said Nathaniel arrives to twenty-one years of age. During all which term of time the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his servants keep, and lawful commands everywhere obey. He shall do no damage to his said master, he shall not waste his said master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit fornication, nor contract matrimony within said term; at cards and dice or any other unlawful game, he shall not play; he shall not absent himself by day or by night from his master's service without his leave nor haunt ale houses, taverns or play houses; but in all thing behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to

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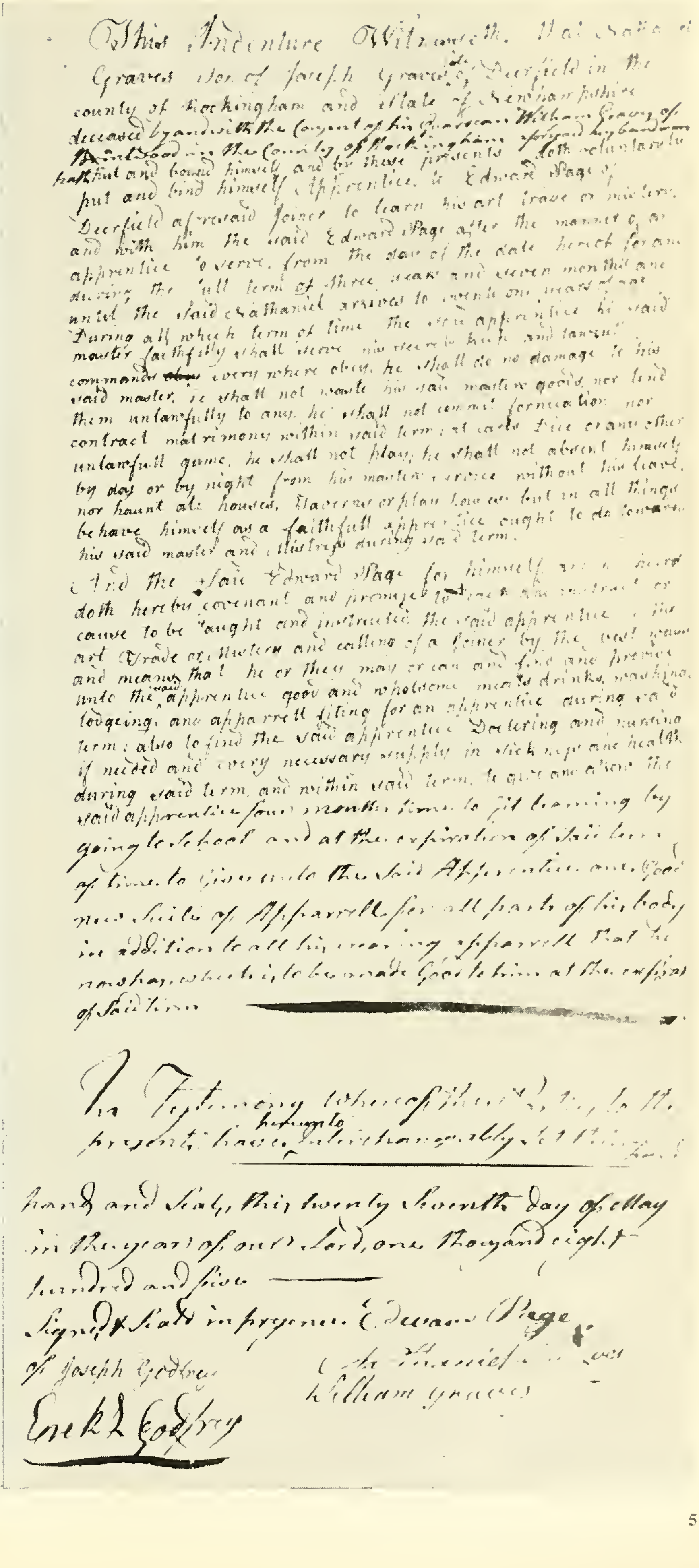
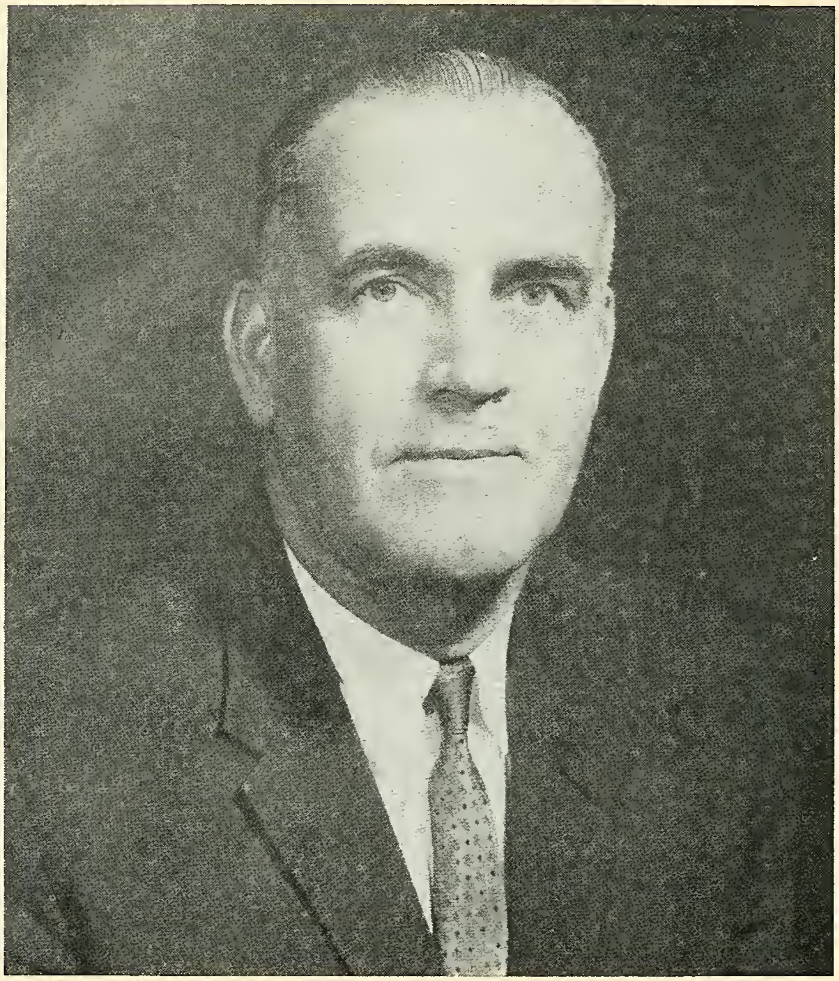




First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan Dies

■ Finlay C. Allan, the honored and highly-respected First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, passed away December 12, after a lingering illness brought on by a heart ailment.

He was 61 when he died, and his record of devoted service to the union spanned more than four decades. He served the labor movement and his community in a wide range of capacities. He will be sorely missed in the ranks of the Brotherhood.

A native of Scotland, First General Vice President Allan brought to his craft and his career the purposeful and forceful demeanor of his Scottish forebears.

An editorial in **The Building Tradesman,** of Detroit, Mich., a newspaper he helped to found many years ago, said of him: "He brought to the House of Labor a brand of personal integrity that may have been matched by some past leader, but it has never been excelled." As the newspaper added, he was a man of honor in all of his dealings both inside and outside the labor movement.

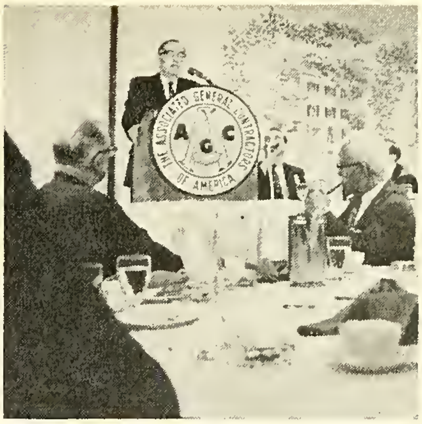
Hundreds of his fellow trade unionists and friends braved winter winds to join Mrs. Allan and her immediate family in a memorial service to him at Colesville Methodist Church in Silver Spring, Md., Monday, December 15. Expressions of sympathy, in lieu of flowers, were sent to the Montgomery County, Maryland, Heart Fund Memorial and to the Finlay C. Allan Memorial at the Colesville Church.

Brother Allan joined Carpenters Local 337 in Detroit in 1929 and was elected its financial secretary in 1938. Two years later the local union elected him business representative.

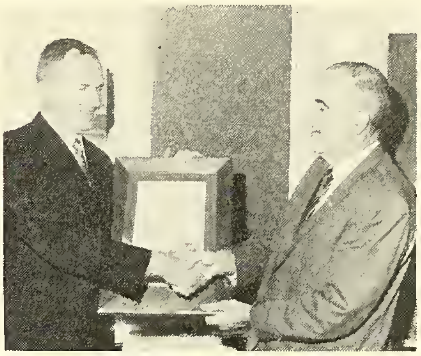
In 1941 he became secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council and six years later was elected secretary-manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council, covering Michigan's Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. During nine years in that position, he served on the Detroit Housing Commission, the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, the governor's St. Lawrence Seaway Commission, and the governor's Committee on Labor Legislation. During his tenure as secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council, membership more than tripled—from 3,000 in 1941 to 10,000 in 1947.

He was instrumental in the establishment of the United Fund, a civic health and welfare endeavor in his home city, and interested the building trades in playing a vital role in its functions.

Two of his official labor assignments took him abroad. In 1949 he represented the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department as a delegate to the International Labor Organization in Rome, and in 1953 he was a labor consultant to the Industrial Exhibition in Berlin.


THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA
AGC

First General Vice President Allan as he addressed a gathering in Washington, a year ago, sponsored by the Associated General Contractors. He told labor and management officials at that time that many so-called labor shortages could be overcome if answers to the problems of seasonality could be found.



The late First General Vice President as he received a proclamation from a Chicago official, last August, designating the week of the 1969 International Apprenticeship Contest as Carpenter Apprenticeship Week in the Windy City.

Brother Allan, center, as he presented trophies to the carpenter winner in the 1969 Apprenticeship Contest.

A staunch and dedicated unionist all of his life, Brother Allan went to Indianapolis, Ind., as a special assistant to General President Maurice Hutcheson in 1956. He became second general vice president in 1962 and was moved up to first general vice president in 1964 following the retirement of John R. Stevenson.

One of his constitutional duties as first general vice president was to head up the growing apprenticeship and training program of the International Union. He was truly a guiding force in this area, attending countless apprenticeship graduation ceremonies, participating in Federal, state and local gatherings designed to implement the manpower needs of the nation.

Since he became head of this program, the annual International Apprenticeship Contest has grown from a small annual contest on the West Coast to a truly International competition attracting state and provincial winners from throughout the United States and Canada.

Under his guidance, training courses for teaching journeymen additional skills were inaugurated. Job Corps Centers were made dynamic training grounds for disadvantaged youngsters interested in entering carpentry as a career.

In addition, he has directed the preparation of training materials, home study courses, and in other ways made the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America one of the most respected, forward looking unions in America today in the field of apprentice training.

Brother Allan is survived by his wife, Mary, and two sons, David A. of Burlington, N.C., and Bruce A. of Seabrook, Md.

The 1970 Censu

Much more is involved than counting noses

A family assists a U.S. census enumerator in completing a detailed questionnaire of the 1970 survey.

■ How do the citizens of Maine, Missouri or Mississippi—or any state—know how many Representatives they can send to the Congress of the United States? How does the school board of Elmwood, Pennsylvania, know where it must build new elementary schools? Junior high schools? Senior high schools? How does the Taeuber Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan, know where to locate its next supermarket? The Goldfield Construction Company of Atlanta, Georgia, its high-rise apartments?

The answers to such questions and to scores of other community queries are based on various facts about *people*—how many there are, how many are men, women, boys, girls, how old they are, in what geographical area they live, how many are homeowners, renters, how many live in houses, in apartments, what they do to earn their living, and many other people facts.

These people facts provide a reservoir of basic economic and social figures needed for the nation's use. They are made possible because American households reply to questions asked of them every ten years by the Bureau of the Census, a part of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The Nineteenth Decennial Census, to be taken on April 1, 1970, will ask population and housing questions of every American household. Most of these questions were asked in 1960, and many have been asked at each decennial census over the years. Such continuity, of course, provides long-term comparative information needed for the country, its states, counties, cities, and other divisions. It is this information which tells us where we've been, where we are, and where we're going in matters of population and housing.

"Every question asked in the 1970 census has a national purpose," says Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans. "Government programs for welfare, education, housing, veterans, senior citizens, minorities—and many others—depend on accurate counts of our people and how they live. Schools, businesses, our states, cities, and citizen groups all use census figures to plan their work and to measure our country's problems and progress."

Each household will receive a census form on March 28 and will be asked to answer all questions about members of the household and their housing. The number of questions to be answered, as an average, will be the smallest of any census in the past 100 years. Four out of five households will answer 23 questions, requiring about 15 minutes for a family of average size. One household in five will answer

Curiosity and concentration are in evidence as census forms are completed. All information is kept confidential; there have been no known exceptions to this principle.

Will Measure Our Problems and Progress

additional questions, requiring another 30 minutes.

In most large metropolitan areas, with about 60 percent of the total U.S. population, each census form will be accompanied by a brown envelope addressed to a Census Bureau office. This envelope, containing the form with all questions answered, should be mailed by April 1. In other parts of the U.S., families will be asked to fill out the form on April 1 but hold it until it is picked up by a census enumerator.

The census of population every 10 years is required by the Constitution to determine each State's representation in the House of Representatives. It also is used to apportion most State legislatures, city councils, and other governing bodies.

Census figures also are used to apportion several billion dollars annually in federal funds to state and local governments for support of education, health, welfare, employment, and other services. They are also used to guide many business decisions.

In filling out its census form, each family is asked to answer each question to the best of its ability. Estimates will be accepted if the precise answers are not known. Each question is to be answered by filling a small circle to create a black dot alongside the right answer.

Each family's answers will be held in strict confidence by the Census Bureau. They may not be shown to tax offices, police, regulatory agencies, or to any person outside the Census Bureau. Every census worker takes an oath of confidentiality and would be subject by law to a heavy fine and imprisonment if he violated the oath by disclosing information about any person or family. There have been no known cases of such violation.

In February, the Census Bureau will open about 400 temporary offices, each responsible for taking the census of 300,000 to 800,000 persons. About 185,000 temporary workers will be hired during the spring months to assemble questionnaires and to make sure that every household is included in the census. Most workers will earn about $2 an hour.

Preliminary counts of population in each town, city, and county will be reported in late spring as each of the 400 district offices completes its enumera-

From household head to telephone clerk to computer, a picture of our nation takes shape.

Focal point for census information is the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Suitland, Maryland, where census data is received, stored and correlated.

tion. Final results will be reported by the Census Bureau during the period August through October. Official population figures for all states, by law, must be reported to the President by December 1, 1970. Detailed statistics about characteristics of population and housing will be published during 1971 and 1972. Statistics will be reported for each state, county, city, town, metropolitan area, Congressional district, and, in the larger cities and their suburbs, for each census tract and city bloc. ■

Census Takers Often Encounter The Unexpected

Census takers walk in on births and deaths, family quarrels, and household emergencies. They find themselves helping housewives hang out the wash, changing babies' diapers, and joining bucket brigades to fight house fires. They are chased by dogs, goats, roosters, enraged bulls, and irate householders. They are invited to stay for dinner, to view the family album, and admire Sonny's collection of Indian arrowheads. They find themselves dealing with proposals of marriage and being kissed goodnight, along with the parents, by the children.

They make their rounds on foot, by car, horseback, outrigger canoe, airplane, helicopter, snowshoes, skis, snowcats, motorboat, rowboat, or whatever means of travel is available and necessary to reach every household.

They find people living in converted chicken houses, tin huts, old boxcars, caverns, packing crates, mine tunnels, barn lofts, and old street cars.

Most census takers enjoy the work and many have said they would not take anything for the experience. One said she would not take a million dollars for it, "I met all kinds of people. 99 percent very cooperative and helpful in every way possible."

●

Many a census taker has found that census taking is not *all* census taking. One found herself acting as midwife at an isolated farmhouse. There was no time to take the mother to the hospital; the baby was about to be born, so she took charge and delivered the infant. When asked what he would be named, the mother sighed, "He's the eight and the last. We'll name him Quitten."

●

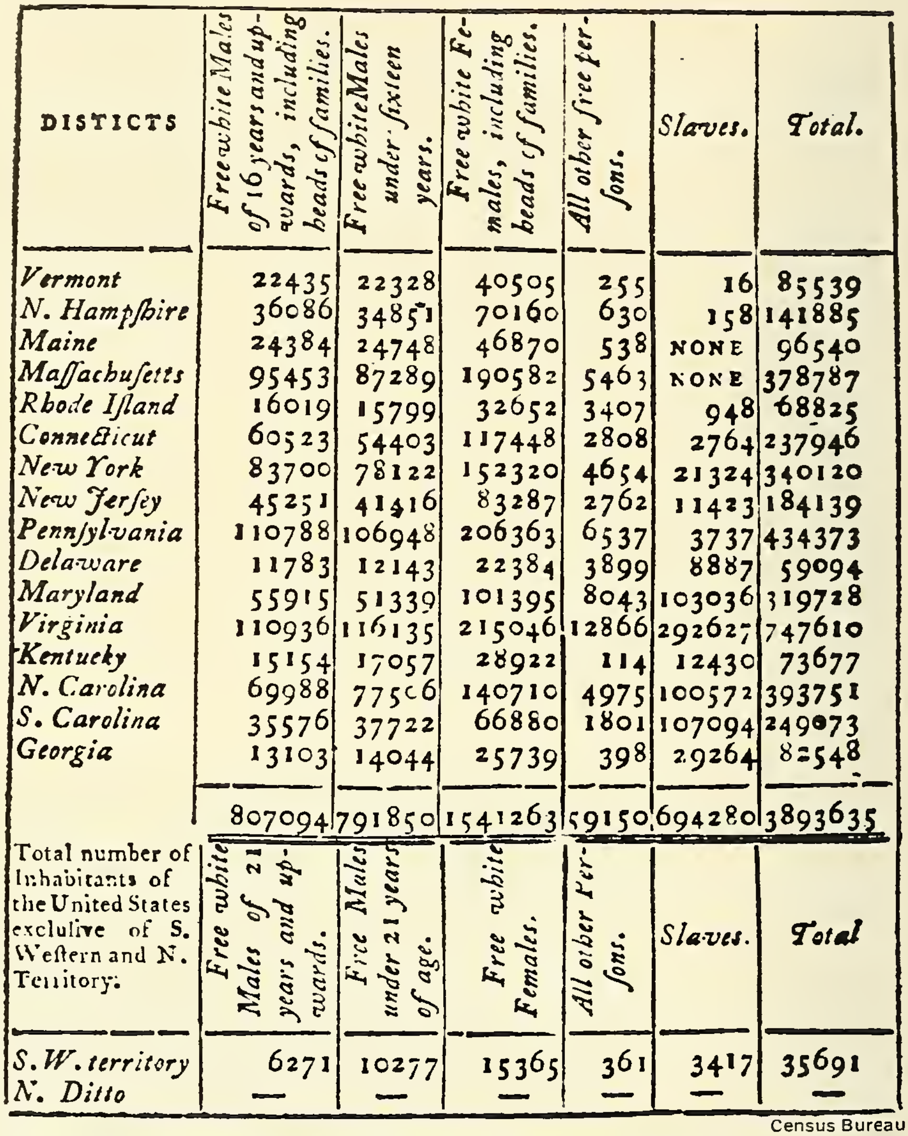
An elderly gentleman told the census taker that he had an invention that would cure any possible disease in a few days and he would sell it to her for a million dollars.

●

When asked how many children he had, the father of the neighborhood's largest family replied, "How many do you need to meet your quota?"

●

When asked if there was running water in the house, the woman replied, "No, but I'll be glad to turn it on and let it run for you if you want me to."



DISTICTS	Free white Males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white Males under ſixteen years.	Free white Females, including heads of families.	All other free perſons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22435	22328	40505	255	16	85539
N. Hampſhire	36086	34851	70160	630	158	141885
Maine	24384	24748	46870	538	NONE	96540
Maſſachuſetts	95453	87289	190582	5463	NONE	378787
Rhode Iſland	16019	15799	32652	3407	948	68825
Connecticut	60523	54403	117448	2808	2764	237946
New York	83700	78122	152320	4654	21324	340120
New Jerſey	45251	41416	83287	2762	11423	184139
Pennſylvania	110788	106948	206363	6537	3737	434373
Delaware	11783	12143	22384	3899	8887	59094
Maryland	55915	51339	101395	8043	103036	319728
Virginia	110936	116135	215046	12866	292627	747610
Kentucky	15154	17057	28922	114	12430	73677
N. Carolina	69988	77506	140710	4975	100572	393751
S. Carolina	35576	37722	66880	1801	107094	249073
Georgia	13103	14044	25739	398	29264	82548
	807094	791850	1541263	59150	694280	3893635

Total number of Inhabitants of the United States excluſive of S. Weſtern and N. Territory.	Free white Males of 21 years and upwards.	Free Males under 21 years of age.	Free white Females.	All other Perſons.	Slaves.	Total
S. W. territory	6271	10277	15365	361	3417	35691
N. Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—

Census Bureau

The original U.S. Census showed a population of almost 4 million; 179 years later this figure has passed the 200 million mark.

One family insisted that the census taker attach a family portrait to their census form.

●

The family raised pigeons which were allowed the run of the house. One member of the household was an evangelist who knelt in prayer while the pigeons flew around as the census taker interviewed the head of the house.

●

After repeated calls with no response at homes of elderly persons living alone, census takers usually make special efforts to find someone who can enter the house to investigate. Experiences in past censuses have often proven their concern was justified.

●

The persistence of a census taker led to the discovery of an elderly recluse who had been dead for over two weeks. After several unproductive trips to the shack, the census taker had called the police.

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The man's feeble voice asked the

Continued on Page 30

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

CHILD LABOR ABUSES—Federal wage-hour investigators found 11,273 children illegally employed during the 1969 fiscal year, some of them in hazardous occupations with high accident rates. The investigations, which reached only a small portion of establishments covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, turned up 10,024 under-age youngsters employed in non-farm establishments and 1,249 children illegally employed on farms. Of the non-farm group, 5,234 were 16- or 17-year-olds working at hazardous jobs where the minimum employment age is 18.

CREDIT CARD HEADACHES—Credit cards shouldn't be sent to people who haven't requested them, the AFL-CIO wrote a Senate Banking subcommittee. Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's support for a credit card regulation bill sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. It would restrict the conditions under which credit cards could be sent without having been requested. Biemiller also expressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for a provision of the Proxmire bill which would limit a credit card holder's liability for unauthorized use of his card to $50 and provide other safeguards.

CONSUMER MEETING—The Annual Consumer Assembly to be held in Washington, Jan. 14-16, will feature consumer spokesman Mrs. Bess Myerson Grant. Mrs. Grant, a former Miss America, is New York City's outspoken Commissioner of Consumer Affairs. Ralph Nader will be keynote speaker at the Assembly.

MORE JOB BANKS—The Department of Labor's national computerized job bank program will be expanded to 55 major cities in the current fiscal year instead of the 36 originally planned. Seven job banks are already in service in Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Hartford, Conn., and Washington, D.C. Another seven will soon be operational in Minneapolis, Atlanta, San Diego, Phoenix, Denver, Pittsburgh and Columbus, Ohio. Twenty-two more are in the planning stage and 16 additional cities have been designated for job bank operations. The job bank system uses a daily up-to-date computerized list of available jobs in a major metropolitan area in an effort to quickly place the disadvantaged or unemployed worker in the job opening. Job bank cities now in the planning stage are Anaheim, Calif., Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, San Bernardino, Oakland, San Jose and Tampa. The newly designated cities are Providence, Wilmington, Charleston, W.Va., Birmingham, Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock, Albuquerque, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Wichita, Omaha, Honolulu, San Antonio, Tacoma and San Juan, P.R. Three more cities will be named soon in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Eventually, the city Job Banks will become a part of a fully automated statewide job matching system such as those operating on an experimental level in Wisconsin, California, Utah and New York. Florida and Michigan have systems in the planning stage.

MYTH OF COSTS

Continued from Page 4

On the basis of these cost figures, a 20 percent cut in construction workers' wages—or a 20 percent increase in productivity — would reduce the monthly occupancy cost to the homeowner or renter by only about 2 percent. The Kaiser Committee says, "All on-site labor costs represent such a small percentage of monthly rents that a general reduction of 20 percent for all workmen would mean only a reduction in rent from $100 a month to $98 in a typical unit." And that includes the cost of the interest payments on the on-site labor cost.

While debt retirement of principal and interest is approximately only half of the monthly costs of a house or rent on an apartment, over one-half of the debt-retirement portion of those monthly payments is for interest charges, at recent interest rates. The price of the property, therefore, accounts for only about 20 to 25 percent of the monthly occupancy costs to the home owner or renter and, in turn, the on-site labor cost accounts for only about one-fifth of that amount.

Therefore, the actual on-site labor cost component of monthly occupancy costs—excluding interest payments on the labor cost—comes to only approximately 4 to 5 percent of those monthly costs of a homeowner or renter. A 20 percent increase in the wages of all on-site workers—or a 20 percent reduction of on-site labor through increased use of pre-fab—therefore directly involves only about $1 of each $100 of monthly rent or occupancy costs of a single-family home, when interest charges are excluded.

All of this adds up to some very clear facts: The major part of housing costs to the renter or homeowner is interest charges—the price of borrowed money to the developer, builder, landlord and homeowner. The on-site labor cost accounts for only a small part of the price of the property and a much smaller portion of monthly occupancy costs to the owner.

The on-site labor cost component of housing has been the victim of gross distortion, ignorance and anti-labor myths. The sole focus of public attention on on-site labor costs and labor-saving technology is largely based on a hoax. If the costs of housing are to be reduced—or if such rising costs to the consumer are to be slowed down —interest rates and land prices, as well as labor and material costs, have to be reduced or curbed and managerial efficiency has to be improved.

Anyone who focuses sole or major attention in the labor-cost component of housing costs—whether it be an Administration spokesman or college professor—is dodging the key issues of financing costs and land prices. Unless those costs are cut or curbed, it will be impossible to bring the consumers housing costs under some manageable control — regardless of the progress in pre-fab.

The building trade unions are cooperating with employers in the increased use of pre-fab and modules in residential construction. But substantial advances along those lines can do only little to curb the consumer's housing costs if soaring land prices and financing charges are not curtailed. And unless land and financing costs are curbed or reduced, it is unlikely that America can soon achieve the expanding volume of residential construction the country needs and which, in itself, would produce some cost saving.

Some people ask whether America has the material resources and manpower to attain the 10-year housing goal of 26 million dwelling units. The answer is decidedly yes. However, the needed national commitment, backed by effective government policies, has not been made.

In 1955, private and public new housing activities accounted for about 4.5 percent of the total national production. But in recent years, the dollar outlays for new residential construction have been not much greater than in 1955—despite increased prices —and such activities have declined to about 2.5 percent of the much greater gross national product.

In the coming years, total national production should rise by 4 to 4.5 percent per year, excluding price changes, if high levels of production and employment are to be maintained —and probably about 5.5 to 7 percent per year in current dollars. If home building activities rise as fast in the 1970s as total national production— in contrast to the sharp cyclical swings and relative stagnation since the mid-1950s—the volume of residential construction will increase, but not enough to attain 26 million additional dwelling units in 10 years.

To attain the 10-year housing goal, private and public outlays for residential construction will have to increase at a somewhat faster pace than the gross national product—to rise from about 2.5 percent of the GNP in recent years toward about 4.5 percent of a growing GNP in the seventh or eighth year.

This is not an unreasonable goal in terms of feasibility. Such proportion of national economic activities for residential construction was attained in the past, as in 1955, and it can be attained during the course of the 1970s. But its achievement requires changes in government policy.

One major needed change is for the federal government to shift from providing inducements and subsidies for business investment in plant and equipment to an emphasis on housing. Federal policy will have to substantially curb its variety of devices to encourage an increased share of total national production for business investment in plant and equipment, which has cut into the flow of available private savings for investment in home building—and which has also tended to increase the cost of borrowed money.

Rates of increase and levels of business outlays for plant and equipment have been unsustainable in recent years. If such rates of increase and levels of business investment are brought down to more moderate and sustainable levels, more private savings would be available for investment in new residential construction, which is the tailend of the money market.

It would ease the residential construction industry's losing competition for available funds with business-investment loans, which are considered the top choice in the money market. It would also eliminate or considerably reduce the sharp cyclical swings in home building, since it would provide a steadier flow of private savings into residential construction.

In addition, positive government encouragement of home building is needed. Pooled mortgage bonds, authorized by the 1968 Act, would be of assistance in attracting funds into housing. Additional encouragement is probably necessary—such as a federal requirement that a modest portion of pension and similar trust funds be invested in government-guaranteed residential mortgages for Internal Revenue Service approval.

Such measures should be accompanied by a general reduction of interest rates, an ample growth of the money supply and, if monetary restraint is necessary, a sheltering of residential construction from the ravages of tight money. The combination of such government policies is needed to provide

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New Softwood Lumber Standard Ends Controversy, Aids Consumers

Green lumber defined as lumber having moisture content in excess of 19 percent

■ As any journeyman carpenter knows, no two pieces of lumber are alike—in structure, grain, cut, or moisture content. Standards and grading systems are needed to bring uniformity to any lumber yard.

Almost 50 years ago, the American softwood lumber industry asked the U. S. Department of Commerce to help in establishing such standards, and, after some disagreement within the industry, the Department, in 1924, produced a voluntary standards program and labeled it Simplified Practice Recommendation (SPR)R-16.

It was a good start, but SPR 16 didn't entirely do the job, even after its last previous revision in 1953. It failed to relate lumber size to moisture content. Also, none of the Department of Commerce revisions ever came up with adequate provisions for enforcing the standards.

Down through the years, several U. S. Secretaries of Commerce have struggled with industry groups to establish standards, have watched as proposed standards either went down in defeat for lack of a supporting majority or wound up in court litigation which achieved the same result.

In 1953 the American Lumber Standards Committee, an impartial group, was established to seek a better and more-binding standard.

FTC Takes Action

Fifteen years later, in 1968, the Federal Trade Commission, an independent Federal agency, became concerned with "large areas of consumer deception" in lumber grading and called for the establishmment of trade trade regulations. The Secretary of Commerce at that time, C. R. Smith, praised FTC efforts. The American Lumber Standards Committee, too, took notice of the FTC action and adopted a resolution calling for mandatory grade marking of all common lumber produced under its supervision and authorized its legal counsel to cooperate with the FTC in developing an appropriate trade regulation.

The Department of Commerce at the time, however, was so discouraged by the failure of the industry to come up with satisfactory voluntary standards in more than 40 years that Secretary Smith announced in July, 1968, that the Department did not intend to recommend a revised standard. He said, in fact:

"The increased fragmentation and diversity of opinion within the softwood lumber industry demonstrates that progress toward a sound national standard and effective enforcement and inspection procedures through the executive solution proposed by the Commerce Department on August 21, 1967, is no longer practicable."

But all hope was not lost. In the ensuing months the terms of office of the members and alternates of the American Lumber Standards Committee were extended in the hope that something still might be accomplished.

Brotherhood Speaks

As the discussions on standards proceeded through the years, several representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of American emphasized the need for intelligent lumber standards. General Treasurer Peter Terzick has been a member of the American Lumber Standards Committee for a number of years and has tried to bring order out of the longstanding chaotic condition. We have represented the lumber and sawmill workers' interests—the men and women concerned with the prosperity and good name of the industry itself.

Somehow, in recent months, the momentum has built up and, as 1969 drew to a close, the American Lumber Standards Committee finally produced a standard which could be supported by 21 of its 22 voting members and which was approved by 87% of the producers, distributors and consumers of lumber.

On December 5, the Federal Register in Washington, D. C., published the first revised softwood lumber standard in 16 years—and the first really good standard in a half century. It goes into effect on March 1 and is, as Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, states, "an important step for the consumer of lumber."

The Secretary added: "The public interest required this truly national standard. Such a standard enhances the consumer's security in selecting the type of lumber to satisfy his needs."

The Secretary pointed out that the new standard does permit slight reductions in several sizes of lumber. However, it avoids the present situation where seasoned and unseasoned lumber start off with the same dimensions but wind up having different dimensions because of different shrinkage rates. The new standard takes account of the fact that lumber shrinks as it dries by requiring green lumber to be finished to a size sufficiently larger than dry lumber so that both will have the same dimensions after seasoning. The Secretary expressed the hope that the reduced sizes being permitted under the standard would increase the supply of lumber to meet consumer and other national needs.

"I am also hopeful that we will have widespread acceptance of an optional provision in the new standard which authorizes the machine grading of lumber," the Secretary said. Machine grading will enable consumers to know the precise characteristics of each piece of lumber being purchased.

Nomenclature Problem

Still to be worked out, the Secretary noted, is the continued use of nominal designations, such as 2x4, rather than actual lumber sizes. "I am concerned about this practice which has come about through common usage and I am pleased that the American Lumber Standards Committee, which has done a fine job in the revisions announced today, has agreed to focus its attention on the nomenclature problem."

The Committee has plans for a broad educational campaign designed to acquaint all consumers, including the do-it-yourself occasional purchaser,

Continued on page 14

LUMBER STANDARDS

Continued from Page 13

of the actual dimensions of "standard" lumber.

Secretary Stans offered the full cooperation of the Commerce Department to the Federal Trade Commission in the development of appropriate trade regulations which might be necessary to protect consumers from the misgrading of lumber.

About five months ago the National Bureau of Standards, responsible for implementing the Department's Voluntary Product Standards progam, requested the Bureau of the Census to conduct a statistical survey to determine the acceptability of the revision.

The Census Bureau report indicates that the revision is acceptable to 87 percent of the producers, distributors, and users-consumers of softwood lumber. Under the Department's procedures, an average acceptace of not less than 75 percent is required before a standard may be published.

The new softwood lumber standard will be identified as Voluntary Product Standard 20-70, "American Softwood Lumber Standard." It will become fully effective on March 1, 1970. No lumber will be graded under the existing Standard (SPR 16-53) after that date.

SHOP TALK
DEAR MR. BUSINESSMAN: WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF MY UNION WAGES THIS PURCHASE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE!
$
©EATON 1958
SALE

JUST A REMINDER.

Do-It-Yourself Tax Packet Helps Claims To Benefits

The Internal Revenue Service is determined to make paying taxes for all union members as pleasant as possible. Here is a news release that informs, instructs and makes sure that you claim all the benefits that are coming to you.

IRS has some good news and some bad news for union members this year.

First the bad news: You still must pay your income tax.

Now for the good news: Internal Revenue has developed a new income tax form to help make filling out your return a little easier.

New Form 1040

The new Form 1040, the product of long and thorough study, replaces both the old Form 1040 and the old card Form 1040A.

The new 1040 combines the best features of both forms it replaces. It is a one-page basic form that every taxpayer will file, but separate pages may be added to let every taxpayer take advantage of all allowable deductions, credits, and exclusions.

The IRS estimates that 31 million taxpayers will need only the one-page basic form, while another 22 million will need to attach only one additional page. Thus, over two-thirds of the 77 million returns due to be filed for 1969 will require only one or two pages.

The new 1040 package, which all wage earners will receive this year, looks quite a bit different from the little card that many taxpayers have been receiving for years. For the taxpayer's convenience and ease in filing, the package includes the proper pages to attach if he wishes to itemize deductions as well as those he may need to report dividends or interest, pensions or annuities and other income.

The back of the new 1040 carries detailed instructions and offers extra space for the taxpayer to list additional dependents or to explain a missing W-2.

The redesigned format also makes it possible for the taxpayer to deal only with applicable items. For example, itemized deductions no longer appear on the same page as dividend and interest income but on a separate sheet with twice as much space as before.

The new 1040 package also includes a worksheet that most taxpayers will not need to file, tax rates and tables, and optional state sales tax deduction tables.

Broad Advantages

For union members, the new Form 1040 offers the broad advantages of eliminating the troublesome choice of forms and responding to the individual needs of both large and small taxpayers.

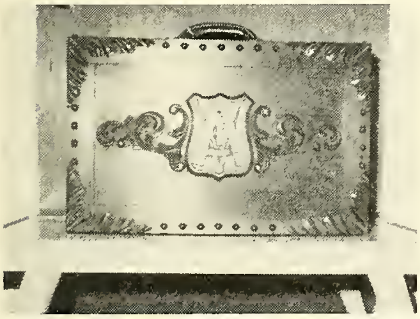
In short, the Internal Revenue Service has designed the new 1040 package for more convenient use. Having to pay income tax may still be bad news, but filling out a return that can be tailored to help you take advantage of every allowable tax benefit should be good news to every union member. (PAI)

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Indiana Local Recalls Member's Craft and Devotion

A display in the hall of Carpenters Local 274, Vincennes, Ind., and a carefully-tended headstone in a nearby cemetary bear witness to the affection and respect with which A. C. Pennington is remembered by his local, many of whose members never knew him personally.

The display includes a beautifully hand-tooled suitcase, evidence of his imagination and patience as a craftsman, and his framed last will and testament, written in 1919, leaving all his possessions, aside from funeral costs and a few small personal legacies (nine dollars and a watch among four friends), to the "Carpenters Union No. 274," which he also named as executor of his estate. W. F. Christian, recording secretary of the local, points out that a reading of the will "makes you see what a dedicated man he was." It also shows some interesting aspects of the social changes of the past half century; Pennington asks that his funeral be held on a Sunday, if possible, "so that Brothers could attend without loss of time or putting their employers to any inconveniance." Christian goes on to say that Local 274 "is very proud to have had him for a member."



Carpenter's Local 274, Vincennes, Ind., is proud of the handiwork of one of its departed members. It displays this leather case in its headquarters.

Wisconsin Local Celebrates 70th Year

Carpenter's Local 314 ...WELCOMES YOU TO THE
70th ANNIVERSARY PARTY
& EXTENDS BEST WISHES to the Wis. State Council on their 50th Anniversary

Finlay Allan, the late First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as he addressed members and guests of Local 314, Madison, Wisc., and of the state council.

Carpenters Local 314, Madison, Wisconsin, celebrated its 70th anniversary, last year, in conjunction with a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Wisconsin State Council. A total of 1725 delegates and guests were welcomed by John Faust, president of Local 314, and Ronald Stadler, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

The main speaker at the banquet was the late First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan.

Building Dedication Unfinished Business

At a recent dedication ceremony for their new meeting hall, members of Carpenters Local 981, Petaluma, Calif., were reminded that the completion of a new building marked only one step in the continuing "unfinished business" of the local's aspirations and fellowship. The beginnings of the local were affectionately recalled: ". . . They were a hardy breed of men to whom the union cause was a sacred crusade, a labor of love the pay for which was more often than not a lump on the head. . . ." President Gene Girard led the dedication ceremony meeting.

DON'T BUY GE

●

SUPPORT THE 150,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

SURFING CHAMP

Geri Algaw, a comely member of Local 530, Los Angeles, Calif., shown last month in our Journal article on Revell model-kit workers, is shown above, exhibiting the poise which has won her many surfing trophies in West Coast competition. Miss Algaw works along Revell packaging lines.

Brotherhood Members and Their Families Are Urged to Support GE Strike and Boycott

GE strikers are "completely fed up with the General Electric Company and its style" of arrogant bargaining, AFL-CIO Vice President James A. Suffridge told a recent Atlanta, Ga., labor rally which pledged to back the 150,000 strikers to victory. Brotherhood Local Bus'ness Representative Billy Henderson, seated at right on the platform, and AFL-CIO Regional Director Oliver W. Singleton, left, represented the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee at the gagthering.

Economists Give Warnings of Sharp Recessions Next Year

Are we or are we not in for a sharp recession this year?

Opinions vary, but there are at least two economists who are now giving support to what the AFL-CIO Executive Council said last August when it said that "the risk of recession grows daily" as a result of soaring interest rates and tight money.

Economists at the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor have just come out with a report saying that consumer attitudes are continuing to "deteriorate" for the third successive quarter and are now close to the low point that was reached before the 1957-58 recession.

Unless there is good news on a number of fronts in such areas as inflation, the war in Vietnam or tax relief. the economists predict "a decline in consumer demand for cars and other durables, leisure-time pursuits and other optional goods and services".

As compared with a Consumer Sentiment Index of 100, the index fell to 79.7 in the fourth quarter of 1969, a sharp drop from the 95.1 recorded at the beginning of the year. Some 52 percent of the 1,500 families interviewed expect higher unemployment against 20 percent a year ago while 40 percent expect a recession as compared with 26 percent a year ago.

From New York has come a warning that there will be a sharp recession next year unless the Federal Reserve Board eases its tight money policy. Dr. Milton Friedman, economist of the University of Chicago, however, told a conference in Chicago that there was a good chance that the Federal Reserve might change its policies and relax its credit restrictions before long.

"The logic of the situation calls for immediate relaxation of monetary restraints," he said. (PAI)

Construction Trades Ease Housing Crisis

Building trades unions are committed to helping low-income families obtain adequate housing and also to advancing modern home building techniques, an article in the 1969 Housing Yearbook points out.

The writer, Boris Shishkin, is secretary of the AFL-CIO housing committee and a director of the National Housing Conference, publisher of the yearbook.

The record, Shishkin declares, shows that the building trades were a "prime mover" in helping secure low-rent public housing 35 years ago and have since backed "every policy and plan to enhance the housing opportunities for the less fortunate."

Noting that AFL-CIO affiliates were sponsoring some 230 housing projects for low-income families by mid-1969, Shishkin adds, "National and international unions in the building trades and local building trades councils have played a prominent part in sponsoring such projects."

Regarding new construction techniques, Shishkin cites numerous examples of building trades unions and councils entering into agreements covering prefabricated housing.

He also cites a 1967 survey of prefabrication made by Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, O., which was financed by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to help unions develop "informed and reasonable approaches to problems raised by this new technology."

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Always look for the union label and union shop card where you're shopping.

Building Trades Panel Resumes Disputes Plan

The National Joint Board of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Participating Contractors Employers' Associations announced it will resume processing jurisdictional disputes.

In a joint statement by the labor and employer organizations, it was noted that negotiations will begin soon on improvements in the procedural rules under which the board operates. Deadline for the talks was set for Feb. 28 under an interim agreement.

William J. Cour will continue as chairman of the National Joint Board and Richard J. Mitchell as chairman of the appeals board.

Labor representatives on the joint board are Frank X. Hanley of the Operating Engineers, Maurice Francher of the Laborers, James J. O'Toole of the Sheet Metal Workers and Robert A. Georgine of the Lathers.

The appeals board representatives from labor are William Sidell of the Carpenters, John L. McCarthy of the Iron Workers, Andrew B. Haas of the Asbestos Workers and William T. Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

HELLO, DOLLY!—Dorothy Lundblad, above, wife of Edward N. Lundblad, Local 19, Detroit, Mich., prepared and dressed 100 dolls for the underprivileged children of her city, last Christmas. They were distributed by the Goodfellows organization of Dearborn Heights. Though she holds down a union job herself, as a member of Laundry and Linen Drivers Local 285, she managed to complete the doll-outfitting task over several months of shopping for cloth remnants and accessories. This was not her first time at the doll-dressing chore. She estimates that she has dressed more than 200 to date.

ARMY TWIST — Continuing excellence makes for continuing recognition — or such is the experience of Specialist Five Robert W. Twist of 52d Engineer Battalion, Fort Carson, Colo., and a member of Local 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specialist Five Robert W. Twist, 52d Engineer Battalion, is promoted by Maj. Gen. Roland M. Gleszer, left, commander of 5th Infantry Division and Fort Carson, and Capt. Richard Whelan, the general's senior aide.

Twist has been selected three times as honorary enlisted aide for the day to Maj. Gen. Roland M. Gleszer.

Reaching enlisted aide status is not easy. Soldiers are first selected colonels' aides, generally on the basis of appearance and attitude.

Then one of the colonels' aides goes on to be the general's aide, following a personal interview to determine each contestant's knowledge of current events and military matters, attitudes and interests.

A heavy construction carpenter in the Army, Twist was a union carpenter in civilian life. The 23-year-old Philadelphia native hopes to attend a trade college—he mentioned such a school in El Paso, Tex.—to study carpentry when he leaves the service.

Continued on Page 18

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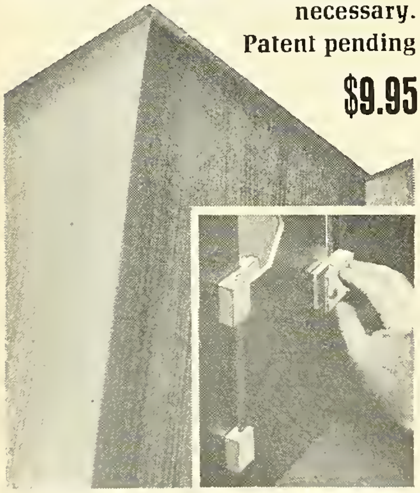

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We Congratulate

Continued from Page 17

SCHOLARSHIP—Irving R. Hennings, Jr., 22, of 3606 N. 36th Street, Milwaukee, Wisc., a member of Local 264, Milwaukee, and a freshman at Stout State University, has received a $1,200 scholarship from the Wisconsin State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its affiliated local unions and district councils. At the presentation were William J. Micheels, university president, seated, and union officials, Chester C. Hansen, secretary-treasurer, and Ronald Stadler, president. Hennings' selection by the union for the scholarship was based on his work, union and school record as an apprentice carpenter and on an oral and written examination, conducted at the Madison Area Technical College under the supervision of the state council officers and representatives of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Technical and Adult Education. This state council scholarship award has been in existence for twenty-three years.

Micheels, Hansen, Stodler, and Hennings

MODERN ROBIN HOOD—Emil Lehan of Monroeville, Pa., left, below, a union carpenter in the Pittsburgh area, is also a champion archer. He has won state and national championships in field archery during the past two years. Lehan is a compact 200-pounder who stands 5'11" and pulls a strong bow. He says his avocation takes much patience.

"The guy with the best nerves wins," he says, "and I'm nervous, so you can imagine how the others feel."

Nevertheless, he has two mantels loaded with trophies.

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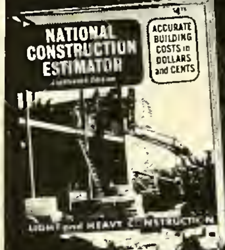
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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

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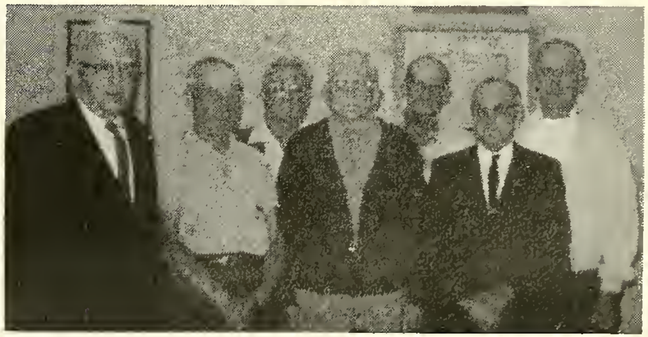

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(1) SAINT PAUL, MINN. — Twelve members of Millwright Local No. 548 received their 25-year membership pins recently. From left to right, in the first row: Reuben Salmon, Peter Baatz, Hartley Alexander, John Jones, and Al Ryman. Second row, left to right: Orville Hecht, Earl Stone, Harold Kuchenbacker, Pearley Egge, Carl Hemicke, Carl Borton and Henry Hein.

(2) BREMERTON, WASH.—On Thursday, October 16, Hal Morton, General Office Representative, presented Oscar E. Peterson, Carpenters Local No. 1597, Bremerton, Wash., with his 50 year membership pin.

The following members were presented 25 year membership pins by Morton: Marion V. Allison, Royal J. Hayes, William T. Fowler, William T. Klaus, Wilfred L. Kluver, Thomas Kralicek, Alfred A. Noffsinger, Harold C. Sunderlin and Robert L. Workman. Shown in the picture, from left to right: William T. Fowler, William T. Klaus, Oscar E. Peterson, Hal Morton, Harold C. Sunderlin and Marion V. Allison.

(3) KANKAKEE, ILL.—25-year pins have been presented to: Al Leverenz, Joe Gulczynski, Robert Heyduck, Al Hyrup, Waldo Grisby, Elmer Johnson, and Harold Jensen.

(4) LUBBOCK, TEX.—Local 1884 recently presented pins to its senior members. Membership pins were presented to the following: Front row, seated: D. C. Cannon, 30 yrs.; George Best, 30 yrs.; Joe Davidson, 35 yrs.; Gordon Higgins, 35 yrs.; Herman Bruckner, 50 yrs., and J. C. McClellan, 30 yrs. Back row, standing: General Represenative Ben Collins; J. H. Parnell, 30 yrs.; Oris Cecil, 25 yrs.; George Austin, 25 yrs.; Jim Fulkerson, 25 yrs.; G. T. McMahon, 25 yrs.; Fred Mize, 25 yrs.; Paul Ward, 25 yrs., and J. R. Winfield, 25 yrs.

Those receiving pins but not in attendance were: A. W. Bishop, 25 yrs.; L. L. Dale, 25 yrs.; L. M. Ferrell, 25 yrs.; J. B. Flournoy, 25 yrs.; R. A. Glisson, Sr., 25 yrs.; Hugh W. Griffin, 25 yrs.; O. A. Hardin, 25 yrs.; R. I. Roberts, 25 yrs.; J. D. Steele, 25 yrs.; W. W. Taylor, 25 yrs.; E. D. Brooks, 30 yrs.; Norval Butcher, 30 yrs.; Ed Denike, 30 yrs., Claude Martin, 35 yrs.; J. A. Martin, 35 yrs.; Walter Davies, 45 yrs., and R. B. Smith, 45 yrs.

(5) LINCOLN, NEB.—Local 1055 recently honored its old timers with 25-years or more of service. They included, Front row, left to right: Lorenz Elmshouser, 28 years; Lloyd Whitney, 27 years; Gustav Erickson, 27 years; Albert Swartz, 26 years; Frank Cookus, 30 years;

Arnold Johnson, 27 years; Joseph P. Schneider, 30 years; A. A. Worster, 27 years.

Second row: George R. Patterson, 27 years; L. E. Frey, 28 years; Elmo Elder, 27 years; Arnold Boettcher, 28 years; R. H. Heusser, 46 years; Arthur Schwab, 27 years; Roy R. Hodgkinson, 27 years; John Schlaphoff, 26 years; John Sloup, 28 years; Ed F. Baney, 27 years.

Third Row: Peter Terzick, General Treasurer; DeLos O. Morey, 25 years; John C. Snyder, 27 years; A. J. Hoelk, 27 years; Jacob Jacobs, 26 years.

Fourth row: Lee Mullinix, 27 years; W. H. Aylwin, 28 years; John Williams, 27 years; Charles Carroll, 28 years; Glen Ferry, 28 years.

Fifth row: Harold Berkheim, 27 years; Edward Regelean, 26 years; Marc E. Butterfield, 28 years; Wesley Lampshire, 26 years; Forest Sanders, 25 years; Ira H. Barclay, 27 years. Present but not pictured was James Krajicek, now deceased.

5

(6) CHICAGO, ILL.—Members and officers of Millmen's Local 1367, recently presented two of their number with gold pins, in commemoration of their having fulfilled 50 years membership in the United Brotherhood. Shown in the picture are from left, Vice President Helge Nelson, Honorees Edward Hansen and Berger Winquist, President Lars Hommeland, who officiated in the presentation ,and Recording Secretary Ray Hansen. Treasurer Wilbur Anderson is at rear.

Following the ceremony attended by a sizeable part of the membership, refreshments were served.

6

(7) TRENTON, N.J.—At a recent meeting of Local 31 President Richard Moore, left, presented a 60-year pin to William Froehlick.

(8) SAN MATEO, Calif.—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Local 162 a dinner honoring old timers was held at the San Mateo Elks Club. More than 300 members and guests assembled to see old timers presented the membership service pins. Gold Life membership cards were presented by GEB Member Charles Nichols.

Participants in San Mateo festivities shown in the picture, included, from left, Nels Krieberg, 40-year member; James Stevenson, 60-year member; E. Hansen, 55-year member; Earl Honerlah, business representative; Sam Gray, 55-year member; Charles Nichols, 8th District Representative; Joe Cambiano, 66-year member; Tony Varady, 60-year member; James Curry, 45-year member; and Sam Shannon, financial secretary.

Other veteran members honored and the dates of their initiation include:

Axel Larson, 1916; Hans Lindberg, 1917; Adolph Carlson, 1923; James G. Curry, 1923; S. H. Kriess, 1922; Robert Patterson, 1922; James D. Warren, 1921; E. R. Chenier, 1927; Peter Christiansen, 1925; W. O. Christianson, 1927; Allan C. Cole, 1927; Ralph Di Renzo, 1926; Vic Enberg, 1925; Wm. O. Johnson, 1926; Nels Krieberg, 1925; Algot Nelson, 1927; Fred J. Ramsey, 1927; Olaf Skreden, 1929; Robert J. Young, 1927; A. V. Anderson, 1934; Nick Borota, 1933; Ray Boulton, 1934; Andrew Cattich, 1934; J. V. Cattich, 1934; E. A. Erickson, 1934; A. J. Espiasse, 1934; Joe Gonslaves, 1934; Art Harms, 1930; Villy Hermanson, 1933; K. Henry Johnson, 1933; Chas. Kase, 1934; N. F. Kriess, 1934; Walt Maxon, 1934; James McBride, 1934; Robert Mullin, Sr., 1931; Odus Odell, 1934; U. S. Simonds, 1934; John Slomp, 1933; Fred B. Smith, 1934; Geo. F. Ward, 1934; Peter Weibe, 1933;

7

M. E. Abbott, 1936; C. O. Almgren, 1936; Oscar Anderson, 1936; C. W. Arseneaux, 1936; Henry Baer, 1936; Leo-Baker, 1938; H. Barrusch, 1937; Gino Basadella, 1938; Fred Berkan, 1936; Ralph Beutler, 1936; Ervin Borchers, 1937; John Botman, 1935; Ed Bou, 1936; Sam Branzburg, 1939; Andy Broderick, 1936; W. F. Broeder, 1936; R. P. Burson, 1935; Angus Burton, 1939; R. B. Caldwell, 1936; P. S. Carlsen, 1937; Frank Cary, 1936; James Chestnut, 1935; Vito Continolo, 1936; L. G. Cook, 1936; Allen Cooper, 1936; Frank Coruccini, 1938; B. F. Crow, 1938; Alvin Cunha, 1937; R. Delucchi, 1936; Frank De Negri, 1935; Ed Doherty, 1936;

Keith Douglas, 1936; Carmelo, Draga, 1936; H. Eastman, 1938; A. H. Eikerenkotter, 1936; Ted Ericksen, 1935; Ivar Fallstrom, 1937; A. Favalessa, 1937; A. Fernandez, 1936; Milton Finlof, 1939; Henry Freeman, 1938; Carl Frey, 1938; Peter Garelli, 1936; Al Gonsalves, 1936; Chester Grove, 1938; J. L. Gunn, 1939; George Gustafson, 1935; Ray Hall, 1937; Nels Hansen, 1937; Larry Harger, 1936; Silas Hays, 1937; Phil Heglin, 1939; Ed Holsher, 1936; E. W. Honerlah, 1937; J. K. Hopkirk, 1937; Joe Huber, 1936; Viggo Jensen, 1935; Wm. B. Johnson, 1935; Rene Johnston, 1937; Richard Jordan, 1936; Fred Klarenback, 1938; Carl Klingborg, 1936;

M. E. Koch, 1936; Joe Kohler, 1936; J. W. Kristjansen, 1938; E. La Rosa, 1937; Henning Larson, 1936; Elvin Larvick, 1937; Hans Larvick, 1936; Douglass Leadley, 1937; Jerry Leontie, 1936; Emil Lohmae, 1936; W. F. MacKenzie, 1938; Harold Magnuson, 1937; L. C. Mangini, 1937; Louie Mantoani, 1936; Gustav Marki, 1936; G. R. Martin, 1936; M. Matulich, 1935; A. D. McIntyre, 1936; P. J. McLeod, 1936; Otto Naehle, 1937; Albert Nelson, 1938; Olaf Nelson, 1936; A. J. Niederberger, 1937; Walter Norbut, 1937; Stan Norby, 1937; Ivar Nordstrom, 1936; James Norman, 1937; Al Oates, Sr., 1937; Jack Ohlson, 1937; August Pacheco, 1937; Henry Paulson, 1935;

Emil Peruch, 1937; C. H. Peterson, 1936; W. J. Pezzola, 1935; Mike Phillips, 1938; James Ragni, 1939; Ed Rowley, 1936; Pete Rudometkin, 1936; Clayton Ruhl, Sr., 1935; Eugene Russell, 1937; Carl Sandberg, 1938; Paul Schaeffer, 1937; C. R. Schreckengast, 1938; C. F. Schuetz, 1936; Felix Schwenderlauf, 1937; C. J. Sjostrom, 1935; L. W. Stevenson, 1936; Karl Storheim, 1937; Edwin Sundquist, 1937; Oscar Thelander, 1936; E. A. Townsend, 1936; R. C. Turner, 1938; Richard Upschulte, 1935; D. J. Urrerre, 1939; Helgo Utne, 1936; Glen Vallance, 1937; Wm. A. Wacker, 1938; Peter Wade, 1937; B. Wiklander, 1935; Carl Wischhusen, 1935; John Wright, 1936; Art Zeck, 1935;

Lowell Abbott, 1944; George Alt, 1942; James Alterie, 1943; Ivan Anderson, 1941; Wally Anderson, 1941; Hadley Argo, 1943; Al Barsuglia, 1942; Karl Bauman, 1943; Emil Bazzini, 1941; Ed Beyers, 1942; H. J. Bienert, 1941; Tom Black, 1940; C. P. Blankenship, 1940; Al Boitano, 1942; H. Bradford, 1943; George Brown, 1941; Angelo Cardelli, 1940; Bob Chamberlain, 1941; Edwin A. Clark, 1943; John H. Clifford, 1942; R. D. Cooper, 1940; Darl Davidson, 1942; Jesse Davis, 1942; Wm. T. Davis, 1941; I. S. Diougo, 1943; Al Draga, 1940; H. C. Dunlap, 1942; Joe Emory, 1944; Harry Finlof, 1942; E. W. Flory, 1941; F. F. Fregon, 1942; Dan Gagliani, 1943; Gino Gandolfi, 1941; Joe Gervasi, 1942; L. A. Graham, 1940; Fred Hagen, 1942; Ragnar Hallquist, 1941; Clyde Hammer, 1940; L. Hammond, 1943; John L. Hardiman, 1941; Chas. C. Harvey, 1942; Emil Hesselein, 1940; Maynard Hillberg, 1941; C. R. Hodgson, 1942; Roy Honerlah, 1941; Ira Hoover, 1940; Bob Irwin, 1941; August Jamello, 1943; W. A. Keplinger, 1940; Charles Klink, 1942; R. H. Kristjansen, 1940; Wayne La Foy, 1940; Joe La Salle, 1944; Woodrow Leonard, 1944; George Lieb, 1940; Ben Lillethorup, 1942; Ray Lind, 1942; Al Lyngso, 1943;

John Malinverno, 1940; J. E. Mattinson, 1942; George McBride, 1943; Ken McCallum, 1944; L. T. McMasters, 1942; Don H. McNany, 1942; Fred Menta; 1941; E. H. Morrill, 1943; James Neal, 1941; Pete Nichols, 1941; John Nielsen, 1942; Larry Odell, 1942; Floyd C. Owenby, 1944; Vic Paganini, 1943; Mel Passolt, 1943; Peter Pecar, 1940; Hurley Peecher, 1941; Fred Perego, 1941; C. W. Phillips, 1941; James Pieratt, 1944; Verne Pierce, 1940; Gordon Pitsker, 1943; F. J. Preisinger, 1943; James Prentice, 1944; Hayden Price, 1942; Wm. B. Priddy, 1941;

Joe Ramorino, 1943; Odneal Rice, 1941; James C. Richards, 1941; James Riechter, 1940; U. C. Robbins, 1942; Wm. E. Robins, 1942; R. C. Rogers, 1943; Al Roveta, 1943; Ralph Shaw, 1940; Frank Silveira, 1942; E. J. Smith, 1942; Harold Smith, 1942; Harold Squires, 1941; Karl Steigleder, 1942; P. J. Taylor, 1942; Temple Taylor, 1941; Wm. A. Taylor, 1942; Ray Thompson, 1944; C. F. Tingle, 1940; H. M. Trimble, 1942; Virgil Turnbough, 1940; Frank Van Der Plas, 1942; George N. Warren, 1940; William Welsh, 1943; James Whitney, 1941; Louis Wilson, 1941 and Frank Zagar, 1942.

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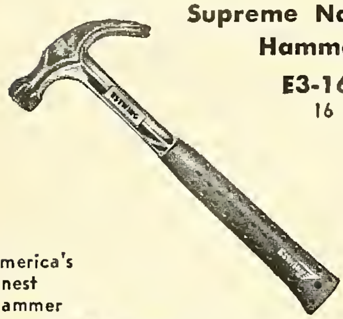

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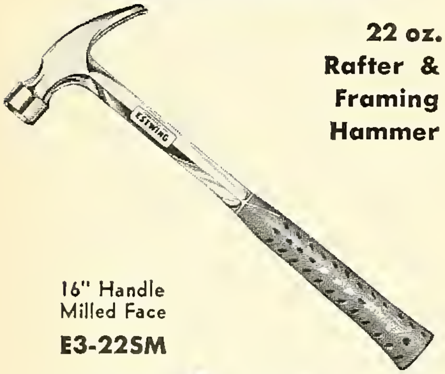

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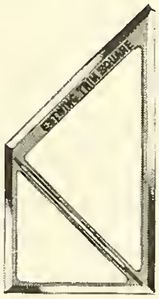

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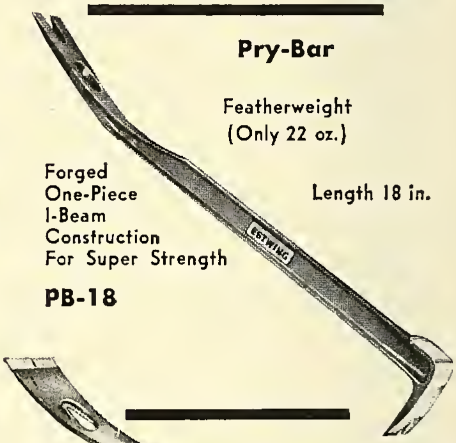

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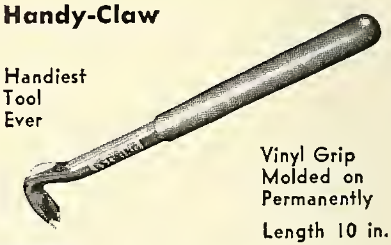

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

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■ Pollution 'Kills'

Each year the Department of Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife issues a statement which lists the number of fish killed as a result of water pollution. When the report comes out, it's almost a year old, which is understandable, as it takes that long to tabulate the casualties.

Each year conservationists are awestruck and staggered at the number of fish killed. Sometimes the guilty party or parties are meted trivial fines, sometimes they go scot-free and each year the total kill mounts higher and higher. An estimated 15 million fish were killed during 1968, (that's all we know about), an increase of 31 percent over the previous year's figure.

Muncipal and industrial pollution accounted for 88 percent of the fatalities this past year—over 13 million fish in 300 incidents which involved discharge of wastes and industrial contaminants.

We are concerned about the ever-increasing number of fish that are killed each year and we are also worried over the macabre prospect of the percentage of fish which may become contaminated and sick but do not die—perhaps because they are on the borderline of the pollution area—and may wind up in the angler's creel or reach the marketplace for it is a matter of record that two-thirds of the fish which perish were classified as having commercial value.

This frightening prospect will continue to exist as long as our rivers, lakes, creeks, and coastal ocean waters are being poisoned by highly toxic and dangerous substances.

■ Timely Switch

Roy L. Patterson of Las Vegas, Nevada, a member of Local 1780 since 1962, says his Missus has a good philosophy, namely: "If you can't catch a fish; go for a deer."

Roy and his wife fished the Colorado River one fine Saturday morning during the hunt season and when the fish refused to bite, Mrs. Patterson suggested they leave the area and switch to hunting gear. They arrived back in Las Vegas the same day, loaded up camp and hunt gear and arrived at their favorite hunting grounds late that same evening.

The next morning, about an hour after daylight, Roy arrived at a familiar stand. He rested a bit, pulled out his thermos and before he could swallow that first swig of coffee he heard some rumbling in the nearby brush. A big doe sauntered out, followed immediately by a trophy-racked buck which was promptly downed; ran off, and was downed again, this time for keeps.

Patterson

Here's a picture of Brother Patterson with his prize buck, downed where he had nailed a similar specimen for the last five seasons in eastern Nevada. It sported a nice rack with 4 points on one side, three on the other and weighed out at 195 pounds. The previous year he nailed a buck that tipped the scales at 310 pounds.

■ The Record Book

The following informative letter from Jim Kirk of Denver, Colorado, a member of Local 55:

"Dear Fred:

"Anyone desiring information on "Big Game Racks" can get it from a publication issued by the Boone and Crockett Club, specifically: "North American Big Game Record Book." It lists all the record big game taken and the last one was published in 1964. (I believe they are issued every six years.)

Colorado produced the elk that ranks No. 1 and it was killed in 1915.

"As long as you're passing out figures, you and your readers might be interested to know that a total of 1,660,514 deer were killed in Colorado in 17 years—from 1949 to 1965—and 852,604 of them were bucks. It's also a fact that the non-resident hunters have a higher success ratio than our local boys on the deer and elk kill."

■ The Mighty Elk

Many of the nation's hunters stalk the far-flung acres of western North America for the elk, considered the ultimate in antlered trophies, passing the moose in this respect.

Except for the antelope, bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goat, the average distances at which elk are killed exceeds that of any North American big-game animal. Ranges of 150 to 300 yards are the rule rather than the exception and shots at 500 yards are not unusual.

The elk is a hardy animal, difficult to kill. Too many are shot and crippled—eluding the hunter with no return to anyone. (There are some actual records of bull elk recovering from a bullet entirely through the lungs.)

If one cannot be sure of breaking an elk's neck, the next best place to aim, if the elk is standing or running broadside, is at the shoulder. If both shoulders are broken an elk will not travel far.

Elk take to heavy forest cover during the daylight hours, especially during the hunting season. They seem to have a keener awareness than deer. When spooked they leave the country, not for hundreds of yards but miles.

■ Colorado Report

Speaking of big-game hunters who enjoy hunting in Colorado, we're reminded of a letter from Joe H. Estes of Des Plaines, Illinois, a member of Local 1307. Joe's interested in hearing from fellow members of the Brotherhood in the Chicago area who plan on hunting in Colorado next season. His address is 1308 Campbell Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill., 60016. Interested parties might do well to contact Joe who has hunted there and came back from a recent junket with his deer and elk. Here's a photograph of

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Estes, Buddy, and Elk

Brother Estes and one of his hunt buddies with one of the elk they downed in the mountains out of Gunnison.

■ Archery Records

Whereas the Boone and Crockett Club is the keeper of big-game records for riflemen, the Pope and Young Club is the keeper of game records for the archers. Here's a pic of Brother Paul Weisser Jr. of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., a member of Local 845. Paul nailed this buck, a 10 pointer, which dressed out at 175 pounds. It made the record list for Pope and Young standings in Pennsylvania. Paul's missus is also a bow-and-arrow enthusiast but she temporarily deserted the archer's ranks and nailed her deer in the rifle season. She's pictured here with her first buck which, she avows, won't be her last.

Mr. Weisser and Record Buck

Mrs. Weisser and First Buck

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

High Prize to Pay

Proud father: The man who marries my Betty will get a prize.

Boyfriend: Really? And what is the prize?

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Having a Doggy Time

The only vet in the small town was also the sheriff. A late night phone call caused him to say: "Do you want me as a vet or as the sheriff?"

"Both! We can't get our bulldog's mouth open . . . and there's a burglar in it!"

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Executive Feedback

As soon as he graduated from college, the son of a large corporation owner took up his position as executive director of his father's firm. One of his first official duties was to write a memo to one of his underlings regarding his expense accounts. The memo read: "My dad says for you to watch your expense accounts."

The answer came from the next round of interoffice mail, "And what does your mommy say?"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

New Sports Model

"See what I got for my wife!" proudly said Jones, pointing to a snappy new convertible.

"That's terrific!" replied his friend. "Where in the world were you able to make a trade like that?"

B SURE 2 VOTE

A Crazy Notion

An inmate of an insane asylum watched a farmer drive by with a wagonload of fertilizer. "Hey, mister," he called, "whatcha gonna do with that?"

"I'm gonna put it on my strawberries," replied the farmer.

"Golly, I must be nuts," sadly declared the inmate. "I put cream and sugar on mine!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Fruity Story

The Floridian picked up a watermelon in a San Francisco market and said: "Is this the largest lime you can grow heah?"

"Stop!" cried the Californian owner. "You're crushing that raisin!"

DON'T BUY GE PRODUCTS

The Wrong Boatman!

"You have the wrong number," said the old gent to the telephone caller. "You have to call the Coast Guard for that information."

"Who was that?" asked his young wife.

"Oh, just someone who wanted to know if the coast was clear."

This Month's Limerick

There was an old man from Lister
Who spoke to a deaf woman but msd hr.
He then bent to her ear
So that she could hear,
But those standing by thought he ksd hr.

—H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kan.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Matter of Opinion

An angry former office-holder rushed into the newspaper office and asked, "What do you mean by publishing my resignation like this?"

"We published it just like you gave it to us," retorted the editor.

"I know," said the politician, "But did you have to list it under 'Public Improvements'?"

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Won't Be Lung Now!

The husband was terribly depressed. He had been to the doctor for a checkup, and blurted out to his wife as he sank in a chair: "The doctor says I have to give up smoking. One of my lungs is almost gone!"

"That's terrible!" she replied. "But try to hang on a little longer, dear. I have almost enough coupons for a new rug!"

CLIC REPORT

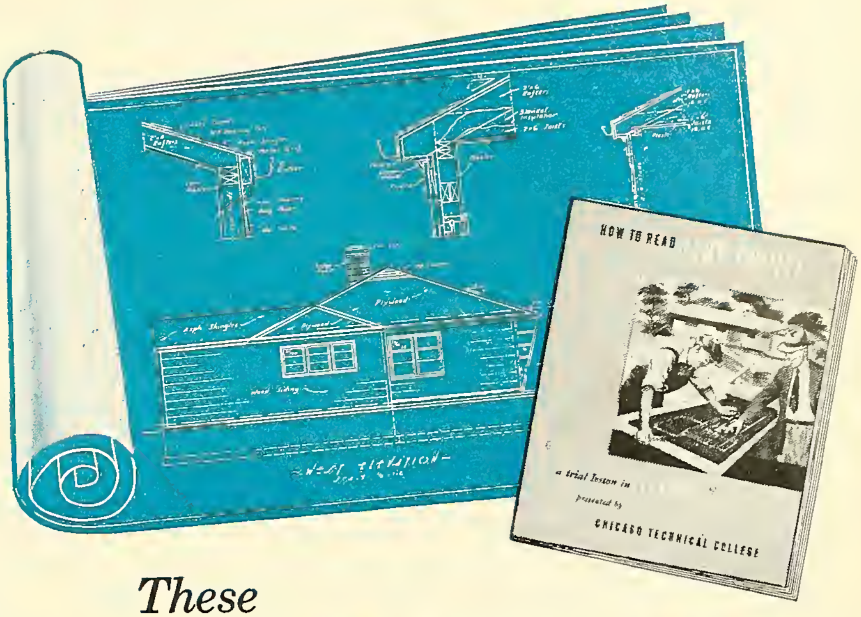
Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

This month's report consists only of contributions made to the CLIC Campaign since our last issue. Amounts followed by (a) denote local unions that have contributed in the past; this amount is additional monies from such locals.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of December 16, 1969)

L.U.	City and State	Total Amt.
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$ 36.00(a)
2429	Fort Payne	8.00
	ALASKA	
1281	Anchorage	44.00(a)
	ARKANSAS	
2321	Benton	5.00
	CALIFORNIA	
162	San Mateo	33.00
235	Riverside	10.00
478	Oakland	2.00
642	Richmond	10.00
668	Palo Alto	5.00
751	Santa Rosa	3.00
829	Santa Cruz	16.00
848	San Bruno	8.00
929	Los Angeles	15.00
1052	Hollywood	50.00
1147	Roseville	5.00
1235	Modesto	10.00
1408	Redwood City	12.00
1607	Los Angeles	20.00
1632	S. Luis Obispo	30.00
1976	Los Angeles	25.00
2046	Martinez	10.00(a)
2048	Corona	10.00
2203	Anaheim	18.00
3116	San Francisco	5.00
	CONNECTICUT	
43	Hartford	14.00(a)
216	Torrington	16.00(a)
260	Waterbury	15.00(a)
746	Norwalk	11.00(a)
825	Willimantic	10.00(a)
	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
132	Washington	7.00(a)
1590	Washington	3.00(a)
	FLORIDA	
696	Tampa	1.00(a)
819	West Palm Beach	81.00(a)
993	Miami	122.00(a)
1685	Pineda	45.00(a)
1766	Boca Raton	5.00(a)
1927	Delray Beach	40.00(a)
2024	Miami	36.00(a)
2411	Jacksonville	5.50(a)
	GEORGIA	
1263	Atlanta	20.00
1723	Columbus	19.00
	IDAHO	
1258	Pocatello	$ 14.00
	ILLINOIS	
44	Champaign & Urbana	32.00(a)
58	Chicago	50.00(a)
181	Chicago	6.00
189	Quincy	40.00(a)
347	Mattoon	33.00(a)
419	Chicago	36.00(a)
434	Chicago	11:00(a)
643	Chicago	14.00
839	Des Plaines	81.00(a)
1185	Chicago	18.00(a)
1196	Arlington Heights	23.00
1367	Chicago	100.00(a)
1539	Chicago	22.00
1889	Downers Grove	5.00(a)
1996	Libertyville	38.80
2063	Lacon	40.00
2094	Chicago	50.00(a)
	IOWA	
4	Davenport	16.00
106	Des Moines	42.00
364	Council Bluffs	14.00
1260	Iowa City	5.00
	INDIANA	
215	Lafayette	30.00(a)
232	Fort Wayne	20.00(a)
352	Anderson	8.00(a)
912	Richmond	6.00
1355	Crawfordsville	7.00
1664	Bloomington	1.00(a)
2548	Peru	1.00
3080	Camp Atterbury	3.00
	KANSAS	
201	Wichita	3.00
1224	Emporia	5.00
1445	Topeka	28.00
1724	Liberal	6.00
	KENTUCKY	
559	Paducah	2.00(a)
698	Newport	13.00(a)
712	Covington	250.00(a)
785	Covington	20.00(a)
2049	Gilbertsville	9.00(a)
2058	Frankfort	54.00
	MICHIGAN	
297	Kalamazoo	19.00(a)
335	Grand Rapids	40.00(a)
512	Ann Arbor	84.00(a)
877	Detroit	20.00
982	Detroit	$20.00(a)
1033	Muskegon	33.00
1461	Traverse City	13.00(a)
2026	Coldwater	1.00(a)
	MINNESOTA	
7	Minneapolis	11.00
596	St. Paul	9.00
851	Anoka	10.00
957	Stillwater	34.00
1429	Little Falls	2.00
	MISSOURI	
185	St. Louis	7.00
1987	St. Charles	16.00
2030	St. Genevieve	12.00
	MONTANA	
286	Great Falls	10.00(a)
	NEBRASKA	
253	Omaha	38.50
1187	Grand Island	9.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
625	Manchester	18.00
1031	Dover	10.00
1616	Nashua	24.00(a)
2276	Berlin	10.00(a)
	NEW JERSEY	
15	Hackensack	27.00(a)
65	Perth Amboy	6.00(a)
139	Jersey City	15.00
455	Somerville	28.00(a)
1006	New Brunswick	43.00(a)
1613	Newark	40.00(a)
2018	Lakewood	38.00(a)
2250	Red Bank	90.00(a)
	NEW MEXICO	
1319	Albuquerque	19.00(a)
1962	Las Cruces	40.00(a)
	NEW YORK	
146	Schenectady	41.00(a)
240	East Rochester	7.00
203	Poughkeepsie	11.00(a)
322	Niagara Falls	26.00(a)
357	Islip	5.00(a)
493	Mount Vernon	11.00
502	Canandaigua	1.00(a)
503	Lancaster	29.00
516	Lindenhurst	20.00
532	Elmira	15.00(a)
689	Dunkirk	12.00(a)
950	New York	70.00(a)
1162	College Point, L. I.	2.00(a)
1204	New York	30.00(a)
1292	Huntington	5.00(a)
1345	Buffalo	40.00(a)
1377	Buffalo	10.00
1420	Hastings	20.00(a)
1921	Hempstead	180.00(a)
1978	Buffalo	13.00(a)
2287	New York	20.00(a)
2372	Monticello	11:00
2710	New York	14.00
	NORTH CAROLINA	
1492	Hendersonville	20.00
	OHIO	
182	Cleveland	60.00(a)
854	Madisonville	40.00(a)
1180	Cleveland	24.00
1413	Ottawa	4.00(a)
1426	Elyria	13.00(a)
1454	Cincinnati	20.00(a)
1514	Niles	5.00(a)
1602	Cincinnati	31.00(a)
1720	Athens	14.00
1750	Cleveland	25.00(a)
2159	Cleveland	23.00
2180	Defiance	3.50(a)

L.U.	City and State	Total Amt.
	OKLAHOMA	
653	Chickasha	$ 8.00
	OREGON	
583	Portland	4.00(a)
1277	Bend	5.00
2066	St. Helens Vic.	6.00
2133	Albany	3.00(a)
2701	Lakeview	2.00(a)
	PENNSYLVANIA	
122	Philadelphia	42.00(a)
124	Bradford	20.00
207	Chester	2.00
228	Pottsville	10.00
287	Harrisburg	134.00(a)
401	Pittston	20.00
465	Ardmore	40.00(a)
514	Wilkes Barre	60.00(a)
773	Braddock	7.00(a)
838	Sunbury	360.00(a)
843	Jenkintown	9.00(a)
845	Clifton Heights	31.15(a)
900	Altoona	20.00(a)
972	Philadelphia	20.00(a)
1160	Pittsburgh	10.00(a)
1595	Conshohocken	15.00(a)
1759	Pittsburgh	37.00(a)
1856	Philadelphia	50.00(a)
	RHODE ISLAND	
94	Providence	232.00
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
1798	Greenville	13.00
	SOUTH DAKOTA	
783	Sioux Falls	8.00(a)
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	10.00(a)
507	Nashville	2.00(a)
2473	Bristol	40.00
2738	Oak Ridge	1.00
	TEXAS	
213	Houston	40.00(a)
753	Beaumont	26.00(a)
1884	Lubbock	3.00(a)
	VIRGINIA	
319	Roanoke	20.00
1665	Alexandria	2.00(a)
	WASHINGTON	
756	Bellingham	14.00(a)
770	Yakima	53.00(a)
1289	Seattle	9.75(a)
1532	Anacortes	7.00
1715	Vancouver	15.00(a)
2127	Centralia	7.00(a)
2755	Kalama	10.00
	WEST VIRGINIA	
128	St. Albans	7.00
1159	Point Pleasant	13.00
1228	Bluefield	12.00
1574	Weirton	13.00
2427	White Sulphur Springs	6.00
	WISCONSIN	
252	Oshkosh	4.00(a)
290	Lake Geneva	10.00(a)
314	Madison	1.00(a)
820	Wisconsin Rapids	10.00
1074	Eau Claire	1.00(a)
1709	Ashland	17.00
1919	Stevens Point	20.00(a)
2073	Milwaukee	51.00
	WYOMING	
659	Rawlins	11.00
1384	Sheridan	11.00
1564	Casper	11.00(a)



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CANADIAN REPORT

Ontario Labor Pushes Medicare Changes With 6-Point Policy and Demonstration

The 1969 convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor adopted a six-point policy on medicare and instructed its officers to plan a demonstration to bring the issues to public attention.

The paradox of the situation is that when Ontario did not have a public medicare program but relied on private insurance companies to provide medical services, there was only mild interest in the subject, or so it seemed.

Maybe the interest was deep but restrained. In any case as soon as the Ontario government decided to bring the province within the federal medicare plans by introducing public medicare, a great uproar arose over the issues involved.

The basic problem is that the Conservative government adopted public medicare very reluctantly. When it did, it put the premiums at high levels and allowed the private companies to continue as collection agencies for medicare premiums.

Both of these items are serious faults and should be corrected. The Ontario government is collecting about $175 million a year from the Federal government for medicare. All it has to do is to apply the whole amount to reduce the direct cost to the public.

As for using private collection agencies, this is surely unnecessary and costly. The government's cost of administering the plan is only six percent of collections. The private carriers' costs are triple this figure at least.

But the biggest uproar is over the decision of the government to pay doctors only 90 percent of the fee scale set by their own association. Doctors have been billing patients for the other 10 percent and this has proved annoying, especially to those who had private plans with 100 percent payment before.

Anyway, the OFL demonstration December 6th in front of the Parliament Buildings at Queen's Park, Toronto, was held on a cold, bright winter day. The Citizens' Rally for Medicare, as it was called, drew the largest turnout in many years, around 10,000 people.

Actually the event was a joint project of the National Farmers' Union and the Federation, the first time in several decades that farmer and labor have co-operated in such a large public effort.

February is . . . CITIZENSHIP MONTH

To bolster the campaign being waged by the Canadian Welfare Council for an improved social security program in Canada, the executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress has called upon all unions to make "A Social Policy for Canada" the theme of all Citizenship Month observances in February.

Such a commemoration would give the labor movement an opportunity to present a refresher and educational program on the role which the trade unions have played in bringing about some of the social legislation now in existence in Canada, George Home, CLC director of political education, points out.

"It would also provide an opportunity to point out not only to our own members, but to all Canadians, that the majority of the funds of the present social legislation has been paid for by workers, particularly those in the middle and low-income groups."

He called upon all local unions to appoint Citizenship Month committees "to be ready to swing into action" next month. The program would be coordinated with labor councils and provincial federations.

The United Church of Canada also endorsed the rally and sent an official representative. So did other organizations including the 100,000-member Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC).

The rally got the point across, especially since the government is also being pressed from its own ranks for changes along the lines of OFL policy. It would be very surprising if changes were not made within the next 12 months.

Spokesmen for the OFL at the rally were President David Archer and Secretary-Treasurer Doug Hamilton (a Brotherhood member). Others were NFU Vice-President Walter Miller, PSAC President Claude Edwards, Ontario Health Minister Tom Wells, Ontario Liberal Leader Robert Nixon, New Democratic Leader Donald MacDonald.

Of the political spokesmen, only MacDonald got the hearing he deserved from the huge gathering. But the OFL officers and farmers visited the offices of all three parties after the rally to make sure that the message got across.

Skullduggery in Concrete Forming

An "independent" union arose to harass the building trades unions in Metro Toronto. Just when it looked as though this breakaway group might succeed, the Council of Concrete Forming Unions appealed to the Ontario Labor Relations Board with enough evidence to sink the independent ship completely and almost succeeded in doing it.

By a clever maneuver of company lawyers, the Council did not get a chance to present its evidence. The contractors involved and the independent represented by maverick Bruno Zanini confessed their complicity before the evidence was produced. As a result the Board ruled the Zanini contract invalid. The Council won a victory with evidence of collusion and more still in its pocket.

The Council of Concrete Forming Unions includes the Carpenters, Laborers, Iron Makers, Cement Masons and Hoisting Engineers.

Zanini was able to gain control over and operate an independent union as he is extremely effective in the language which most of the laborers know—Italian, but even more important, he was the organizer adopted by the contractors to keep out the international unions. Without their collusion, he would never have got as far as he did.

The OLRB ruling has given the building trades the opening they needed to renew their efforts to bring the concrete forming workers into legitimate union ranks.

The whole story is involved and has yet to be told. The book is not yet closed.

White Paper on Taxes Stirs Wide Interest

The Federal government has announced its recommendations for changes in Canada's taxation system. They were tabled in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Benson.

Known as the White Paper on Taxation, the proposals would reduce taxes for half of present taxpayers.

About 750,000 Canadians would be relieved of paying taxes, about three million would find their tax bills reduced and about 820,000 would pay the same amount. Around three million would pay higher taxes.

The proposals are basically sound and move tax reform in the right direction. However, the income group between $10,000 a year and $20,000 a year gets hardest hit, those earning over $50,000 a year not so hard; in fact, they seem to get tax reductions.

The White Paper is intended as a basis for discussion. The government is inviting criticism, and presumably will act on changes if convinced that a case has been made.

Carpenter Heads BC Federation

Al Staley of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was re-elected president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor at its 1969 convention late last year.

Ray Haynes was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Two Veteran Trade Unionists Pass Away

Two veterans of trade union action in Ontario passed away late last year: Sam Sasso, third international vice-president of the Bricklayers whose home was in Windsor, and Gilly Kearns, secretary of the Labor Council of Metro Toronto. Gilly was a member of the Beverage Dispensers Union but in recent years worked full time as labor representative on the United Community Chest.

Food Not Culprit In Rising Costs

Food is not a culprit in rising cost of living, according to a senior economist with the federal department of agriculture.

There are very few items which are relatively cheaper today than they were 10 and 20 years ago. Food is one of them, he says.

The economist, I. F. Furniss, showed that an hour's wages in 1948 would buy 5.3 quarts of milk at 17.3 cents a quart. In 1968 an hour's wages (in manufacturing) would buy 8.4 quarts at 30.7 cents.

The same with meat. An hour's 1948 wages would buy a pound and a half of steak at 62.4 cents a pound, but two pounds in 1968 at $1.26½ a pound.

But statistics don't buy food for low income families.

Guaranteed Pay Gets Wider Acceptance

The principle of a guaranteed annual income has been virtually accepted by all three political parties in Canada.

The Canadian Labour Congress is having Social Security as its theme for Citizenship Month (February) 1970, with emphasis on this guaranteed income issue.

So far only the New Democratic Party has subscribed to the kind of guaranteed income program which the CLC envisages. But much more discussion has to take place before there is general agreement what kind of plan will be most successful in eliminating poverty.

Some take the view that the combination of a higher minimum wage plus a floor under all incomes would do the job. Welfare measures could be eliminated. The CLC agrees that minimum wages and incomes would go a long way toward solving the poverty problem but it is strongly opposed to the elimination of all welfare payments until there is clear evidence that they are not needed.

So far the CLC position is that social security measures should be based on a guaranteed income program but some will have to be continued.

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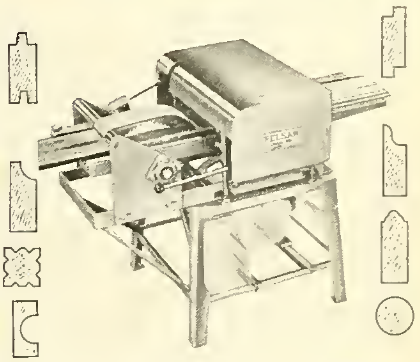

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1805 JOINER APPRENTICE

Continued from Page 5

do toward his said master and mistress during said term.

And the said Edward Page for himself, and his heirs doth here by covenant and promise to teach and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed, the said apprentice in the art, trade, or mystery and calling of a joiner by the best ways and means that he or they may or can, and find and provide unto the said apprentice good and wholesome meats, drinks, washing, lodging, and apparel fitting for an apprentice during said term; also to find the said apprentice doctoring and nursing if needed and every necessary supply in sickness and in health during said term, and within said term, to give and allow said apprentice four months time to get learning by going to school and at the expiration of said term of time to give unto the said apprentice one good new suit of apparel for all parts of his body, in addition to all his wearing apparel that he now has, which is to be made good to him at the expiration of said term.

And testimony whereof the parties to these presents, have hereunto interchangably set their hand and seal, this 27th day of May in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five

Signed and sealed in presence Edward Page

Nathaniel Graves
William Graves

c/o Joseph Godfrey
Erick L. Godfrey

The 1970 CENSUS

Continued from Page 10

census taker to climb in the window. She did and found an 85-year-old man lying helpless on the floor. He motioned to the next room and said, "My census form is in there. It's all filled out." The census taker got him into bed and called a doctor.

●

Smelling gas and receiving no answer to her knock, a census taker climbed through a window to find a woman unconscious on a settee. Her coffee pot had boiled over, extinguishing the flame of the gas burner. The census taker turned off the gas, opened the doors and windows, and revived the woman by wafting ammonia under her nose.

●

A census taker making her rounds saw a driverless delivery truck rolling down a hill, its only occupant a small frightened boy. Dropping her census portfolio, she dashed into the street, managed to open the door of the rolling vehicle, climbed aboard, and brought the truck to a safe stop.

Snows did not daunt the dedicated census taker in the far Northwest who donned snowshoes and trudged four miles through the mountains in a snowstorm to enumerate four people.

●

It is a common experience for a census taker to be invited to stay for a meal. One said she had been invited to dinner nine times and asked by several families to come back for a visit after the census. "One lady was especially glad to see me. I was her first visitor in more than two years," she said.

●

Another census taker successfully hurdled a fence to elude two enraged bulls only to have a goose on the other side bite her.

●

There have been unusual occupations listed, including mouse farmer, snake doctor, subterranean architect, artificial limb breaker-inner, plumber's helper's helper, professional mourner, gum taster, rug cutter, golf ball winder, and the woman who said she was a pickpocket. "A legal pickpocket," she was quick to add, "I work in a dry cleaning plant and search pockets of clothing left for cleaning." Anyone who savvies lumbering jargon will know what these men in the lumber camp were doing when they told the census taker they were camp jacks, timber beasts, rough necks, or swampers.

MYTH OF COSTS

Continued from Page 12

a greater supply of private funds for home building and to reduce the costs of borrowed money.

However, sole reliance on the private market, even with government encouragement, will not increase residential construction sufficiently—particularly dwelling units for low- and moderate-income families. The direct role of government will have to be increased.

Direct public outlays for new residential construction, in recent years, have amounted to only about $700 million—about one-tenth of one percent of total national production. These sums will have to be increased to meet the 10-year housing goal.

Such increase in direct government outlays would require some small changes in the composition of federal expenditures during the course of the next 10 years, with greater emphasis on housing. The expected $15 billion annual increase in federal revenues—as well as the leveling off of defense expenditures since mid-1968 and the hoped-for end of the Viet Nam war—will make it feasible to increase substantially the flow of direct government outlays for residential construction, particularly for lower-income housing. In combination with government efforts to strengthen the position of the private housing market, such increases in direct public expenditures should enable America to meet the goal of 26 million dwelling units in a decade.

As for the availability of land, anyone who has traveled across this country knows that the potential land supply is tremendous. Even in and near the cities and towns, a potential supply of land is available that could be used for residential neighborhoods—if transportation and public facilities are provided.

The immediate problem is not the supply of land, but soaring land prices. The price of land for housing has been rising about 10 to 20 percent per year. Land costs are now about 21 percent of the price of a single-family house and approximately 13 percent of the price of an elevator apartment unit. The Kaiser Committee reported the average site of a new, FHA-insured, one-family house rose from $1,035 in 1950 to $3,766 in 1967, a rise of 264 percent in 17 years. The committee also reported that in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the price per acre paid by builders "increased from $3,400 in 1960 to $5,800 in 1964, a jump of over 70 percent in a four-year period."

A government land policy is needed. The taxing and zoning of land require review and revision by the federal, state and local governments—to curb the skyrocketing rise of land prices and excessive land speculation. We also need something like land banks —with government advanced—acquisition of rights or ownership to large blocks of land for future development, specifically including low- and moderate-income housing. Effective government policies are needed to curtail the sharp rise of land prices if the nations housing goal is to be met.

In addition, the use of land in outlying metropolitan areas for residential construction requires the availability of mass transportation as well as educational and other public facilities for the creation of decent neighborhoods.

The potential manpower supply for construction generally must be considered since it is impossible to isolate residential from non-housing construction employment. Several experts have examined this complex issue. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that total employment in contract construc-

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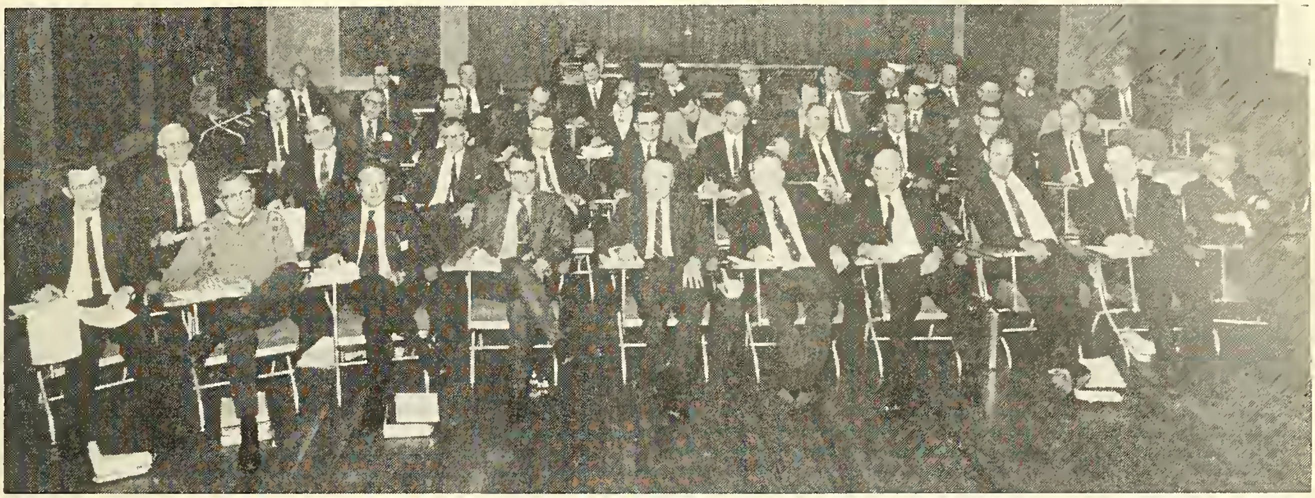
Another In-Service Training Session Held



On December 15 through 19 a large group of instructors and training coordinators in the Brotherhood Manpower Training Program assembled at General Headquarters in Washington, D.C., for indoctrination. Above, the group listens to a speaker.

MYTH OF COSTS

Continued from Page 30

ion of all types—residential and non-housing—will rise from nearly 3.3 million in 1966 to 4.2 million in 1975, a rise of about 90,000 a year.

In their work as consultants to the Kaiser Committee, John Dunlop and Quinn Mills estimated that about one million additional man-years of employment in residential and non-housing construction will be in demand by 1975. Since few construction workers are employed year-round, the Dunlop-Mills estimate comes to somewhat over 100,000 additional employes per year.

In addition, the number of construction workers is a slowly declining percentage of total employment in contract construction, with a rising percentage of architects, draftsmen, engineers, technicians and clerical employees. Therefore, on the basis of these estimates, the net increase in the number of construction workers that will be needed if the 10-year housing goal is to be achieved—while non-housing construction continues to increase—will be in the neighborhood of 90,000 to 100,000 per year above the 2.7 to 2.8 million construction workers employed on the average in the past four years.

The number of deaths and retirements of construction workers, in the period ahead, probably will also be close to that order of magnitude. So we are talking about replacements within a range of 90,000 to 100,000 per year and net increases in employment of approximately a similar number.

If the 10-year housing goal is to be met, increasing employment of construction workers will be required—with the increases gradually accelerating during the course of the decade. However, the actual number of workers needed by the industry will depend on the actual volume of construction, rather than long-run forecasts and government promises.

The major sources of potential manpower supply can be roughly identified and there may be others as well.

One major source is the present supply of workers with some construction experience and skills. As a result of the sharp cyclical and seasonal swings in construction employment—and the casual nature of the labor market—Dunlop and Mills estimated that it takes 1.8 workers to fill one average year of construction employment, a higher ration than in any other industry.

Much work-time is lost in unemployment, in time between projects and in seasonal fluctuations. For example, unemployment in the industry is usually about twice the national unemployment rate. In addition, many "full-time" construction workers are employed 1,400 hours or less per year in the industry.

We now have detailed information on employment from the Social Security records of 1964. In that year, average total employment in contract construction was 3.1 million, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But the Social Security records reveal that 6.7 million people had some earnings in contract construction in 1964 and 4.1 million earned the major proportion of their earnings in that industry. A large number of workers were in and out of the industry during the course of the year.

These figures also indicate why the annual earnings in this industry are relatively low, by comparison with high hourly wages. In 1964, according to the Social Security records, the median annual earnings of workers with four quarters of employment in the industry were only about $6,200, despite high wage rates. Sharp cyclical and seasonal swings in construction employment generally—with impacts on annual earnings are particularly pronounced in home building.

A steadily expanding volume of construction and concerted efforts to reduce sharp seasonal changes could cut the excessive fluctuation of employment in the industry. It would reduce the insecurity of employment, increase annual earnings and enable the industry to achieve a labor force of a more stable size. In addition, the extension of union organization in residential construction—which is now only about 20 percent union-organized or less—would provide greater cohesion and rationality to the particularly volatile employment pattern in home building.

Another potential source of manpower is apprenticeship, particularly for the skilled trades. Apprenticeship is crucial to the training of the highly-skilled key cadre of the industry—the full-fledged journeymen with the best employment prospects in a casual labor market, the foremen, supervisors and contractors.

The number of government-registered apprentices has been increasing during most of the 1960s. Although

Continued on Page 32

Massive U.S. Voter Drive Urged By Democratic Panel

A 22-member Democratic task force in Washington has called for massive Federal action to build up voting rolls.

The task force, under former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, also has recommended that state residency requirements be eliminated in voting in Presidential elections and that Presidential election days be declared national holidays.

Some 47 million possible voters did not go to the polls in 1968, the task force reported, and added that if the current trend continues there will be 70 million to 90 million people not participating in Presidential elections 20 years from now.

"Such a pitiful record of voter participation signifies a profound failing of the democratic process," the task force said.

The panel recommended enactment of legislation which would provide for a "universal voter enrollment" program under which the Federal government would actively enlist people to vote.

The proposal, which will be submitted to Congress next year, would establish an enrollment system in each of the nation's 435 Congressional districts. Each district would be headed by a director.

Clark said that the objective of the recommendation would be "to assure full opportunity for voter participation and to solemnize this as the most important occasion for the exercise of a citizen's obligation in a free society." (PAI)

MYTH OF COSTS

Continued from Page 31

most apprentices are in construction, some of them are in other industries, such as the metal trades and printing. In addition, some apprenticeship programs are not registered with the government. From 172,000 in 1960, the total number registered apprentices has risen to about 250,000 at present. The yearly rate of completions of construction apprentices at present, is probably about 20,000 to 30,000. Based on present registrations, the number will rise in the next few years, probably to about 30,000 to 40,000.

An aspect of the expanding apprentice ship programs of recent years is Outreach. Started in New York City by the Workers Defense League and A. Philip Randolph Institute, in cooperation with the building trades unions, Outreach provides remedial education, counseling and encouragement to young people, particularly Negro and other minority youth, to help them pass the tests for entry into apprenticeship. Similar programs—involving the U. S. Department of Labor and the Urban League, as well as the Workers Defense League-Randolph Institute—are in existence in over 50 major cities.

Spurred by these developments, the number of apprentices from minority groups has been increasing — from about 2.5 percent in 1960 to approximately 7 percent at present. Even more important is the rise in the number of minority-group youth among newly-enrolled apprentices, which is now about 9 percent.

Apprentice-training programs should be expanded and Outreach-type programs should be expanded considerably. But such expansion of apprenticeship can be expected to occur only if the volume of construction activities increases to justify the training of large numbers of new, full-fledged journeymen.

Still another potential manpower source is to be found in training and upgrading programs. Training programs are to be found in several of the crafts. For example, nationwide networks of training programs, with emphasis on Negro and other minority-group youth, are run by the Operating Engineers, Laborers and Carpenter unions.

Skill upgrading programs to assist non-journeymen to achieve journeyman status now exist, in cooperation with building trades councils and community-based organizations, in several cities. Such efforts, too, can and should be expanded, if an accelerating volume of construction actually occurs.

The major source of potential manpower is the net growth of the nation's civilian labor force. In the period ahead, the anticipated net expansion of the civilian labor force is 1.5 million per year—surely enough to provide an annual net increase of about 90,000 to 100,000 construction workers. Equal employment opportunities, regardless of race or color, would enable the industry to fully utilize this anticipated net growth of the labor force.

This expected sharp expansion of the civilian labor force would provide an ample supply of potential manpower for the construction industry, if the rising demand for building trades manpower materializes and if this potential manpower supply is adequately trained in the necessary skills.

However, on the basis of present experience and past history, there is reason for some skepticism about the timing and actual size of federal housing programs. Yet the timing and size of these programs are key determinants of the required manpower.

Moreover, construction is a local market industry and construction employment on any building site is composed of different workers, with different skills, at the varying stages of the building process. Decisions about construction manpower are made in terms of each craft and these decisions are made in each separate community.

The nature and extent of such decisions have to be worked out in each local area—not on the basis of talk and promises, but on the sound foundation of actual construction plans and estimated timetables, backed by commitments and ready to go. Under such conditions, differences of viewpoints can be worked out and an adequate supply of manpower in each of the crafts can be made available for an increasing volume of construction.

The urgent need for a vast increase in residential construction is clear. Potential resources are available. The major question is whether the federal government will change its policies sufficiently to assure the expanding volume of residential construction to meet America's housing needs. ■

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Chicago Millmen Complete Course

Twenty-two officers and stewards of Chicago area millmen locals were awarded certificates of completion after participating in an eight-session class on the "Dynamics of Union Leadership."

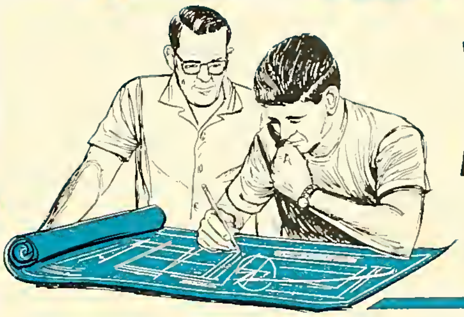
The class was sponsored by Locals 1784, 1367, 1387, 1786, 1922, and 341, in cooperation with the Chicago Labor Education Program, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of University Extension, University of Illinois. The class was planned and arranged in consultation with Business Representatives Stanley Jaworowski, Charles Svec, and Joseph Klosterman. The instructor for the class was Professor Stanley Rosen of the Chicago Labor Education Program.

Guest speakers for the class included Cy Murphy, community services representative for the Chicago Federation of Labor Industrial Union Council, and Stanley Johnson, executive vice president of the Illinois AFL-CIO and a Brotherhood official.

1970 CONTESTS

Listed below are the States who have indicated an interest in participating in the 1970 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest to be held in Denver, Colorado, the week of October 5, 1970. This Calender will appear each month in the Carpenter for your information.

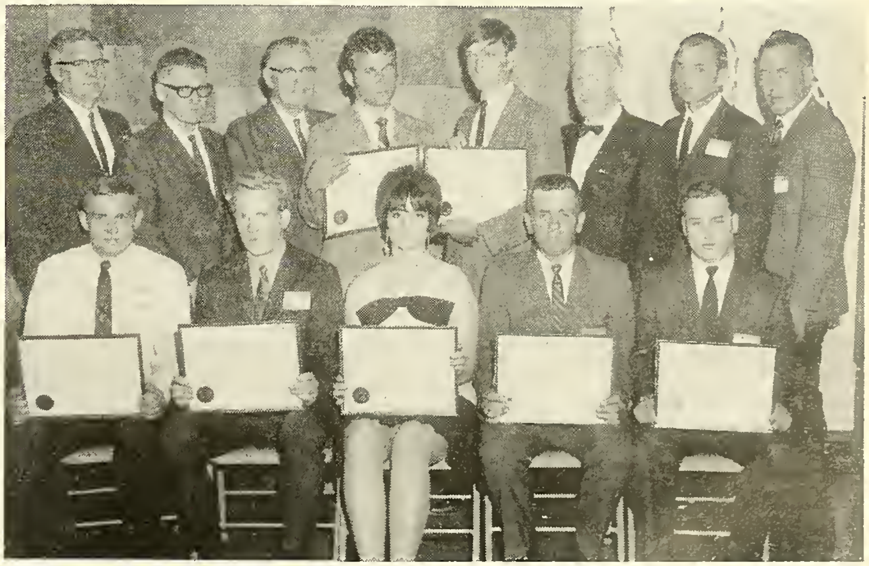
State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		X
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia and Vic.	X	X	X
Florida	X		
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X
Michigan	X		
Missouri	X		X
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		
Utah	X		
Washington	X	X	
Wisconsin	X		
Ontario, Can.	X		X
British Col., Canada	X	X	
	32	15	17



What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Class members of "Dynamics of Union Leadership" include, left to right, BACK ROW, Joseph Klosterman, B. A.; Joseph Widlarz, Local 1784; Robert Sabo, Local 1784; Alfred Wuttke; Stefan Pressling, Local 1784; John Dittrich, Local 1784; Kasmer Jakubowski, Local 1367; Ladimer Buresch, Local 1784; Josef Schmidt, Local 1784; Edward Buricz, Local 1786; Joe Kadlec, Local 1786; Thomas J. Zuwala, Local 341; Stanley Sebonia, Local 1922. FRONT ROW, left to right, Robert Hansen, Local 1784; Richard Smicklas, Local 1922; Oskar Sturm, Local 1784; Stanley Jaworowski, business agent; Adam J. Blum, Local 1784; Sam Trombino, Local 1922; and Charles Svec, business agent. Other participants not shown include: Wilbur Anderson, Local 1367; and Dennis Buric, Local 1786.

Graduation For Apprentices, Local 1055



Participants in recent graduating ceremonies of Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb., included, front row: Eugene Essink; Kenneth Jolliffe; Mrs. Dennis Wilson, receiving diploma for husband, serving in Viet Nam; Lester Swanson; and Larry Elfring. Back row: Robert Maxwell, instructor; Neill Bourne, president, Local 1055; John Connelly, state supervisor; Mark Firestone; David Pelan; R. M. Moore, MDTA Coordinator; R. D. Dittenber, business representative, Local 1055; and John C. Snyder, instructor. Not pictured: Otto Manulak.

IN MEMORIAM

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Anderson, Adolph
Bates, Kenneth
Berg, J. R.
Boe, Arnold
Bona, Paul P., Sr.
Brekke, Nels
Brovold, Iver
Carlson, Helmer
Christenson, Ragnar
Chuba, Alexander
Eastman, Adolph
Ellingson, Harold
Erickson, W. A.
Faanes, Hawkon H.
Forshier, Harry P.
Hagman, Victor
Haltli, Carl M.
Hanson, Peter
Hemmingson, George
Hermann, William J.
Hove, John J.
Jenson, Peter
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Johnson, Gust
Johnson, Harlan S.
Johnson, Knute
Kupcho, Matt
Kruger, Sidney
Lanz, Lloyd
Lee, Lester
Leier, S. B.
Leser, Alouis J.
Lower, Frank
McDonald, A. H.
McDonald, Stanley
McNearney, Robert
Marcel, Gust
Mikkelson, Martin
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Morgan, Walter
Mueller, Joseph G.
Odden, Clifford
Olson, Millard C.
Olson, William
Ostenso, Lars
Norin, Emil
Petersen, L. A.
Peterson, Christian
Peterson, Frank
Peterson, Hilding
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Richardson, R. G.
Rood, C. C.
Sames, James. J.
Sova, William C.
Staebler, James
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Tourtillotte, H. E.
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Wiest, Arnold
Wallentine, A. E.

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Grome, Harold E.
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Gratton, Ammon
Kuusisto, Armas
Lancaster, Homer
Ligon, Robert L.
Ludwig, Elmer A.
Mankvitz, Charles
Smith, Ambrose W.

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Kaska, John
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Martin, Joseph
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DeYoung, Clarence
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Queenan, William
Stewart, James A.

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Di Lella, Andrew
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Heatley, Harvey
Hoyt, Carl
Lill, Philip
Murphy, John
Nestler, Jacob, Sr.
Stammel, Roland A.
Sutter, Irvin O.

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Blair, David A.
Cole, Melvin E.
Connolly, Roger
Frederickson, Axel H.
Helseth, Omar H.
Lewis, L. G.
McClellan, Sinclair
Seman, Carl
Wales, Rollin C.
Zeiler, Carl

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Latham, Harry George
Letson, John E.
Reid, Robert P.
Tyers, William C.

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Calder, G. J.
Cole, J. A.
Jay, Ira E.
Schwarz, R. J., Sr.

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Warneke, August

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Beckman, Harvey
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Knapp, Raymond
Mull, Lawrence
Munk, Paul

Continued on Page 36

EINSTEIN

Shorter Work Week Was Urged By Famed Scientist Einstein

By HARRY CONN

■ A scientist, who many believed had the most brilliant mind of the century, was a staunch supporter of a shorter workweek as an important step toward meeting the problem of high unemployment.

Albert Einstein, whose genius made possible the splitting of the atom, wrote often of the need of a shorter workweek. This is revealed in a collection of the famed scientist's articles, addresses and pronouncements, published by The Philosophical Library, Inc. of New York.

His views are significant because he became an American citizen and closely studied the U.S. economy.

Einstein felt "that the development of industry and machinery has made the struggle for existence very much more severe, greatly to the detriment of free development of the individual.

"But the development of machinery means that less and less work is needed from the individual for the satisfaction of the community needs. A planned division of labor is becoming more and more of a crying necessity, and this division will lead to the material security of the individual.

"This security and the spare time and energy which the individual will have at his command can be made to further his development. In this way the community may regain its health and we will hope that future historians will explain the morbid symptoms of present-day society as the childhood ailments of an aspiring humanity, due entirely to the excessive speed at which civilization was advancing."

Einstein, who left his native Germany in 1933 when Hitler came to power, saw the shorter workweek not only in relation to the freedom of the individual but as a healthy and progressive step for the economy.

He concerned himself with the price-wage problem in the middle 1930's at the time technological change was beginning to make its first inroads into employment and came forward with these three specific recommendations:

"1. A statutory reduction of working hours, graduated for each department of industry, in order to get rid of unemployment, combined with the fixing of minimum wages for the purpose of adjusting the purchasing-power of the masses to the amount of goods available.

"2. Control of the amount of money in circulation and of the volume of credit in such a way as to keep the price-level steady, all protection being abolished.

"3. Statutory limitation on prices for such articles as have been practically withdrawn from free competition by monopolies or the formation of cartels."

Although Einstein wrote these views during the world-wide depression, many of his concerns reflected today's problems and many of his recommendations have been incorporated into the scientist's adopted land.

For example, he believed that our fundamental trouble is that "to satisfy the needs of the world today nothing like all the available labor is wanted. The result is unemployment and excessive competition among the workers, both of which reduce purchasing power and put the whole economic system intolerably out of gear."

Einstein devoted much thought to two problems that we are concerned with today: jobs for our younger people and protections for our elderly.

Writing to a colleague, he declared:

"I also share your conviction that steps absolutely must be taken to make it possible and necessary for the younger people to take part in the productive process. Further, that the older people ought to be excluded from certain sorts of work (which I call 'unqualified' work), receiving instead a certain income, as having by that time done enough work of a kind accepted by society as productive."

This country owes much to Einstein. He came here in 1933 after leaving Nazi Germany to work at Princeton University.

In leaving his homeland he made his famous declaration: "As long as I have any choice, I will stay only in a country where political liberty, toleration and equality for all citizens before the law are the rule."

Many countries invited him but he decided the United States offered him the best haven for his work. He became a citizen and lived here until his death, and we are now enjoying the rewards of his rich mind. ■

To Protect Workers' Rights:

Safeguards Urged On Pension Funds

■ Federal legislation is needed to protect the pension rights of workers and improve safeguards for health and welfare funds, the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, joined by Social Security Director Bert Seidman, expressed labor's support for the goals of two bills introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.). Dent is chairman of the House Labor subcommittee dealing with the legislation.

One of the bills would set up a government insurance program for pension funds and establish standards for funding and vesting; the other would amend the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act to spell out the obligations of trustees to guard against misuse of funds.

Both bills are needed, Biemiller said. But he urged amendments to strengthen portions of the legislation and in other sections eliminate several unnecessary and burdensome restrictions.

Corporation Backed

On the pension fund bill, the AFL-CIO strongly endorsed creation of a Pension Benefit Insurance Corp., which would be financed by an annual premium of two-tenths of 1 percent of the amount insured.

The insurance would be compulsory and would guarantee that workers receive the benefits due them. The AFL-CIO urged that the insurance be required to cover all unfunded liabilities of a pension plan, not just the vested liabilities.

Under the bill, three directors of the corporation would be appointed by the President. The AFL-CIO proposed that one of the directors be a representative of labor and another be chosen to represent management.

On pension funding and vesting requirements, the federation strongly urged that a sharp distinction be made between pension funds covering a single employer and multi-employer funds in which a worker carries his pension credits with him when he changes jobs within the industry. For this reason, Biemiller said, there is no need to require vesting in multi-employer funds.

Single-employer funds, because of the danger of an employer going out of business, should meet the highest actuarial standards of funding with a requirement for vesting after 10 years of service, the federation said.

But the AFL-CIO stressed that the present Internal Revenue Service regulations, which all pension plans must meet on funding, is fully adequate for multi-employer plans which are not endangered if one of the employers goes out of business.

Biemiller also urged other changes in the proposed legislation. He said the Secretary of Labor should have the power to investigate a fund only when he has "reasonable cause" to believe the law is being violated and not as an unsubstantiated "fishing expedition." And he urged, as an additional safeguard for workers, that the federal bankruptcy law be amended "to provide that a health, welfare or pension plan should have a priority claim against the assets of the employer, immediately following wages."

On the separate welfare and pension plan legislation, the AFL-CIO urged that new federal legislation specifically preempt state laws in the same field.

A number of such plans cover workers in more than one state and some union welfare plans are national in scope, he noted.

The same standards applicable to trustees of union-management welfare and pension plans should be required of "third parties" that administer programs, the AFL-CIO said, including insurance companies and banks.

The federation endorsed the "prudent man" doctrine spelled out in the proposed legislation. It would require persons with control over funds to carry out their responsibilities "with the same degree of care and skill as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in dealing with his own property."

Amendments Needed

The testimony spelled out a number of sections where the AFL-CIO believes amendments are necessary, including provisions dealing with the investigative authority of the Secretary of Labor. And the bills' bar of persons convicted of crimes from serving as trustees should be clarified to apply to crimes involving "a fiduciary relationship," the federation suggested.

While urging specific changes in the bill, Biemiller stressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for the fullest protection of health, welfare and pension funds.

"Welfare and pension benefits are a part of the collective bargaining package," Biemiller observed. The funds set aside for them, he emphasized, "are in fact part of the employes' remuneration, accepted in lieu of wages. The funds set aside for these plans belong to the workers covered by them" and must be safeguarded to assure that the workers and their families "receive the benefits to which they are entitled." ■

IN MEMORIAM,

(Continued from Page 34)

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New literature illustrating Remington's Hammer-Drive Stud Driver Fastening Systems is available from Remington Arms Co., Inc., Construction & Industrial Division.

The "Pin-Boy" 66 Stud Driver is designed for the handyman to do home repair and remodeling jobs. The "Pin-Boy" 67 is a heavy-duty hammer-drive tool. The "Pin-Boy" 367 has an extended handle for better visibility and safety.

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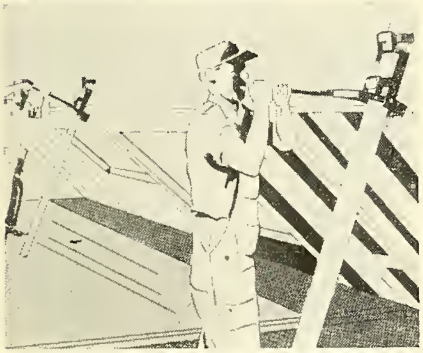
For a free copy of the new Remington Hammer-Drive Stud Driver Fastening Systems literature, write: Remington Arms Co., Inc., Construction & Industrial Division, 25000 South Western Ave., Park Forest, Ill. 60466.

WALKING JACK



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WOOD LIGHTING STANDARD

A new, laminated wood lighting standard, guaranteed for 20 years, is being manufactured by Weyerhaeuser Co. in a variety of styles, sizes, colors and wood finishes for both residential and commercial use.

Weyerhaeuser guarantees the standards for 20 years after installation against structural failure due to termite attack, decay, glueline failure or any other defect in workmanship or materials.

The attractive laminated standards are totally engineered products which exceed NEMA specifications and are designed for maximum deflection of 2% of their length when subjected to 60 MPH winds. They can be imbedded directly in soil without concrete footings or foundations.

The natural characteristics of wood reduce maintenance costs, harmonize with residential architecture and landscaping, and cannot rust, oxidize or tarnish. An important safety factor is also provided since wood is a non-conductor of electricity.

They are available from Weyerhaeuser in a variety of stained colors, with either a smooth or wire brushed surface.

Pedestal-type standards are available in four sizes ranging in mounting height from 10 to 20 feet; bracket-type standards, fabricated for use with a single- or double-arm bracket, range in mounting height from 20 to 50 feet.

Standards are of square dimension uniformly tapered throughout the length of the unit for balanced design.

All standards are equipped with internal wire raceways with appropriate access. Pedestal-type ones are furnished with 3-inch O.D. slip fitters.

All models conform to the materials, manufacture and quality control requirements of United States Commercial Standard 253-63 and are pressure-treated with a 0.6-pound per cubic foot retention of 5 per cent penta to conform to American Wood Preservers Association standards.

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

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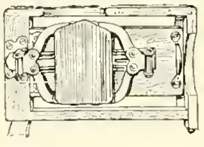

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Seasonal Construction Layoffs Laid To Customs as Much as Weather

■ Every winter the construction industry goes into semi-hibernation, putting thousands of men out of work.

Despite major advances in recent years that allow construction operations to continue through subfreezing weather conditions, the seasonality of the industry still persists.

An article in the December issue of the Labor Department magazine, Monthly Labor Review, says the problem must be blamed on traditional management practices and customs as much as on the thermometer.

The article is based on the findings of a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of construction industry seasonality and manpower problems that will be published early next year.

It notes that the construction labor force suffers much more unemployment than workers in other industries.

"From 1960 to 1968," the article points out, "the unemployment rate for private wage and salary workers in construction averaged 11.1 percent, in comparison with a rate of 5.2 percent for all private wage and salary workers."

"Paradoxically, each summer complaints arise of labor shortages from contractors," MLR says.

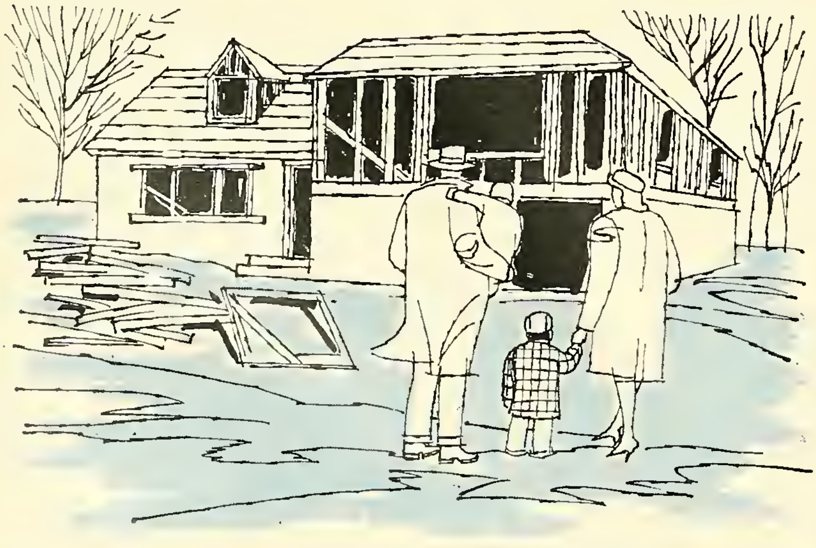
The authors of the article, Joe L. Russell and Michael J. Pilot, report that geography is often a factor in the manpower problems of the industry. A surplus of construction manpower may exist in one locality while a shortage is apparent in another.

"Unlike a manufacturing concern that can locate in an area with available manpower, a contractor must either bring his workers to the building site, or find new workers in the area.

"Shortages of construction labor are often found in geographic areas where there have been relatively few opportunities for these workers in the recent past."

The unemployment rate for construction workers is usually the highest of any major industry division, and this is a reason for the higher hourly wages for the trades, the authors note.

Even when the industry is operating at peak capacity, the unemployment rate in construction is significantly higher than in other industries.



"In 1968, the unemployment rate in construction averaged 6.9 percent, nearly double the 3.6 percent rate for nonagricultural industries as a whole," Russell and Pilot reported.

They note, too, that even during the tight labor market of 1953, when the average jobless rate for all industries was 2.8 percent, the unemployment level in construction was 6.2 percent.

Employment in construction peaks generally in August and drops lowest in February. The employment rates between these two months have fluctuated as much as 30 percent within the last six years, the article reports.

The article says there has been no great change in seasonality since 1947.

"Seasonal employment movements in construction are the result of inclement weather and the traditional management practices and customs," Russell and Pilot observe.

"The exact amount of work that could be performed in winter with precautions against bad weather is unknown, but indications are that it is more than is currently performed."

As far back as 1924, a government study found that "for most types of construction it is now possible to build year-round in all parts of the United States." The Secretary of Commerce at that time, Herbert Hoover, wrote, "Bad weather is not the principal cause of seasonal idleness. Customs which became fixed when builders had not yet learned how to cope with adverse weather conditions have not yet been changed."

Americans and Canadians have poured concrete at 40 degrees below zero, the article notes.

Careful scheduling and protection of materials and workers can permit work to proceed in periods of bad weather," the authors suggest. ■

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Wm. P. Friedrich, of Local 1947, Hollywood, Florida, arrived at the Home Nov. 10, 1969.

●

Benjamin Huizinga, of Local 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Nov. 10, 1969.

●

A. Reynold Nelson, of Local 198, Dallas, Texas, arrived at the Home Nov. 13, 1969.

●

Benjamin Dennis, of Local 65, Perth Amboy, N. J. died Nov. 8, 1969. Burial was at Matawan, N.J.

●

Albin Anderson, of Local 58, Chicago, Ill., died Nov. 21, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Walter L. Smith, of Local 90, Evansville, Ind., died Nov. 22, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Savo Gojkovic, of Local 2155, New York, N.Y., died Nov. 22, 1969 while on leave.

●

Thomas O. Walker, of Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla., died Nov. 28, 1969. Burial was at Vidalia, Ga.

●

Carl Oscar Peterson, of Local 15, Hackensack, N.J., died Nov. 29, 1969. Burial was at Bergenfield, N.J.

Report Calls Enforced Early Retirement Harmful to Workers

Early retirement of many workers, especially in cases where they are forced out, is having a bad effect both on workers themselves and on the welfare of society itself, according to a report made to the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

Older workers are dropping out of the labor force in "alarming" number, too often unwillingly, with the result that they are endangering their own retirement security, helping to worsen an unfavorable "dependency ratio" between workers and non workers and are intensifying inflationary pressure on the economy.

The report was in the form of a working paper prepared by the National Institute of Industrial Gerontology as the Committee opened a new round of hearings on the "Economics of Aging: Toward a Full Share in Abundance."

As its major point, the report said that unemployment in later years and unresolved social policy questions are contributing to the general problem of inadequate retirement income.

The report emphasized that the "unevaluated trend toward involuntary and early retirement" should be countered by development of new employment opportunities for workers before retirement begins.

The report makes a number of recommendations including retraining of mature individuals; effective information on job opportunities for middle-age workers; increase in enforcement of legislation barring discrimination based on age; action toward the vesting of pension rights; extended unemployment benefits to encourage elderly workers to seek new jobs rather than dropping out of the employment market, and further studies into the problem of involuntary retirement. (PAI)

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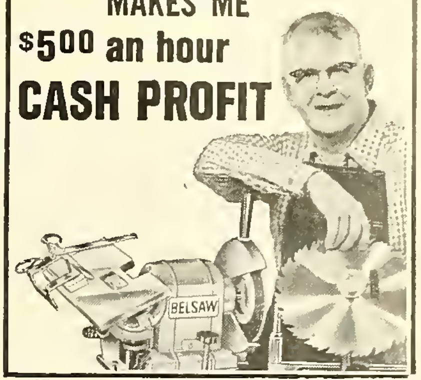

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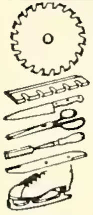

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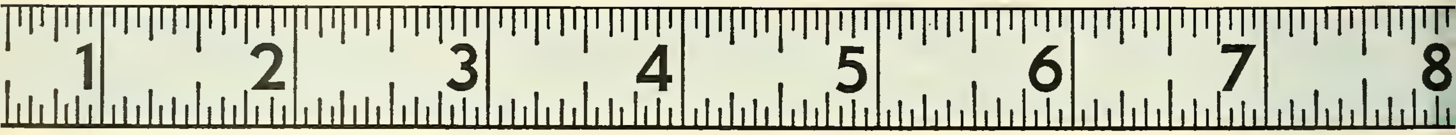
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Are We A Sick Society?

■ As the decade of the 1960's drew to a close, the great self-appointed oracles of press and TV had a field day passing judgment on the past 10 years and making predictions about the next 10. Most came to the conclusion we are a sick society; that we have lost our way and our sense of values as well; that the future looks ominous indeed.

For my part, I am tired of all such calamity-howling. We are not a sick society. We only have a few sick people in it—unfortunately, people who have loud voices and strong lungs.

So there is trouble on the college campuses. Looking at this fact alone, there might be cause for discouragement. But, when one realizes that college enrollment has more than quadrupled since World War II, the picture takes on a different hue.

The sons and daughters of working people, black and white, are flocking to colleges in unprecedented numbers. College is no longer a privilege enjoyed only by the offspring of the wealthy. I think this represents one of the great advancements of the past 20 years. The fact that a few kooks and loud-mouths may be causing difficulties should not be allowed to obscure the great central issue—that tremendous strides have been made toward the day when college education will be within the reach of all who have both the capacity and the desire to pursue it.

So there has been trouble in our cities. In many cities there have been ugly confrontations between blacks and whites. While incidents of this nature are both frightening and sickening, they should not be allowed to obscure the fact that great strides have been made in achieving equal opportunity for all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color.

Our cities have known riots throughout their history. The Irish, the Germans, and even the Jews, have at one time or another fomented strife in some of our major cities as far back as the Eighteenth Century.

Our present troubles have spurred the nation to a new awareness of the need for improving the lot of the residents who live in the inner cores of our cities. Progress may be slow, but the main thing is that the problem has been exposed to the light of day. And there is a universal determination that the proper corrections will be made.

There are still hunger and poverty and ignorance, but all of these problems are being attacked with a vigor and a determination that will lead to ultimate success. That some of the dispossessed may become discouraged and restive is only natural. Vast social changes cannot be made overnight.

For my part, I see the 1970's as a time of continued challenge. Turmoil and strife may continue to stem from the inability of the nation to move forward as rapidly as many people would desire, but I believe the central focus will remain on the determination of the people to wipe out ignorance, hunger, poverty, and unnecessary disease.

I believe the 1970's will go a long way toward reaching this goal.

A society that in the last 25 years lifted a war-shattered world to new heights of prosperity and security can hardly be classified as sick. A society as heavily committed to eradicating the evils that grow out of poverty and injustices can hardly be pegged as decadent.

It is not the society that is sick. It is the assorted loud-mouths who give it that appearance. ■

2 peas in a pod?

Not quite – ONE TWIN WAS BORN WITH BIRTH DEFECTS

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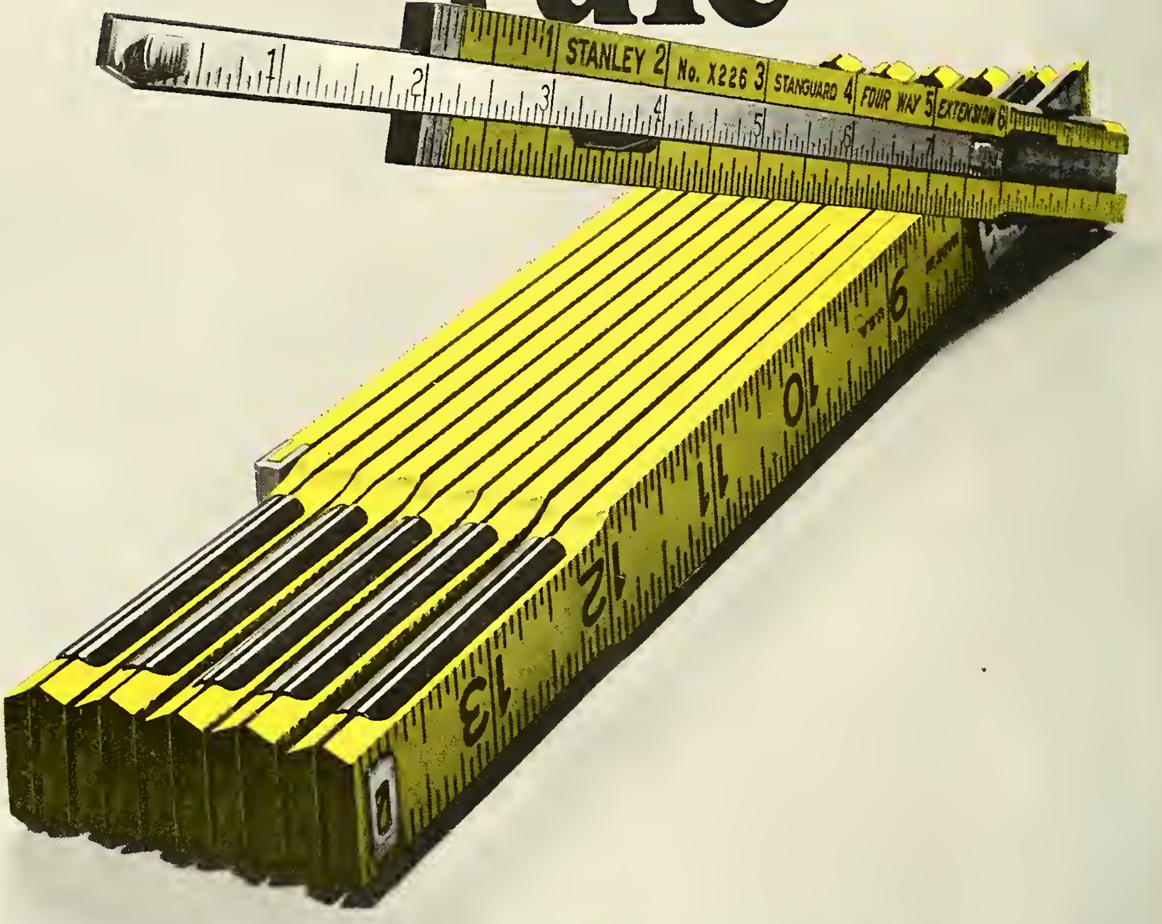
The folding rule



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FEBRUARY 1970

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

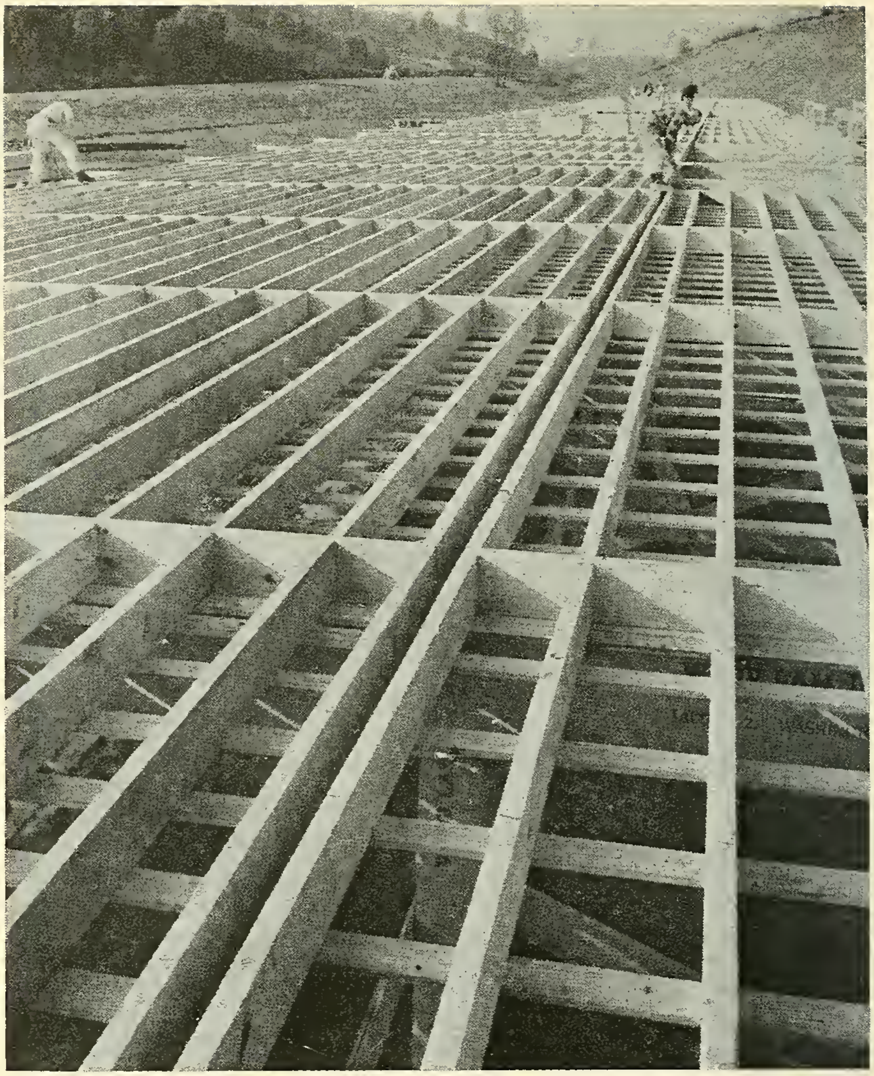
A replica of a French Canadian mission-fort destroyed over three centuries ago has been constructed near Midland in Ontario. Carpenters from the Central Ontario District Council worked on the project, which was sponsored jointly by the Ontario government and the University of Western Ontario.

When the Iroquois Indians swept into Huron territory, where French Jesuits had converted many Indians, in the middle of the 17th century, hundreds of converts and priests were brutally murdered, missions were burned, and even the places where they had been were lost to human memory. Before that, however, Fort Ste. Marie had been a busy center of the missionary effort.

It was at Fort Ste. Marie that the first hospital, the first school, and the first farm in Ontario were established, as well as what was probably the first artificial waterway with locks to be built in the New World. Priests, lay brothers, volunteer skilled craftsmen, French soldiers and Indians labored together to erect wooden palisades, stone bastions and sturdy timber buildings.

The mission included a chapel, a carpenter shop, a smithy, dwellings, aqueducts and an escape tunnel. Here the Jesuits lived and worked for ten years, until the tragic massacre in 1648. A Martyrs' Shrine stands nearby.

"The long, unbroken period of economic expansion of the Sixties turned out to be as much a problem for some parts of the construction industry as it was a boom for others. One undisputed effect was to alter the composition of the nation's construction output between 1950 and 1960 away from residential building and toward business related construction. The decade of the Seventies is almost certain to produce a swing back in the direction of greater emphasis on housing."



CONSTRUCTION IN THE SIXTIES

A REVIEW

BY GEORGE A. CHRISTIE,
Chief Economist,
F. W. Dodge Division
McGraw-Hill Information
Systems Company

■ The Sixties began in a mood of great expectations and ended on a note of "Wait 'til next decade". Waiting and priorities were what the 1960s were mostly about, especially in matters concerning the nation's construction needs.

Just the same, the statistics of the accomplishments of the past decade are quite impressive. For the first half of the period, that highly overworked term, "The Soaring Sixties," looked almost appropriate. It was only around mid-decade that soaring turned to souring. As a nation we spent, all in all, some $700 billion on the construction of new housing, industrial and commercial buildings, schools and hospitals, highways, and other facilities. That works out to just about one-tenth of the entire Gross National Product for the ten-year period. But big as that total sounds, it fell short of its potential in two ways:

First, we just didn't spend enough. Not enough dollars were channeled into construction during the Sixties to come even close to meeting the nation's needs for housing and other facilities. In the face of growing needs and accelerating deterioration of the existing stock of buildings—especially in urban areas—we actually invested a *smaller share* of GNP in construction than we did in the

Fifties. Had we spent the same share of our national income on construction in the Sixties as in the previous decade (and even that would have been too little in relation to larger needs) we'd have had the equivalent of an entire additional year's building output.

Second, we didn't get all we paid for. Inflation reduced the effectiveness of the $700 billion that was spent by some $85 billion—the equivalent of *another* year's output that was paid for but never received.

To understand why the Sixties turned out as they did, and perhaps gain insight into the Seventies at the same time, it's necessary to examine how some of the key developments of the past decade worked to shape construction markets. The four critical ones were: economic conditions; demographic change; the urban crisis; the Vietnam war.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of the Sixties was born in one recession and ended on the brink of another. Between those two brief setbacks was a period of uninterrupted business expansion which covered almost the entire decade. The durability of this long, recessionless span was certainly the outstanding economic feature of the Sixties. It had both a positive and a negative impact on construction activity.

One large block of construction is directly related to business activity. The factories, offices, stores, and other industrial and commercial building that represents capital spending for business corporations makes up about one-fifth of total construction activity. During the Sixties, this was construction's best growth market.

What made it so was a departure from the boom-bust cycle that is normally associated with capital spending. It boomed all right in the Sixties, especially during the first half of the decade as the economy moved out of recession and into full employment, but it never busted. Instead of dropping off sharply as the rate of business growth slackened around mid-decade, the high level of capital spending was sustained throughout the balance of the Sixties.

The long, uninterrupted stretch of prosperity was an important support of this high volume of business investment, but it took more than that. Two additional forces came into play: inflation, or more properly, the expectation of higher prices and profits; and a gradual but significant change in business investment planning. During the Sixties corporate investment policy matured, becoming more farsighted and less cyclical—even to the extent of planning for a strong volume of capital outlays through the period of economic slowdown that is now anticipated for 1970.

While the economic conditions of the Sixties led to a strong growth of industrial and commercial construction, they had quite a different effect on housing and some other types of building. Once the expansion of the early years of the decade turned into the severe inflation that blighted the final years, one of prosperity's unpleasant side effects came into play. Recurring periods of credit scarcity greatly restricted the financing of housing and other types of construction which rely on an ample supply of loanable funds.

With conventional housing output seriously curtailed by tight money, some of the demand for housing (especially at the lower-cost end of the scale) was met by a large increase in the sale of mobile homes. While conventional homebuilding was actually declining from the middle to the end of the decade, mobile home output doubled.

On balance, the long, unbroken period of economic expansion of the Sixties turned out to be as much a problem for some parts of the construction industry as it was a boom for others. One undisputed effect was to alter the composition of the nation's construction output between 1950 and 1960 away from residential building and toward business-related construction. The decade of the Seventies is almost certain to produce a swing back in the direction of greater emphasis on housing.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

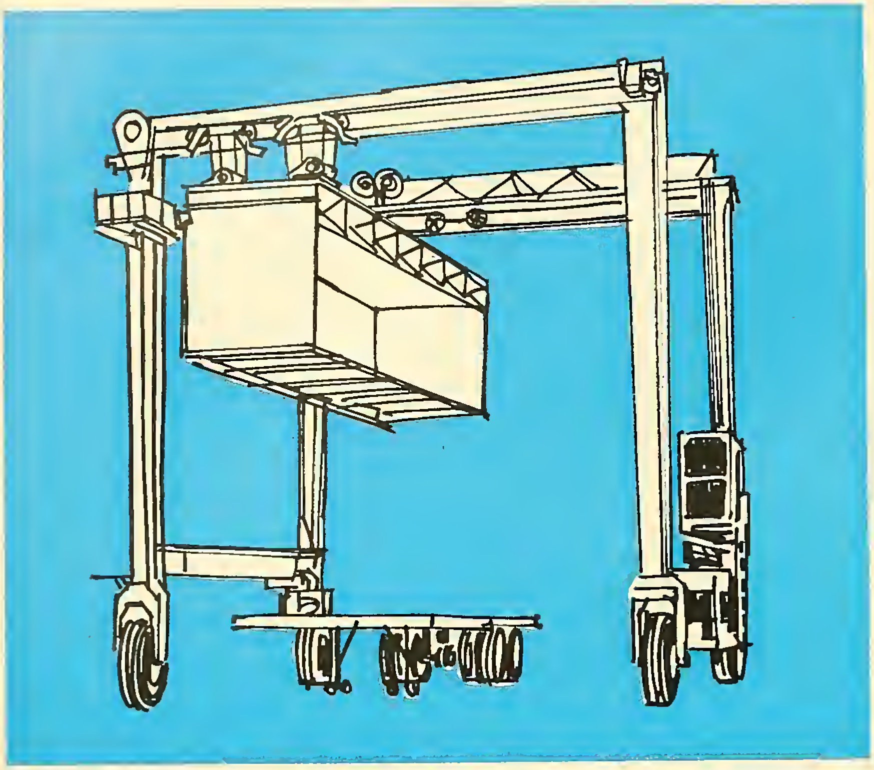
The structure of the nation's population underwent an important change during the past ten years. It was the decade in which the postwar babies finally came of age. And as the kids of the Forties and Fifties became the young adults of the Sixties, they left their mark on construction as well as on most other social and economic institutions.

Between 1960 and 1970 almost half of the entire population growth of 26 million took place within the 15- to 24-year age group. Meanwhile, the group between ages 20 and 39 actually shrank by about two million over the decade. Looked at another way, when the Sixties began, the 15-24's just about equalled the 30-39's in number; by the time it ended, there were three young adults for every two people in their thirties.

This turn of events led to some quite natural and highly predictable consequences. College enrollments, for example, shot up from 3½ million in 1960 to 7 million in 1970; elementary school enrollment growth slowed noticeably. The marriage rate, which had been declining during the Fifties, began to rise again in the Sixties. The rate of family formation—a critical gauge of the demand for housing—started increasing around mid-decade after a period of stability.

Each of these changes drew a response from the construction industry. The impact on the school building market was a big one. After an almost insatiable demand for elementary and secondary school facilities during the Fifties and early Sixties, growth of this market ceased. A rapid expansion of higher educational facilities filled the gap, but it was a different kind of construction—a lot more varied, and more costly, too. Out of nowhere came a surge of demand for dormitories, something that doesn't go along with K-12 building.

The rising marriage rate and an increase in the number of young adults living alone brought two key changes in the housing market of the Sixties. The first had to do with the kind of housing that was required to meet the needs of the new generation. In the Fifties, when most housing was being purchased by thirties-aged households that were the mainstay of the great suburban exodus of that decade, demand ran heavily to the single-



MODULAR HOUSING came to the fore in the Sixties, as technological advances in the industry made prefabrication of components possible. The Brotherhood and other unions entered into agreements with module manufacturers for the first time.

family unit with an expansion attic and a VA mortgage. In the mid-Fifties, four out of five newly-built dwelling units were one-family houses. In the Sixties, a much higher proportion of home seekers wanted something different—a garden-type apartment for the newlywed, perhaps, or a unit in the city for those off on their own. That shrinking group in their thirties had become less of a force in the housing market.

Add the fact that financial conditions of the late Sixties gave apartment construction a strong edge over one-family building and you get the result: a shift in the composition of the housing market to the extent that by the end of the decade apartment units accounted for more than 40 per cent of all conventionally-built housing. By this time, the mobile home had also captured a sizeable share of the shelter market, too, and it was quite a different business than it was when the Sixties began.

The second major change in the housing market of the Sixties was the direct result of the increase in the total number of homeseekers. At the start of the decade a moderate surplus of housing existed as the formation of new families lagged. By 1970, this surplus had become a severe shortage in most parts of the nation. Vacancy rates for both single-family units and apartments were reduced below accepted minimum levels as the rapid growth in young households and a high rate of demolition of substandard dwellings outstripped production of new housing.

Housing is expected to be the fastest-growing major construction market of the Seventies as we tackle the goal of providing some 26 million dwellings to meet the needs of a growing population and replace more than ten million existing units that are, or will become, substandard. As in the Sixties, the form that this housing will take will continue to change along with the requirements of its buyers and renters. Equally important, there will have to be a great deal more innovation in the way this housing is produced so that future demand can be met at a realistic cost.

THE URBAN CRISIS

A far-reaching episode of the Fifties was the vast movement of population to the suburbs. For most of those who made the move, it was a happy experience. In the Sixties, the urban problems that had been left behind were thrust into the national limelight. There was nothing pleasant about it. Urban decay, poverty, and violence were the harsh domestic issues of the past ten years.

One indication of the kinds of problems that were demanding attention during this period is found in a cross section of the many special commissions that were formed to examine urgent matters and recommend courses of action. A partial list includes national committees on: civil rights; equal employment opportunities; violence; consumer interests; voting rights; civil disorders; law enforcement; urban problems; hunger. These were measures of a troubled decade.

Not all of these problem areas required solutions involving construction, but a surprisingly large number of them did. In response, Congress passed a prodigious volume of legislation aimed at upgrading the status of the nation's poor and making the city a better place in which to work and live. Out of this came some major new programs for construction.

Housing, where the need is most urgent, drew Congress' greatest attention. Two major laws, the 1965 and 1968 Housing Acts, shifted the focus of our long sequence of housing legislation to bear on the problem of providing more urban housing at lower cost. The creation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the formulation—for the first time—of a national housing plan for eliminating substandard housing over the next decade while providing some 26 million dwelling units indicated the thrust of this legislation. Related programs, such as Model Cities, rent and interest supplements, rehabilitation of sound existing structures, and Operation Breakthrough (the scheme to mass produce low-cost housing using "factory methods") all fit into the overall plan.

Transportation, which until recently has been synonymous with the Federal highway program, now has more of an urban character as the result of legislation passed in the Sixties to provide for the development of mass transit systems in the nation's cities.

Environmental pollution, a long-neglected problem, became a hot issue in the last decade. Two new laws, the Water Quality Act ('65) and the Clean Water Restoration Act ('66) authorized Federal funds to deal with pollution.

The decade of the Sixties might be considered a period of awakening to the urgency of these great urban problems—housing, mass transportation, environmental pollution. Their solution involves construction in massive doses. An important first step in coping with these problems was to provide the legislative programs that will direct more resources into these areas, and to that extent some real progress was made during the Sixties. What was lacking was the money to make these programs work. Since 1966, the war in Vietnam has had first claim on the nation's resources, and most domestic programs—new ones and old ones alike—have been severely curtailed as a result.

THE VIETNAM WAR

Last of the four major forces which helped to shape construction markets in the Sixties was the war in Vietnam. The "guns-and-butter" economy of the second half of the Sixties had two effects on construction—one direct, and one indirect—both of them negative.

The direct impact of the war was the competition for available Federal appropriations between the Department of Defense and the other Government agencies which administer the many ongoing programs for housing, education, health and welfare, transportation, and other domestic needs. As the annual amount committed to military use jumped from $50 billion in 1965 to $80 billion by 1969, these agencies had to settle for what was left. It was considerably short of the amount needed to cope with the social problems that were mounting at home. In particular, it was the newer programs—the product of the wave of urban-oriented legislation passed during the mid-Sixties—that were hardest hit by this conflict of priorities. For lack of adequate financing, few of them are yet beyond the planning stage.

The indirect effect of the war on construction has been felt through inflation and its remedies. The seeds of the severe inflation in the final years of the Sixties were sown when the rapid increase in military spending was financed by huge government deficits. Efforts to offset these inflationary pressures by restraining the economy—first by tight money and later by deep cuts in Federal non-military spending—had a disproportionately heavy impact on construction. Almost all construction work needs either private lending or public spending to move it along.

Housing was hardest-hit. The 1966 "credit crunch" brought on a severe contraction of home building, and after only a brief period of recovery a second round of tight money in 1969 led to another housing "recession". Publicly sponsored construction was curtailed by budget cuts and very high municipal borrowing costs, and only industrial and commercial building was expanding vigorously in the late Sixties.

Even in the industrial and commercial building market, large apparent gains were illusory. In the generally inflationary conditions that prevailed, construction costs were rising by as much as seven per cent a year compared with the 4½ per cent composite of all prices throughout the economy at the end of the decade. It meant that growth of construction *in real terms,* which had been averaging close to five per cent per year during the first half of the decade, had leveled off to less than one per cent annually during the final years. The amount spent on construction went up 27 per cent between 1965 and 1969; all but three or four per cent of that rise was due to inflated costs.

THE TASK AHEAD

An economic climate of uninterrupted prosperity and a shift in the composition of the population which put more people in the young adult age group, were sources of a strong rate of construction growth during the first half of the Sixties.

The real challenge of the Sixties, however, was the urban problem, and it has gone largely unsolved. Progress in this area was limited largely to recognizing the problem—often brought to light in a violent way—and to developing the programs and technologies to deal with it. This challenge established the potential for even greater growth of construction during the second half of the decade than was realized in the opening half. It didn't happen, mostly because war and inflation took precedence.

BACKLOG OF WORK

This left an enormous backlog of construction work—the task of rebuilding the nation's cities—to be done in the Seventies. It will take more than a decade to do the job, but it's essential that we get started.

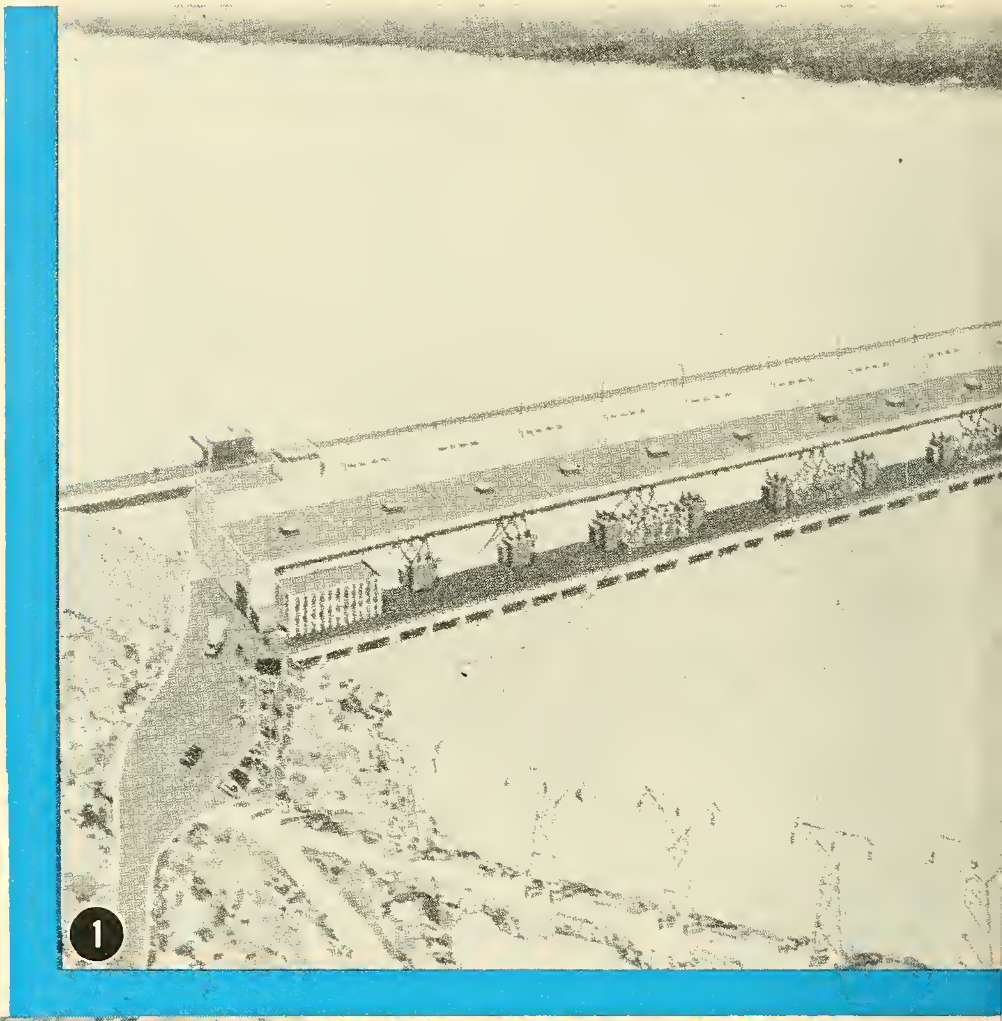
There are signs of change in the making. The war has not ended, but it is at least being de-escalated. Military spending is still a burden, but it has been reduced in the latest Federal budget. Inflation is still rampant, but there is hope that we will soon see some fruits of a year's restraint on the economy.

The elimination of these impediments are only the first steps to reaching the goals of urban reconstruction. They are not the only barriers. Congress must be willing to back its new programs with enough Federal money to do the job. Local governments must remove the barriers that exist in the form of outdated building codes and restrictive zoning regulations. The financial community must develop new avenues for channeling more private capital into the undernourished mortgage market.

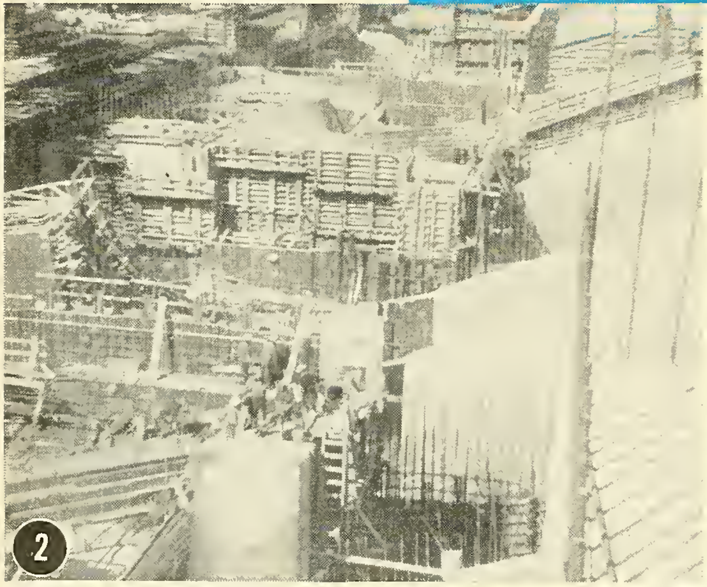
The construction industry faces a difficult task: to develop the capacity—in manpower, materials, technology, and managerial skill—to expand its output by nearly two-thirds the current volume in only the next ten years.

Some big changes are needed. This nation cannot afford another decade like the Sixties. ■

CANADIAN MEMBERS WORK TO TAME THE NELSON RIVER

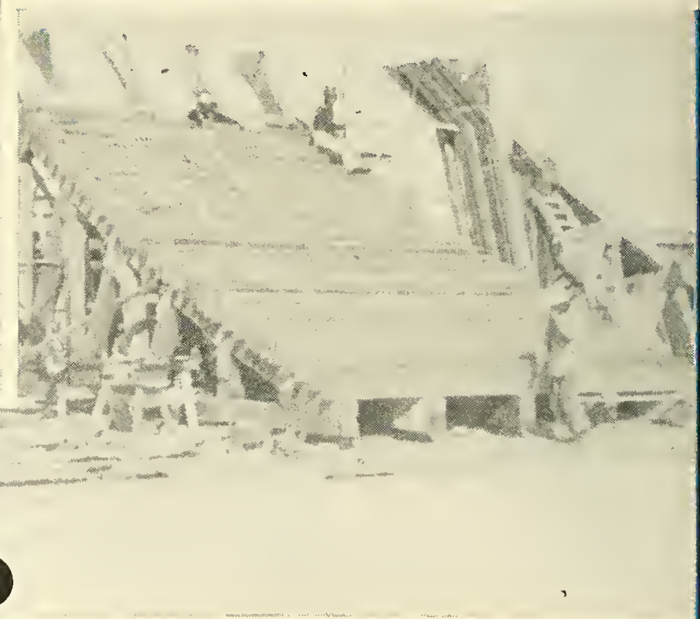


(1) An artist's drawing shows how the completed Nelson River Dam will look.



(2) Carpenters of Local 343, Manitoba, set draught tube forms in the bottom of the powerhouse.

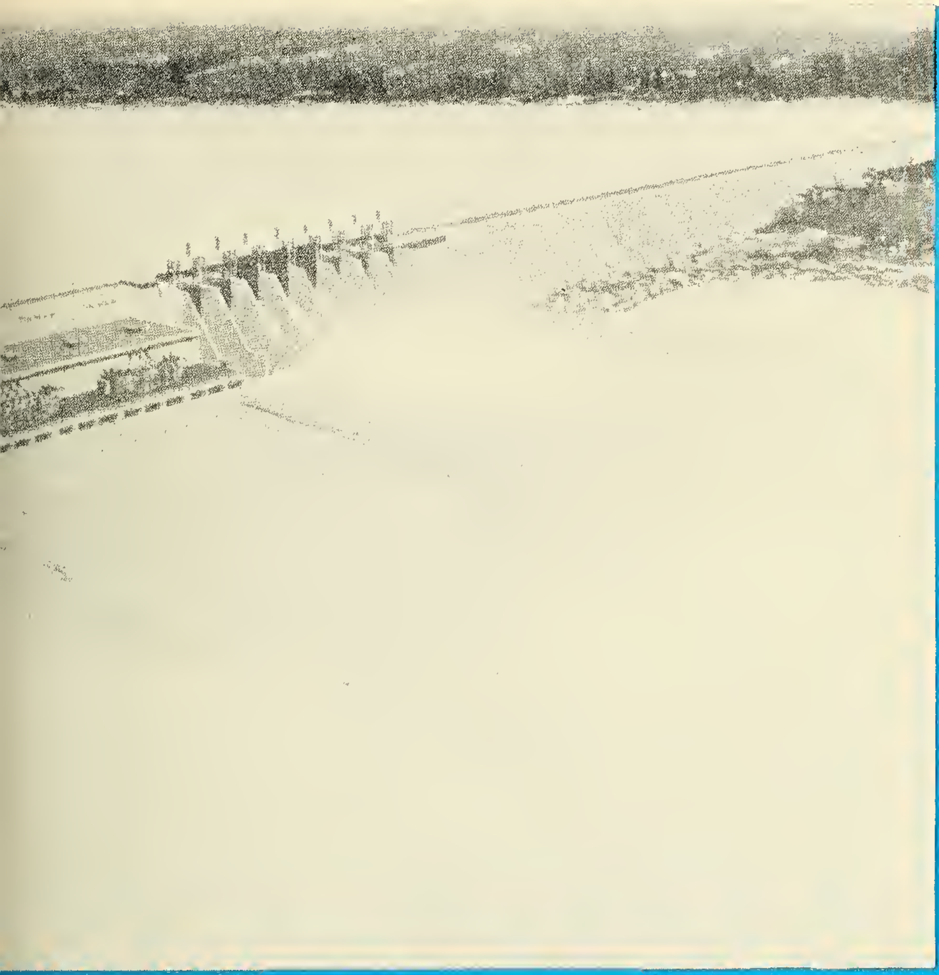
(3) Intake soffit forms are prefabricated in the yard during the winter months by H. Brown and other members of Local 343.



(4) Scroll case forms were laid out and built by carpenters.

(5) All these scroll case forms were built completely on the construction site and protected from the weather till ready for installation.

(6) and (7) The powerhouse begins to take shape.

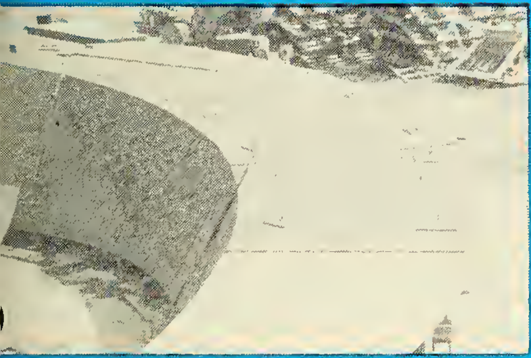


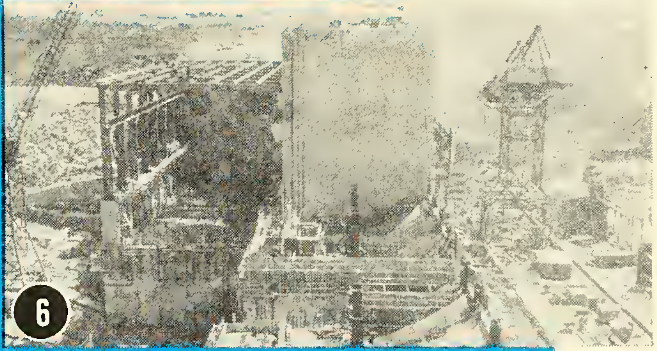
■ In the wilderness of Northern Manitoba, 500 miles by air from Winnipeg, members of Carpenters Local 343, Manitoba, Canada have been part of a project to construct a 120-foot high dam across the Nelson River.

Member employment on the project reached a peak of 550 carpenters during the summer months, when the most active construction was underway. Concrete work continues through the long-five-month winter in enclosed, heated areas. Temperatures at the site, which is above the 56° parallel, drop to minus 60 degrees.

The Nelson River runs from Lake Winnipeg 410 miles into the Hudson Bay. When the Kettle Rapids Project is completed in 1971, the concrete dam will harness a 98-foot head of water and will have the potential for 12 turbines, each with a capacity of 102,000 kilowatts. The dam and the powerhouse will contain 820,000 cubic yards and will stretch 4,500 feet, including earthfill.

Work on the project is covered by a council agreement on basic conditions. R. J. Dancer of the Brotherhood is also president of the Allied Hydro Council of Manitoba. ■





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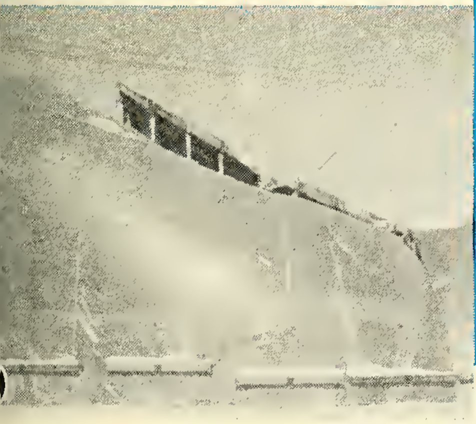

7

There's Some Tax Relief

BUT MANY WEALTHY AMERICANS STILL ESCAPE TAXATION

■ A far-reaching tax relief and reform bill, with increased social security benefits, was signed into law a few weeks ago by President Nixon after winning the overwhelming approval of Congress.

The bill capped a year-long effort by Congress on tax legislation. The vote in the House was 381-2, and in the Senate, 71-6. All opposing votes were cast by Republicans.

In signing the legislation, which he had once indicated he might veto, Nixon described the tax cuts as inflationary but said that the reforms outweighed this factor.

"I sign it," he said, "because I believe that, on balance, it is a necessary beginning in the process of making our tax system fair to the taxpayer."

Major reforms in the law include cuts in oil and other mineral depletion allowances; the closing or narrowing of some loopholes that have permitted a tax-escape on real estate, capital gains and banking procedures; a new tax on foundations; limits on "hobby farming" as a tax dodge; and a minimum income tax to get at least some revenue from presently sheltered income.

Included in the tax relief sections, are a three-step increase in the personal exemption from $600 to $750, a three-step raise in the standard deduction, tax relief for single persons, and a low-income allowance to relieve millions of poor families from having to shoulder any tax burden.

The 10 percent income surtax on individuals and corporations is reduced to 5 percent, effective Jan. 1, and expires completely on June 30. The 7 percent investment tax credit for businesses has been repealed.

While the new law closes or narrows scores of loopholes in the tax law, billions of dollars will continue to escape full taxation and unearned income will continue to enjoy a privileged position in the internal revenue code.

As a tax reform measure—and that was the initial thrust of the Treasury Dept. studies released early in 1969—the law's effect will be gradual as special provisions and phase-outs expire and as new requirements gradually take hold and begin to produce revenue.

Some $6.6 billion in long-term federal revenue will eventually result from the law, almost totally from corporations and wealthy individuals. However, it will still be possible for very wealthy Americans to escape paying taxes.

The most massive overhaul of the tax structure began last Feb. 18. In subsequent hearings before the House and Senate, more than 300 separate witnesses were heard, providing 14 volumes of testimony. Among these were lobbyists for every conceivable industry, mineral, enterprise, foundation and special interest—all seeking to protect or enlarge their favored position in the tax code. It was in these hearings that the AFL-CIO proposed its program to close $16 billion in tax loopholes.

As a result of the hearings, the public soon learned that high-income Americans were paying little or no taxes because of special provisions in the law that enabled them to "shelter" their income against the maximum 70 percent tax. In fact, it was disclosed that the average income tax paid by those in high-income brackets was closer to 35 percent than to 70 percent.

With the Treasury studies before them and the testimony of reform-minded organizations such as the AFL-CIO, Congress concentrated its loophole closing among tax provisions affecting real estate, minerals, financial institutions and capital gains.

In the final measure, closing of real estate tax loopholes will provide $930 million in new revenue, the lowering of percentage depletion and the end to "carve outs" in oil and other minerals will produce $420 million; capital gains $435 million; financial institutions, $275 million and the minimum tax $635 million.

These new sources, plus a variety of other areas that are touched for lesser amounts, and the $3.3 billion that will accrue from repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, make up the revenue in the new act. ■

Tax Comparison

FOR MARRIED COUPLE WITH 2 DEPENDENTS IN 1973

Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Under Present Law*	Tax Under New Law	Tax Decrease Amount	%
$ 3,000	0	0	0	—
3,500	$ 66	0	$ 66	100.0
4,000	123	0	123	100.0
4,200	147	$ 28	119	80.9
5,000	245	140	105	42.9
7,500	578	476	102	17.7
10,000	962	848	114	11.9
12,500	1,352	1,238	114	8.4
15,000	1,798	1,666	132	7.3
17,500	2,249	2,117	132	5.9
20,000	2,760	2,610	150	5.4
25,000	3,848	3,680	168	4.4

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* Exclusive of tax surcharge.

Tax Relief Schedule

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Minimum Standard	$1,100*	$1,050*	$1,000	$1,000
Standard Deduction	—	13% up to $1,500	14% up to $2,000	15% up to $2,000
Personal exemption	$650 (Beginning July 1)	$650	$700	$750
Single persons	—	No more than 20% in excess of that paid on joint return for same income		
Annual Cost to Treasury Revenues (In millions)	-$1,441	-$4,927	-$7,269	$9,134

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* In 1970 and 1971 these amounts are actually low income allowances inasmuch as in 1970 the amount phases out at $1 reduction for each $2 of income above this figure and in 1972 the phaseout is a $1 reduction for each $15 of income above this figure. Thereafter, there is no phaseout.

TAX REFORM AT A GLANCE

Major provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Bill include:

- **PERSONAL EXEMPTION:** The $600 exemption for each taxpayer and each of his dependents rises to $650 on July 1, 1970, to $700 on Jan. 1, 1972 and to $750 on Jan. 1, 1973.

- **STANDARD DEDUCTIONS:** Allowed deduction for a taxpayer who does not itemize expenses is now ten per cent, with a ceiling of $1,000. It rises to 13 per cent with a $1,400 ceiling in 1970, then to 14 per cent with a $1,500 ceiling in 1971, to 14 per cent with $2,000 ceiling in 1972 and to 15 per cent with a $2,000 in 1973 and thereafter.

- **LOW-INCOME ALLOWANCE:** Designed to remove five million poor people from tax obligations and to drastically cut taxes for seven million near-poor, it is equal to a minimum $1,100 personal exemption effective Jan. 1, 1970. This drops to $1,050 on Jan. 1, 1971 and to $1,000 on Jan. 1, 1972 and thereafter.

- **SOCIAL SECURITY:** A 15 per cent increase in benefits goes into effect Jan. 1, 1970, to be reflected in checks mailed out in March. The minimum benefit for a single person rises from its present $55 to $64 a month.

- **SURTAX:** The 10 per cent surcharge on personal and corporate income falls to 5 per cent Jan. 1, 1970, and expires June 30, 1970.

- **EXCISE TAXES:** The 7 per cent excise tax on new cars and the 10 per cent tax on telephone service are continued for another year at their present rates.

- **SINGLE PERSONS:** Special tax relief is granted unmarried people so that in no case would a single taxpayer pay over 20 per cent more in taxes than a married couple with the same income. The gap now is as much as 40 per cent.

- **INVESTMENT CREDIT:** This subsidy to businesses and farmers, amounting to a 7 per cent subsidy on their expenses for new equipment, expansion or modernization, is eliminated, effective last April 18.

- **MOVING EXPENSES:** Deductible expenses for moving are liberalized for moves of 50 miles or more to include traveling, meals and lodging for premove house-hunting trips and expenses arising from the sale of a house. The self-employed are permitted to claim moving expenses.

- **INCOME AVERAGING:** Persons whose incomes grow by more than 20 per cent in one year may average out the additional income over several years, subjecting it to a lower tax rate than would otherwise be possible. This provision includes income from capital gains, wagering or gifts.

- **MAXIMUM TAX:** High-income taxpayers who receive their income from salary, wages or fees—chiefly executives, lawyers, doctors, and other professionals—will pay no more than 60 per cent of their earned income in 1971 and no more than 50 per cent thereafter if they also had no more than $30,000 in "unearned income." At present, the tax rate goes beyond 50 per cent for income above $52,000 a year. "Unearned income"—from dividends, interest, rents and the like—remains taxable at the old rates.

- **MINIMUM TAX:** A special 10 per cent tax is imposed on "tax sheltered" income, such as income benefiting from the oil depletion allowance, capital gains taxes or tax preferences which are granted earnings from real estate investments.

- **DEPLETION ALLOWANCES:** The 27.5 per cent oil depletion allowance is cut to 22 per cent and depletion allowances allowed more than 100 other minerals are generally cut by 1 percentage point. This will allow an oil firm to withhold from taxation 22 per cent of its gross income or 50 per cent of its net profits, whichever is smaller.

- **CAPITAL GAINS:** The first $50,000 of capital gains—profits from the sale of stocks and other property held six months or more—is to be subject to the existing 25 per cent maximum rate. On gains above $25,000, a taxpayer will have to pay half his ordinary tax rate on the gains. Thus, for a taxpayer in the 65 per cent bracket, the tax is 32.5 per cent on gains above $25,000.

- **TAX REFORMS:** The bill tightens tax loopholes which permit excessive income from real estate investments and banks. Also narrowed are provisions under which persons with large amounts of nonfarm income may escape taxes by buying a farm and taking advantage of liberal writeoffs of farm loss income intended to benefit bona fide farmers.

- **FOUNDATIONS:** They become subject to a tax of 7.5 per cent of their income from investments and are required to give to charity each year a sum equal to 6 per cent of their net worth.

- **CHURCH-OPERATED BUSINESSES:** Businesses operated by churches and other tax-exempt organizations are subject to the 48 per cent corporate tax rate on their profits.

- **TREBLE-DAMAGES:** Two-thirds of treble damage awards for antitrust violations can no longer be deducted by businesses as normal business expenses. Nor can bribes or kickbacks be deducted as business expenses.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

MORTGAGE RATE HIKE—Interest rate ceilings on FHA and VA home mortgages have been raised from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent, further tightening the money squeeze on home building. A blow to both home-buyers and to the construction industry, the action means that monthly payments on principal and interest on a 30-year $20,000 mortgage will increase 10%, an added cost of $5,000 for the life of the mortgage. The 27% decline in homebuilding since January of 1969 will accelerate in spite of the national goal of 26 million dwelling units in 10 years established by Congress two years ago.

SOCIAL SECURITY—The one in eight Americans who receives benefits from the Social Security system can look forward to a 15% increase in payments this year. The new benefits will begin automatically with the April 3 payment check for each of the 25 million recipients now enrolled. A separate check in the amount of the benefit increase for January and February will arrive in April.

BUILDING EQUALITY—Negro apprentices in the building trades increased 120 per cent in the period between January, 1967, and January, 1969, according to Painters President S. Frank Raftery. In a speech before the 46th Commencement of the Harvard Trade Union Program held recently in Cambridge, Mass., Raftery called American unions ". . . the most integrated of all mass institutions in our society. Over two million Negroes are organized and moving into leadership positions in increasing numbers." "By comparision," he went on to say, "there is not a single black face to be seen on the Board of Directors of 500 of the largest corporations in this country."

UNEMPLOYMENT RISE—Job pressure is beginning to show in a rise in both new and insured unemployment claims of 15.8% over the comparable period in 1968. According to the Labor Department, much but not all of the increase is due to seasonal curtailments in construction and other outdoor operations.

OPEN HOUSING—The final stage of the 1968 Open Housing Law is now in effect, more than doubling the number of housing units covered by the ban on discrimination in rentals and sales. The Dept. of Housing and Urban Development plans to use its administrative powers under this law to the fullest extent, drawing also on the even broader anti-discrimination provisions of an 1866 civil rights law, which the Supreme Court upheld two years ago. AFL-CIO President George Meany, who called the legislation "absolutely essential" when it was put before Congress, commented that "to have meaning . . . open housing must go hand in hand with enough housing and housing available at a price level workers can afford." HUD will treat each separate complaint through a policy of investigation and attempted conciliation first, then legal action.

NIXON ASKS HIGHER EXCISE— The President reportedly wants to ask for a $2.5 billion increase over the present $16 billion excise tax revenue, collected on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes, liquor and telephone services. This kind of tax increase, like the "value-added" tax Nixon has been considering, would hit lower incomes much harder than high ones and is generally opposed by organized labor.

Meany Calls Quotas Unworkable:

Philadelphia Plan Assailed As Masking Rights Retreat

■ The Philadelphia plan won't help a bit to increase the number of minority-group jobs in the construction industry and is simply a "concoction and contrivance" designed to mask the Administration's overall retreat on civil rights, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany, in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, said "I have seen more misinformation and confusion about the Philadelphia plan from columnists, editorial writers and public officials than anything I have seen or heard in a long time."

The plan, which sets up government-determined "goals" for minority-group hiring on major federal construction jobs, would have been killed in the Senate by a rider to an appropriations bill on the grounds that racial quotas in hiring are a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

However, the rider was removed in subsequent votes of the House and Senate after a vigorous push from the Administration which included a White House press conference by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz and Assistant Sec. Arthur Fletcher.

Meany described as "just plain, ordinary bunk" many of the press accounts of the plan, including one columnist's description of the congressional action as "the most important civil rights vote in the history of the country."

On the contrary, Meany said, the plan "served its purpose when it got the Madison Avenue publicity job that was done on it." In actual practice, he said, the plan "will fall of its own dead weight."

"Perhaps the greatest drawback to the plan," he said, "is that it diverts attention from the real solid task of training and qualifying minority workers for a permanent place in the ranks of skilled workers, available and qualified for employment on all of the construction work in an area, not just the federally-financed work."

Such a solution is offered, Meany said, by the Apprenticeship Outreach program inaugurated by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates two and one-half years ago. In contrast to Outreach, he said, the Philadelphia plan has these shortcomings:

- **The plan applies only to construction work and then on a job basis, which could mean employment for only a few months, while making no provision for getting minority-group members into permanent places in the area work force.**
- **A contractor could comply with the Philadelphia plan by transferring workers from private jobs to government jobs, without bringing any new workers into the work force at all.**
- **A "good-faith" effort is all that is needed for compliance, and a contractor could dismiss the responsibility with "one phone call to some source."**

"The only sound method to bring minority representatives into the skilled construction trades is the comprehensive program outlined by the Building Trades and backed up in every way by the AFL-CIO," Meany said. "Even Sec. Shultz, after singing the praises of this [Philadelphia] plan, recognized its limitations just a few days ago when he strongly endorsed what he called an area-wide, multi-employer program.

"This is what we have. This is what Outreach is. But it was started under a previous Administration. It started under a different Secretary of Labor, and of course, it doesn't have the attraction of being something that can be attributed to this Administration," Meany observed caustically.

Brownie Points

"And when we contemplate the record of this Administration in the civil rights field—the softening on voters' rights, delayed desegregation of the schools in the South, the attempt to put Strom Thurmond's baby on the Supreme Court, the cutting back of programs that could be helpful in the black community—it would seem that this attempt to use the Building Trades as a whipping boy could be designed to give the Nixon Administration a few Brownie points to offset their shortcomings in the civil rights area as a whole."

Meany also contrasted the Administration's attitude toward the Building Trades with its approach to three big textile firms in the Carolinas—J. P. Stevens, Burlington and Dan River Mills. He said Shultz had pointed with pride to a six-month report that minority employment in those mills had risen nine-tenths of 1 percent, reaching an overall ratio as of Sept. 30 of 18.3 percent under the pressure of the Labor Dept. "Big Deal. They came up to 18.3 percent in their employment of minority groups. This could be compared to the employment in Philadelphia of the Building Trades of over 30 percent minority-group members."

But the 30 percent minority-group involvement in the trades in Philadelphia is called meaningless, Meany noted, because it includes the membership in the "trowel trades," while the Philadelphia plan is "directed especially to iron workers, plumbers, carpenters, steam fitters, sheet metal workers and electricians."

Meany said the charge is often made that blacks are not admitted to the highly-skilled trades but only to the low-wage, dirty jobs. "First of all," he went on, "there are no low-wage jobs in the building trades. Lower paid at $7 an hour is not too much lower paid. And as far as dirty jobs are concerned, there are no clean jobs. They are all dirty."

Meany called for a similar breakdown by skills on employees of the southern textile mills. "Well, this isn't done," he said. "They don't break down the figures. They take the whole thing en masse, and if you took the whole thing en masse, the Building Trades would be No. 1 in this area in the country.

"Nobody would be ahead of them—no manufacturers, no industrial set-up, not the auto workers or anyone else.

"Still, they try to make a whipping boy out of them because the percentage of the skilled trades is not as high as they would like to see," Meany said. "We would like to see it higher and the unions in skilled trades are doing what they can to make it higher."

Data supplied to Congress by Nixon Administration contradicted. Meany restates organized labor's commitment to a valid assistance program for minority groups.

And if breakdowns according to skills are going to be made, Meany said he'd like to see the same done for the textile mills, but "this would not fit in with the Southern strategy" of the Administration.

Figures Refuted

Meany also refuted the figures of minority-group membership in the Philadelphia Building Trades on which the Philadelphia plan was based. The Labor Dept. set the figures for the Iron Workers at 12 minority-group members out of 850, or 1.4 percent.

"Our official union records show a different picture," Meany said. "We show that there is not one Iron Worker local union in Philadelphia, there are five. The total membership is not 850, it is 3,575, of whom 690, or 19 percent, are from minority groups."

He also challenged the statement that 302 Iron Workers from minority groups were available for union membership in Philadelphia. Meany said the union president John H. Lyons, wrote to Shultz asking for names and addresses and pledging that these persons would be given every assistance in securing employment.

Facts Questioned

Shultz responded that it would be impractical to provide the names, Meany said, "because of the nature of the information-gathering techniques used by the Dept. of Labor." Meany said it therefore "seems reasonable to suggest that the Secretary of Labor might look over the fact-finding process that prevails in his department."

He said the labor movement had no apology to make for its commitment to civil rights and the stories which said the Philadelphia plan was splitting labor away from civil rights groups were not true. Meany traced labor's close ties with civil rights groups in various legislative programs, including its 1963 insistence on getting a fair employment practices clause into civil rights legislation at a time when the Kennedy Administrative gave up on being able to get it passed.

The clause was included in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Meany said, but the power to issue cease-and-desist orders to enforce it was stricken from the bill. That fight is still going on, he said.

"At the present time, the AFL-CIO and all of the civil rights groups are fighting side by side to re-establish these powers under the bill and the Nixon Administration, including the Secretary of Labor and the Assistant Secretary of Labor, are opposing these powers."

In contrast to the publicity surrounding the Philadelphia plan, Meany said the Outreach Program is progressing steadily, with minority-group participation in apprenticeship up to 9.4 percent from the 2.5 percent of 1960. ■

YOU MAY HAVE ALREADY WON!

"Next week, Mr. Smith, you and two other Podunk residents, Mrs. Morgan and Mr. & Mrs. Fox, will be among those whose names have been selected from a list of U.S. residents to receive seven lucky numbers . . ."

"Simply mail back these $5,000 coupon-checks in the YES envelope enclosed to be eligible for $2,000-a-month for life. . . ."

"HERE'S EXCITING NEWS FOR YOU! Your signature on this certificate will bring the Schmaltz family an opportunity to share in a Hawaiian vacation for 10. . . ."

By Susan Leigh Smith

■ Dear Mr. Jones: Congratulations! . . . You may have already won any one of several attractive prizes—a new car, cash, or an expensive vacation." The letter is typed out, looks impressive and convincing, and seems to have been written just for you.

Computer-produced letters are a new twist in the business of "direct-mail advertising"—or junk mail, as most of us know it. The average person has been receiving, and throwing away, junk mail for years, and the advertiser knows this. But what about a letter that comes with your name on it rather than "occupant," mentions your name again and again in the body of the letter, and refers to your community and to the names of a few neighbors as well? When you open this kind of letter, do you know right away that it's the same old unsolicited junk mail?

The answer to this question ought to be "yes." Take a closer look at the type on the letter. It is even and perfectly spaced out, as if the letter was typed straight through, to be sent to you alone. It wasn't. It is a mass-produced letter, completed by a computer from a list of addresses and information and made to look like an individual letter. Sometimes you can see that the type used for your name is just a *little* different from the rest of the letter. Sometimes you can't. But it is still a form letter.

Where Did You Get My Name?

Where do the lists of addresses come from that are used to grind out these deceptive letters? How do you get on someone's list? And if you want to, is there any way to get your name taken off?

There are now more than 500 million names on solicitation lists which are rented among the nation's businesses for as little as $2.50 per thousand names. (NOTE: there are only 220 million U.S. citizens.) If you are a homeowner, belong to an organization, support a charity, have a telephone, open a charge account or send away for something with a coupon from a magazine, your name is probably available to advertisers and solicitors—for a price. "Only hermits could avoid getting on lists," says John J. Daly of the Direct Mail Advertising Assn., "but then they'd probably get on somebody's list of hermits."

Many state motor vehicle departments sell lists of car owners, complete with make and model, to companies which compile lists. This is obviously of value in indicating which familes are two-car families or own an expensive car and would thus be good targets for, say, an encyclopedia salesman. While it is not illegal to sell customers' names, most utility and service companies have dropped the practice because of complaints from their patrons. Apartment house managers and real estate dealers can provide valuable lists of families who are either coming or going for use by moving van companies or by businesses who like to get in touch with newcomers to sell newspaper subscriptions or a milk delivery service. And commercially organized welcoming services which greet new families in a community with small presents will often report to local merchants how many children are in the family and what sort of goods or services the family might be interested in buying.

Once your name has been listed, computerized, itemized and Zip Coded, there is little you can do. Writing to solicitors and asking that your name be removed from their list may help, or it may not. Most recipients simply swallow their irritation and throw the unsolicited advertising into the nearest wastebasket. Direct Mail Advertising Assn. spokesman John J. Daly says cheerfully, "People's names get on lists because people exist. The only way to get off the lists is to cease to exist."

The American streak of individualism, however, is as imaginative as it is stubborn. One irritated junk mail receiver took a bundle of unwanted mail down to the Post Office and, claiming it was obscene, demanded that the Post Office stop delivery of junk mail to his house. Wilber F. Lawrence, assistant general counsel for the Post Office, ruled that obscenity was up to the individual and that if a recipient stated that junk mail looked obscene to *him,* he could have delivery of unwanted advertising stopped. Lawrence said in his decision that "Most people gripe about junk mail but don't do anything about it. But under the law, they can declare that an ad for a sack of potatoes looks sexy to them. And, if they do, we're obliged to act."

Keeping One Step Ahead

Two large corporations which use direct-mail advertising extensively have already moved to challenge the Post Office's decision and close the "obscenity" loophole. Meanwhile junk mail is getting more and more sophisticated as businesses think up new ways to get the consumer's attention before he automatically tosses their carefully prepared sales pitch in the wastebasket. Computer-produced letters, with the appearance of an individual communication, are one new angle. There are others. Perhaps the letter will arrive with a dramatic message printed in red on the envelope (on the assumption that you'll throw it away without even opening it)—"You can't afford to miss this offer!," or something like that. Or perhaps there will be no return address to identify the sender, only the name of the town. Some companies have even resorted to the ultimate sacrifice: mailing their junk letters at first-class postage rather than bulk mail rates. All of this just to get you to read something you didn't want in the first place!

Some irate recipients, on the other hand, are fighting back with more sophisticated methods, too. If a junk letter contains a postage-guaranteed envelope, this envelope may be filled with pebbles or even with the unwanted junk letter itself and returned to the company, which will have to pay the postage.

Advocates of the direct-mail advertising system like to defend their practices on the grounds that people *like* to get mail, after all. Certainly the unsolicited junk letter is not nearly so annoying as the unsolicited phone call that you got out of the bathtub to answer. One compiler of a mailing list points out that the recall of unsafe motor vehicles by Detroit auto manufacturers has been simplified by its extensive list of car owners.

As direct-mail advertisers and reluctant recipients think up more and more sophisticated ways to outsmart each other, the problem may eliminate itself, with junk mail of the future written to look just like a letter from your childhood sweetheart! ■

Labor Asks All-Out Effort to Curb Hunger

■ Both legislation and White House action under laws already on the books are needed to mount an effective attack on the nation's "number one social problem"—hunger, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

As many as 10 million Americans who need Federal food stamps aren't getting them now, and the program itself isn't even available in many parts of the country, said Clinton Fair, a legislative representative of the AFL-CIO.

Fair said the President doesn't have to wait for new legislation to put the Federal food stamp program "into the more than 300 counties" that don't have it now. He can use the power he has under the law as it now stands, Fair contended. He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Turning to new legislation, Fair pointed out that the Senate last year approved a bill that would "expand the food stamp program tremendously," by the "substantial vote of 78 to 14." He said the measure is now before the House Agriculture Committee, and that the outlook for its passage in the House this year is "good."

"I don't know that we will get the bill out of committee in a form that is acceptable," he said. But, "I am sure that there will be the votes on the floor of the House" to assure enactment of the type of program already approved by the Senate, he added.

Fair said the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health last December indicated that the President is "striving to go in the right direction" in combatting hunger. He said the conference also added to public recognition of the need for a serious and concentrated attack on American hunger problem.

But, he asserted, the direction and effectiveness of that attack "depends a great deal" on what the President proposes to Congress, and how hard he pushes for passage of his proposals. ■

George Meany Hails Chicago Job Pact In Construction

AFL-CIO President George Meany has hailed the program launched by Chicago area construction unions, employers and civil rights groups to recruit, train and place more minority group workers in construction jobs as a "significant forward step."

Meany said the area-wide, multi-employer Chicago agreement is "substantially in line" with both the established policy of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and the "continuing policy of the AFL-CIO."

In a letter to Building Trades Department President Cornelius J. Haggerty, Meany said:

"Its most important attribute, it seems to me, is that this multi-employer, area-wide agreement is truly a hometown product, developed by men aware of the problems, needs and practicalities of this area. It is an achievable program, that rests four-square on mutual trust. As such, it is vastly superior to any government-imposed quota system—which is, of course, artificial and discriminatory."

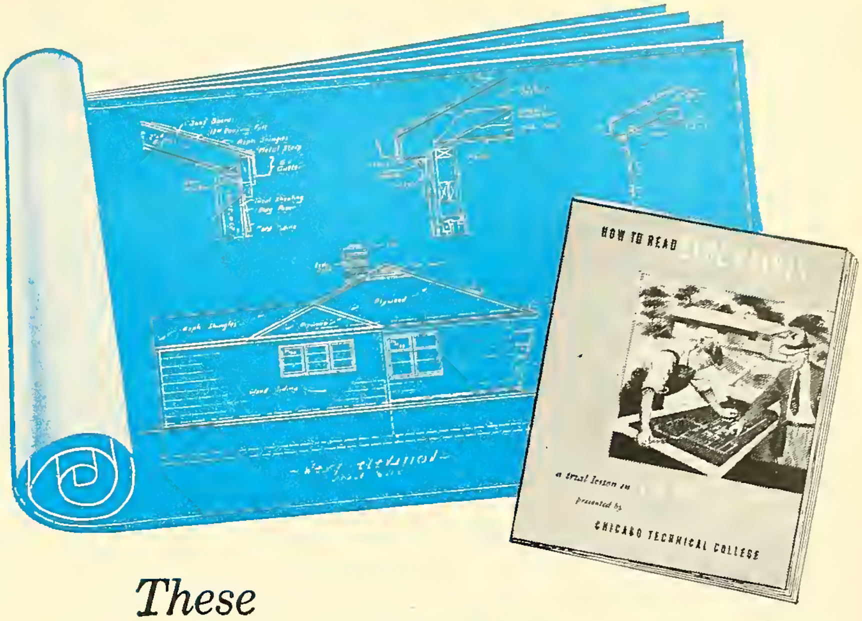
Meany pledged continuing co-operation and assistance of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department in assuring the program's success.

Meany added: "The Chicago agreement may well serve as a guide to Building Trades Councils with the full text of the agreement in other areas as they implement your convention policy. Therefore, I suggest you provide each of them for their study and consideration, for it is a worthy extension of Operation Outreach, which has already proven itself." (PAI)

Less Building In '70?

Nixon's anti-inflationary measures will lead to a sharp cutback in construction spending in 1970, according to Johns-Manville Corp. in New York.

In its annual industry forecast, Johns-Manville estimates that, even with cost increases, construction spending this year will be about $88.4 billion for 1.3 million housing starts, well below 1969's figures of $90.8 billion for 1.5 million starts.



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That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

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As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

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For over 66 years, building tradesmen and beginners alike have won higher pay with the knowledge gained from Chicago Tech's program in blue print reading, estimating, foremanship and contracting. Through step-by-step instruction, using actual blue prints and real specifications of modern, up-to-date buildings, you get a practical working knowledge of every building detail — a thorough understanding of every craft. And as a carpenter or apprentice, you already have valuable experience that may let you move up to foreman even before you complete your training.

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City__________State________Zip______

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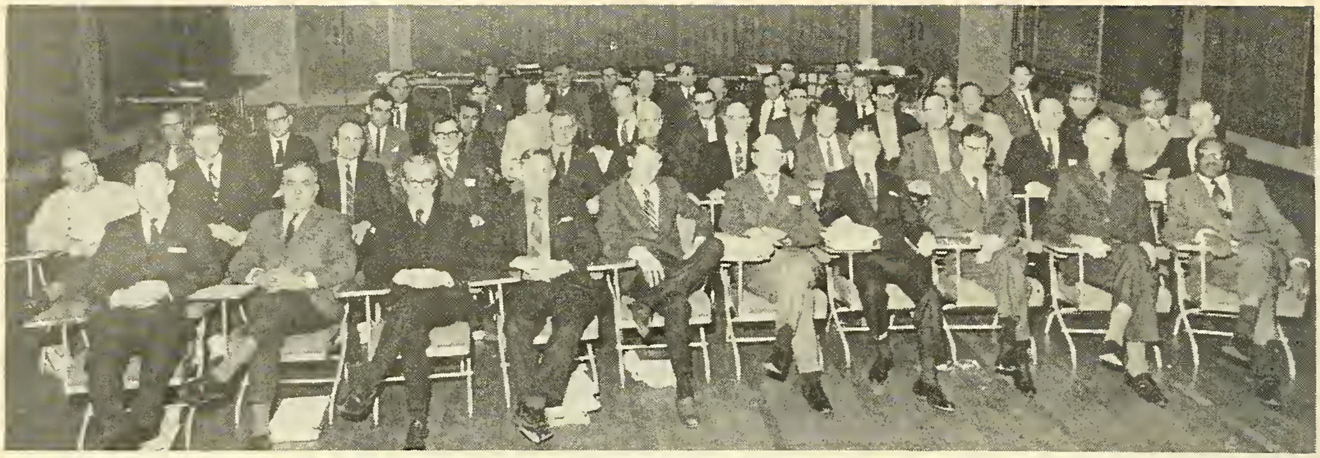


PARTICIPANTS in a January seminar of instructors and training leaders, held at the General Headquarters in Washington. This group is one of several which have gathered in the nation's capital for "post graduate" training under the Federal Manpower training program.

Safety Director Connelley Named To Construction Safety Advisory Body

■ Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, last month, announced the establishment of a nine-member committee to advise him on safety and health matters in Federally-funded construction work.

He appointed Herman J. Spoerer, of Canfield, Ohio, retired vice president for industrial relations of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., as chairman of the body, whose members represent labor, management and the public.

The committee, created under provisions of construction safety legislation enacted earlier this year, will advise the Secretary on formulating construction safety and health standards and other regulations.

In addition to Chairman Spoerer, Mr. Shultz named seven other members to the committee. They are:

- David V. MacCollum, Safety Director, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Barry C. Brown, Director, Michigan Department of Labor, Lansing, Michigan.
- George E. Aro, Safety Manager, United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and George A. Moore, President, George Moore Associates, Inc., Portland, Oregon (the third employer representative will be named later).
- Alan F. Burch, Safety Director, International Union of Operating Engineers, Washington, D.C.; Paul H. Connelley, Safety Director, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Washington, D.C., and Victor E. Whitehouse, Safety Director, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D.C.

The new law under which the committee was created will cover between 1½ million to 2 million construction workers—40 to 50 per cent of all workers in this field. The legislation:

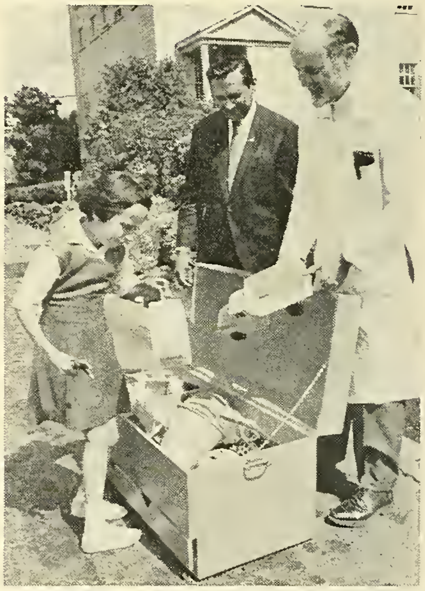
- provides that construction workers on covered contracts be afforded safe and healthful working conditions.
- directs the Secretary of Labor to promulgate safety and health standards for workers covered.
- directs the Secretary of Labor to seek compliance with safety and health standards on Federal or Federally-assisted contracts or subcontracts for construction work.
- provides avenues for judicial review for contractors aggrieved by the Secretary's actions.
- directs the Secretary of Labor to provide for establishment and supervision of programs for educating and training both employers and workers in accident-prevention techniques.

G.E. RUNS OUT

General Electric is running out of products.

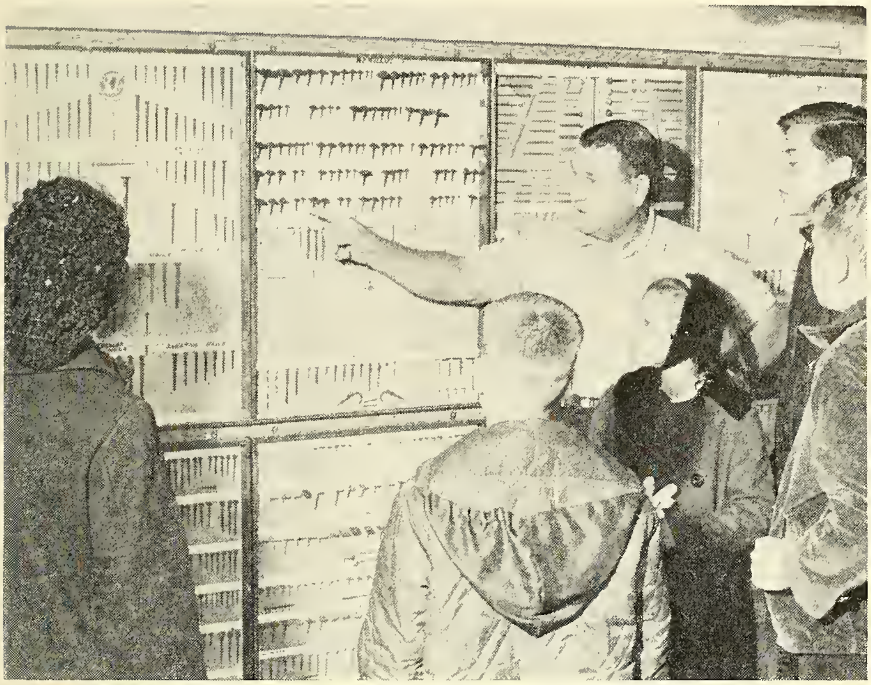
G.E. Vice President for Consumer Electronics Donald E. Perry told *Business Week* magazine, last month, that "from this point forward every week that the strike goes on is going to hand business to our competitor on a silver platter."

TOY CHEST DONATIONS



EXCITEMENT—Robert Buckingham, center, executive coordinator of the King County, Wash., Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and Dr. Ralph N. Hayden, clinical director of Fircrest School, enjoy the excitement of resident Joleen Lindholm as she explores the contents of a toy chest built by an apprentice cabinetmaker during the annual state apprenticeship contest. Several toy chests were completed, painted and given to Fircrest and Buckley Schools, two schools for the mentally retarded, by the Washington State Carpenters and Cabinet Makers Contest Committee, and filled with toys by the District Council of Carpenters.

A Nail Is More Than a Nail To Illinois Carpenter



Frank S. Horwath, a member of Carpenters Local 174, Joliet, Ill. points out ornamental nails from Germany to a group of school children.

■ The odd nail in the bottom of your tool chest might interest Frank C. Horwath, a member of Carpenters Local 174, Joliet, Ill., who used to sort the mixed nails in his father's apron. Fascinated by the varieties and sizes he found, he began to save one of each kind. Over the years Horwath has built up a collection of nails of all sizes, uses and ages, which tells a uniquely interesting story of one aspect of the carpenter's craft.

His collection includes nails from several countries and centuries, as well as some recovered from historically famous buildings. There is one from the oldest house in the United States, located in St. Augustine, Fla., and a handmade nail from Besley Tavern in Westchester County, N.Y., where George Washington slept. According to Swedish history, this last nail may be seven centuries old.

Nail-making passed through several stages. Horwath has a fine collection of handmade nails from England, where country families would take advantage of long winter evenings to forge quantities of nails, hammering and cutting "nailrods" separately and afterwards molding and casting the head.

The first real machine nails were manufactured by Jeremiah Wilkinson in Rhode Island in 1777, but it was not until 1835 that a really practical nail-making machine was invented, this time in France. This machine made nails from wire and, while decreasing the use of the old handmade cut nails, made nails cheaper and more widely used than before. By 1880 machines much like those used today were producing 100 to 1,000 nails per minute.

Horwath's fund of information matches his unique and varied collection, and both continue to grow. He has turned his craftsman's curiosity about the sizes and kinds of nails into an exhibit which illustrates a little-known sidelight of the tools and history of carpentry. ■

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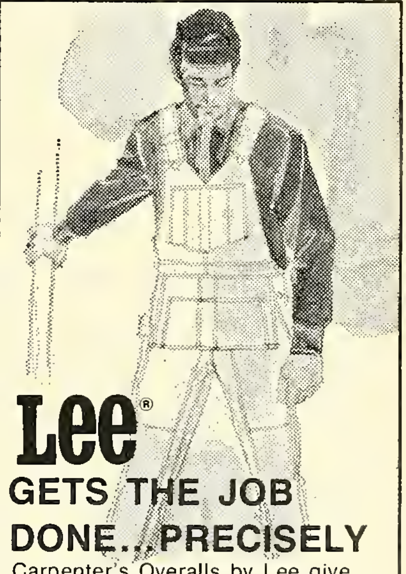

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"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

WINNERS of $500 Ted Kenny Memorial Scholarship awards, David M. Dahlbacka, son of Tovia M. Dahlbacka of Carpenters Local 448, Waukegan, Ill., and Carol Ann Plagge, daughter of Edward C. Plagge of Carpenters Local 558, Elmhurst, Ill., admire award plaques held by George Vest, Jr., and Charles A. Thompson, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Chicago District Council. Looking on, left to right, are: Louis Ugolini, business representative, Carpenters Local 448; Mr. and Mrs. Dahlbacka; Mr. and Mrs. Plagge; and Warren Hargreaves, business representative, Carpenters Local 558.

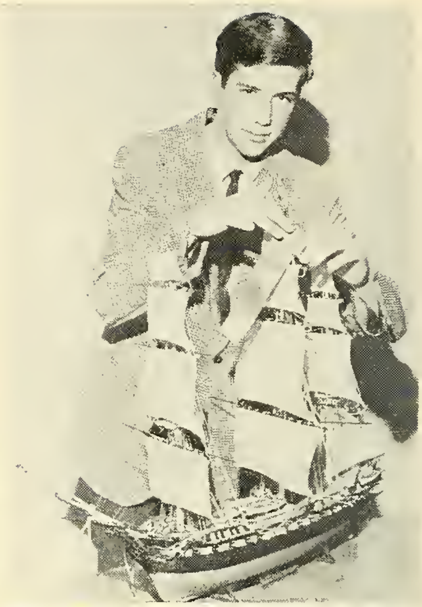
De War surrounded by well wishers.

MILESTONES—John De War of Carpenters Local 2073, Milwaukee, Wisc., recently celebrated three big events: his 93rd birthday, his 60th wedding anniversary, and his 50th year as a member of the local. Presenting a 50-year pin to member De War, center, are several of the officers of the local. They are, left to right: Ben Bergman, trustee; Walter Stollenwerk, financial secretary; Arthur Schmitz, treasurer; and Richard Hohl, president.

ANNIVERSARY—Benjamin Bush, a member of Carpenters Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., recently celebrated his 60th wedding anniversary. He is the only living member of Local 1374 and was its president for 20 years. Local 1374 merged in 1937 with Local 2250. Bush installed the first electric lights in Keyport, N.J., in 1898 and in 1901 helped lay down the town's first trolley tracks.

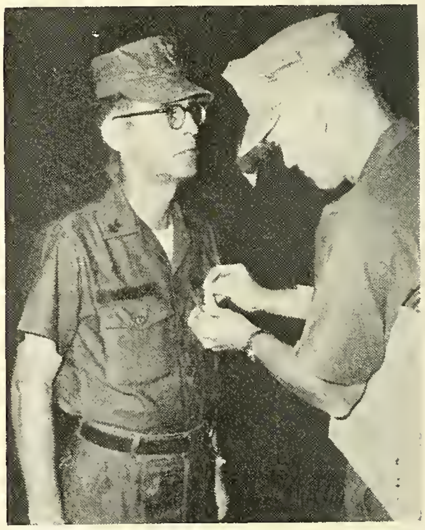
CRAFTSMAN HONORED—Carpenters Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, gave special recognition at its recent annual banquet to William Prophet, age 95 and a 75-year member who is especially noted for his wood inlaid tables of as many as 13,500 pieces, depicting well-known buildings in natural wood colors.

FEATURED—Robert F. Miller, a carpenter from Patton, Pa., was featured in a front-page article in the **Union Press-Courier,** published in Patton. "Bob" Miller, a Purple Heart Veteran of World War II, has been in the carpentry trade for 20 years and is a member of Local 1419 in Johnston, Pa.

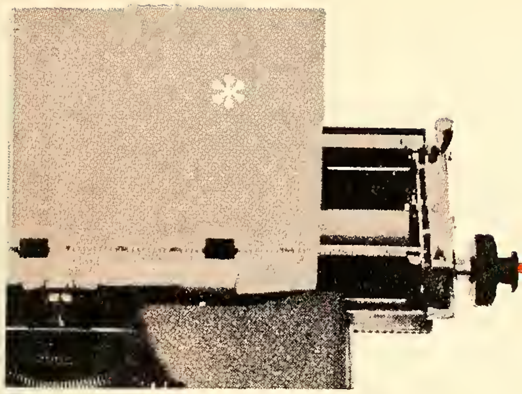


FIRST PRIZE in the domestic arts category at the recent New Jersey State Fair went to Eric Beck, son of Albert Beck, Jr., for his model of the U. S. S. Constitution. The model ship is shown under full sail and took two years to complete. Albert Beck, Jr. is the business representative of the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters, Jersey City, N. J.

CAN DO!—The Vietnamese Technical Medal, First Class, has been awarded to Builder First Class Rubin C. Rawson of Naval Battalion Three. Rawson, a member of Carpenters Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill., was in charge of construction and supervision of 120 Vietnamese workers repairing the highway over the Hai Van Pass from Danang to Hue. High praise accompanied the medal for Rawson's "unparalleled professionalism and devotion to duty" while "working day and night with little regard to the danger from the enemy."



Member Rubin C. Rawson, now serving as a "Seabee," receives the Vietnamese Medal First Class for his work on an essential troop supply highway.



EDITORIALS

* How Free the Press

At a time when several newspapers have refused to print advertisements submitted by striking General Electric workers, a U.S. District Court has ruled in Chicago that newspapers cannot be forced to allow a labor union "equal time" in advertising its complaints against a large department store chain.

Last August, members of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, picketed Marshall Field & Co. department stores to protest the selling of imported clothing. The union tried to print advertising in the four city dailies to explain its position that selling the imported clothing was unfair to American workers. All four newspapers refused the paid advertisement.

The frustrated union filed suit asking that the federal court permanently enjoin the papers from refusing its advertising or, alternatively, enjoin them to refuse advertising for the imported clothing. The court ruled that newspapers do not constitute, as the union had claimed, a "quasi-public entity" obliged to guarantee equal consideration to any lawful advertisement. The press, it stated, remains a free enterprise and has the right to print or reject any advertisement according to its own discretion.

Don H. Reuben, representing the *Chicago Tribune* in the case, said the ad was refused because it criticized one enterprise for selling imported clothing while "there are so many commercial firms that do so." Edward D. Corby, director of advertising for the paper, added that the union advertising copy did not meet the newspaper's standards.

The question of the union's right to express itself in a public newspaper has thus been removed from the courts for the time being. But some less legalistic questions of human values remain to be answered: why, for instance, if the copy submitted was not acceptable, couldn't the papers have met with the unions to work out an advertisement which could have conformed to their standards for printing—perhaps one denouncing the selling of imported clothing in general rather than only at the store being picketed? Isn't some sort of reasonable compromise, leaving room for all opinions to be read by the public, consistent with the newspapers' idea of "free enterprise?"

The inescapable conclusion is that department stores account for a heavy portion of advertising revenue for any newspaper, and therefore a paid advertisement expressing criticism from union workers—who, after all, *buy* the paper—cannot be printed.

* 1969's Striking Pattern

While 1969's largest strike, that of 150,000 General Electric workers against a stubborn, reactionary management, drags on into 1970, the pattern that emerges from the past year is actually one of fewer man-days lost by fewer strikers.

Time lost on the job in 1969 "declined substantially," according to preliminary estimates of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Strikes accounted for the loss of 45 million man-days in 1969, well below 1968's 49 million, which was a record for the decade. 2.5 million workers participated in strikes, about 100,000 less than in the previous year. Time lost because of work stoppages amounted to .023 percent of total working time, compared to .028 percent in 1968.

This pattern could point to several heartening developments. Perhaps management and labor, in general, are beginning to be able to communicate with each other sooner, better, and less bitterly in many trades and professions. Certainly the worker as well as the company is happy when more time is spent on the job and less on the picket line.

Have you read any advertisements by General Electric lately? Having rejected arbitration in favor of an inflexible wage offer, the company is now engaged in a contemptible effort to give the impression that unions like to strike. Chairman James Compton of the AFL-CIO Bargaining Committee has said flatly, "GE strikers . . . want a sound settlement so that we can all get back to work soon."

Can General Electric really continue to think, and ask the nation to think, that union men want to be off their jobs?

## * Economic Progress

AFL-CIO President George Meany recently told a luncheon of the National Press Club, "I think we're getting to the point where, within a short time, we may see a very strange phenomenon—a recession and inflation at the same time. It's going to take a lot of doing but it looks like Nixon may be able to do it!"

CANADIAN REPORT

Construction Is Political Football

Canada is engaged in a do-or-die battle against inflation, and from Prime Minister Trudeau's own lips it became known that he intends the battle to be won, even if a few hundred thousand more people join the ranks of the unemployed. He said this much and more in a telecast before Christmas Day. What a holiday gift!

He also accused the better-off provinces—Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—of not doing their share to fight inflation, of letting boom conditions go unchecked.

Prime Minister Trudeau's idea of checking the boom is to allow interest rates to go up to the highest rate in history. This has allowed the banks—all of them—to make the biggest profits in their very profitable history.

He also ordered the layoff or firing of 25,000 civil servants, and economies in government construction.

He got sharp answers from the provinces, especially those where unemployment is very high already.

Ontario cracked back at him that he is allowing three large office buildings to be started in Ottawa while expecting the provinces to cut back. One of the government office buildings was a $28 million structure for the defense department. Since the Federal government has cut down sharply on defense spending, why a new office building? For armchair generals?

That's what it must have been for the Federal government soon announced that the plans for that building were being postponed.

But the Ontario government is going ahead with its construction plans. It is now spending millions of dollars renting office space from private developers. It would be penny wise and pound foolish to delay construction of its own premises. So the government thinks.

But private home builders are finding the going very rough in today's tight money market. The only way that homes will be built in sufficient numbers in 1970 is if the government gives residential construction top priority. Halfway measures just won't do. But with government anti-inflation policy being what it is, more money but not enough money may be channelled into housing, while the commercial construction market will be lucky if it meets last year's production figures.

If construction is down or does not increase, more unemployment will show up in the building trades.

Last year, builders had a hard time finding enough money to build 200,000 homes. This was at least 50,000 short of the demand. Shortage of supply pushes up prices, and this is what has happened.

You can't fight inflation by cutting back supply. Cutting back pushes up prices and that's inflationary.

CLC Condemns Jobless Attitude

Not everyone will agree with the Federal government that inflation is our gravest danger and requires the most serious action, even controls.

The Canadian Labor Congress certainly does not, nor do some of Canada's most reputable economists.

The CLC charged the Prime Minister with a "callous attitude toward unemployment." CLC President MacDonald said that Trudeau is trying to pin the blame on the workers of Canada while "the conditions being experienced in Canada have come to a considerable degree from the United States. Actually current inflation is a problem facing many countries."

Some economists say that Trudeau's policies are bound to fail. Even if unemployment does go up, inflation may go unchecked. Then what?

It is far better, they argue, to have some inflation with a little unemployment than to chase a will-o-the-wisp like stable prices in today's troubled world and at the same time cause untold misery in people's lives.

Toronto Metro Is Building Boom Hub

Ontario is one of the construction boom areas on the North American continent. In residential construction it probably leads on a per capita basis. Prices have boomed too.

In Metro Toronto the home which sold for an average of $18,883 in 1965 went up to $30,560 in 1969.

But the biggest boom is in office buildings.

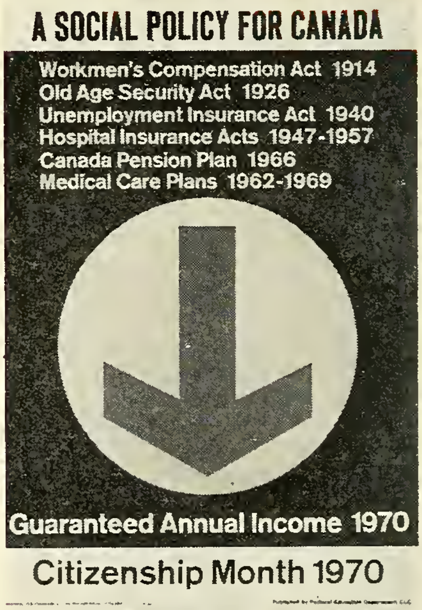
The Toronto-Dominion Centre, the $160 million complex, is now completed with the tallest tower in the Commonwealth, 56 storeys and 740 feet in height.

But it won't hold the "tallest" honor for very long.

Ground has already been broken for a new Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce complex. The highest structure will go up 784 feet. Called Commerce Court, the whole project will be a $100 million development to be completed by 1972.

There are several $50 million projects under way but these are dwarfed by a $250 million job at the waterfront which is having some trouble getting financing, and a one billion dollar Metro Centre to be built jointly by Canada's two major railways, the

POSTER REMINDER



A SOCIAL POLICY FOR CANADA

Workmen's Compensation Act 1914
Old Age Security Act 1926
Unemployment Insurance Act 1940
Hospital Insurance Acts 1947-1957
Canada Pension Plan 1966
Medical Care Plans 1962-1969

Guaranteed Annual Income 1970

Citizenship Month 1970

This poster published by the Political Education Department of CLC, urges total commitment to social security in Canada.

Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific in downtown Toronto.

This Metro Centre complex will cover 190 acres of railway property and is expected to take 15 years to complete.

Sad Notes On Inflation Front

Anti-inflation Blues: interest rates on first mortgages have reached 10½ percent, on second mortgages 14½ percent and UP.

OHC Is Now Biggest Landlord

The Ontario Housing Corporation, the provincial government's housing authority, is in the housing business in a big way.

OHC finances its developments by borrowing 90 percent of its funds from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Federal government agency, and 10 percent from the provincial treasury.

It leases its family and senior citizen housing on a rent geared-to-income basis. Rents start at $32 a month for persons whose monthly income does not exceed $192.00.

At the end of last year, OHC had 23,933 family and 2,786 senior citizen dwellings under administration.

Another 12,434 family and 7,802 senior citizen dwellings were under various stages of development for a total program of 46,955 rental dwellings.

In a few years OHC has become the biggest landlord in Canada. It's going to get bigger.

Quebec Seeks Fund Recovery

The Quebec Federation of Labor is taking court action to recover control over a $50 million pension fund for construction workers.

QFL leaders said that the legislation adopted by the provincial government violates the property rights of the workers and should be declared invalid.

The legislation placed the construction pension fund under control of a provincial agency that invests funds accumulating under the Quebec Pension Plan.

Unlike the other nine provinces which come under the federal Canadian Pension Plan, Quebec started its own plan when it opted out of the federal pension program.

Steelworkers Call Wage Hikes Justified

The Steelworkers' Union told the Federal prices and incomes commission that increased productivity justified the wage increases steelworkers got last year.

Wage restraints, said William Mahoney, Canadian Director, "would only have insured increased profitability for the investors and increased dissatisfaction among the workers."

The union pointed out that steel output per man-hour increased 76.4 percent from 1957 to 1968 while average earnings of production workers increased only 52.6 percent.

During the first half of last year, output per man-hour rose by 88.5 percent. Average hourly earnings went up only 52.6 percent.

The steelworkers were due for the increase they got.

Zanini-Worker Split Still Simmers in Ontario

The second round of the fight of the international building trades unions composing the Council Forming Unions in Metro Toronto ended before the Ontario Labor Relations Board with no further decision in the case against Bruno Zanini.

Zanini headed an independent union which split off almost two thousand workers from the building trades jurisdiction. The Council of Concrete Forming Unions charged Zanini with collusion with the employers. The first round ended in victory for the Council when Zanini was shorn of most of his support by the Labor Board.

He then appealed the case to the Board early in January. The Council then charged that he accepted a cheque for $1,500 from Metro Toronto's largest group of concrete-forming companies.

The case adjourned for a month when the Council is expected to bring forward its witnesses to prove its case.

At least two of the key witnesses are former employees of the contractors.

Ontario Fed. Pushes Guaranteed Income

The Ontario Federation of Labor is taking to the air to reach the public in support of the Guaranteed Annual Income.

This month the trade union movement in Canada is engaged in a postcard campaign to persuade the Federal government that Canada's social security legislation needs a good overhaul including an underpinning by a guaranteed income program.

The OFL has booked time on some of the best radio stations in the province to promote the idea. The stations are in Toronto, Hamilton and London covering the industrial heartland of Ontario and in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, covering a good part of Northern Ontario.

Canada has a fairly substantial social security system including family allowances, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances and rents geared-to-income. But together the program falls short of today's needs. Too much overlapping in some cases, too many gaps in others, too little money in most.

The guaranteed income would make up the deficiencies. If introduced it would be about the first in the non-communist world. Great advocate of guaranteed annual income is Canadian-born U.S. economist John Kenneth Galbraith.

RESOLUTION

The CLC has asked all local unions to adopt the following resolution, this month:

A SOCIAL POLICY FOR CANADA

WHEREAS the Federal Government of Canada has endorsed the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 25 states:

> Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control and

WHEREAS it is reported that 20 per cent of the Canadian population live in poverty, and an additional 20 per cent live in what socialogists call "a state of deprivation." In other words, two out of every five Canadians live in poverty or on the verge of poverty, and

WHEREAS a decided policy of the present government and past governments has tended to place the onus of providing relief for the poor on the lower and middle income groups, allowing the upper income bracket to escape their fair share.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Local Union ——— calls upon the governments responsible to institute a review of the entire system of Social Security to determine its adequacy as to coverage, benefits and allocation of costs, plus the need for effective integration, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we strongly urge immediate action to provide the necessary legislation for an adequate guaranteed annual minimum income for all Canadians as one step in assisting the raising of living standards of the Canadians in need.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Dinner Honors Lake Erie Apprentices

Eleven members of the Lake Erie Council of Carpenters, representing nine north-central Ohio counties, were honored at the Elks Country Club, September 20, upon completion of apprenticeship training.

Daniel McCarthy, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, was guest speaker and made the presentations to the new district journeymen attending schools in Elyria, Mansfield and Sandusky. This apprentice school supplements the on-the-job training for the outstanding apprentices selected from nine north-central Ohio counties, including: Ottawa, Erie, Lorain, Sandusky, Seneca, Huron, Crawford, Richland and Ashland.

The school instruction was conducted by Harry Petee, Lake Erie District secretary and coordinator for the Joint Apprenticeship and Training.

Committee members include: Robert Woodward, chairman, Woodward Construction; Royce Jennings, Jennings & Churella; A. C. Peterson, Peterson Lumber: Kenneth Focht, Focht Bros.; Lee Johnston, Midwest Constructors; Joseph Lach, Lach Construction; Ez Otermat, Mosser Construction; and Al Morley, committee advisor.

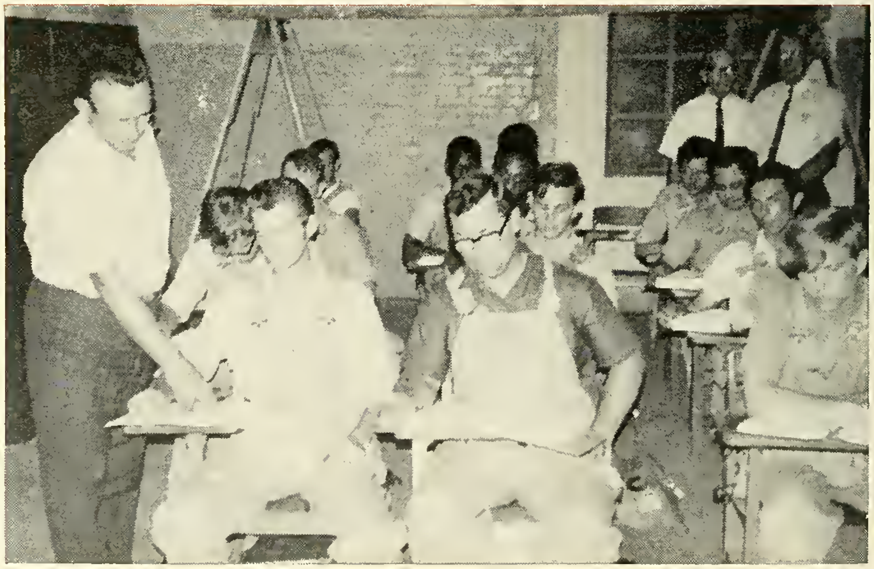
Lake Erie District Council members serving on the committee: Paul Loper, JATC treasurer and Lake Erie District president and business manager; Ernest Denecia, business representative, Elyria; Dave Treadway, business representative, Lorain; Stan Bennett, business representative, Sandusky; Herm Bogantz, business representative, Mansfield; Chet Jadwisiak, business representative, Port Clinton; John Sharick, committee advisor and Mrs. Rita Woodside, committee secretary.

Among those present at the Lake Erie Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship Graduation ceremony were, seated, left to right: Ray Flory, chairman, Ohio State Apprenticeship Council; Larry Burton, Alfred Thomas, and Dennis Schwerer, graduating apprentices; standing: Dan McCarthy, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor; Larry Grimes, George Ross, Jr., Raymond Hines, and Donald Cassidy, graduating apprentices; Harry Petee, Lake Erie Council Secretary and Coordinator, JACT; and Al Morley, JACT Advisor.

Also attending the recognition dinner was Ray Flory, chairman, Ohio State Apprenticeship Council.

Louisiana Pre-Apprentices In Class

Instructor-Coordinator Walter Bucklew helps a student in a Shreveport, La., pre-apprentice class while Business Agents M. H. Tipton and C. R. Gilbert of Local 764 look on. Students in the class include, front row, left to right; James Cloud, Billy Lyons, and Gary Kinsey; second row: Mike Ponthier, Calvin Anderson, Jr., and Mike Brasington; third row: Wayne Lowrey, Karl W. Columbus, and Howard Sepuluado; and fourth row: Roland Williams, Rickey Williams, Claude Mathis and David Lewis, Jr.



Texas Local Helps Job Corpsmen

Trainees and leaders involved in the apprenticeship and training program in Dallas are, front row, left to right: Sammy Joe Smith, Local 1276; Corpsmen Floyd Louis Jameson, Jr., William McKenzie, Eddie C. Eiland, Willie J. Johnson, Lee Brumadge, Charles Hill, Louis C. Johnson, Lorenza Bradley Jr., Joseph Freeman, and Thomas W. Bessellieu; second row, left to right: Corpsmen Jack J. Kelly, Jr., Raymond L. Brown, John E. Bacon, Robert Taylor, Webster Terrell, Wallace Norwood, and Moses Crocker; Arthur Robinson and Eddie White, Local 1276; and Gilbert Demieville, Webster Basin Job Corps Center; third row, left to right: G. H. Simmons, Jr., director, Texas Organizing Office of the Brotherhood; W. C. Cleveland, representative, Texas Office; Thomas Neal Goates, instructor; Jack Shaddock, representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, U.S. Department of Labor; and Howard J. Webb and Arthur Sudds, instructors.

Enrollment in an apprenticeship and training program was only the beginning for 30 young Job Corpsmen transferred to Dallas, Texas, from training centers in four other states. The Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee of Carpenters Residential Local Union 1276 went a step further and helped the students obtain tools, find a place to live, and work out transportation problems.

Welders Complete Training Course

Members of the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters, N.Y., recently completed a successful training program in welding. The classes were conducted under the M.D.T.A. program. Members who completed the course included, front row, left to right: Edward Wider, Local 1167; George Lessard, Local 2197; Thomas Usman, Local 1483; Robert Joyce, Local 1135; and George Kling, Local 1837; second row, left to right: August Strods, Local 1837; Harry Kijowski, Local 1511; Carl Nuehoff, Local 1511; George Babcock, general agent; Michael Denicolo, Local 1973; George Pugh, Local 1483; Thomas Blake, instructor; James Everett, business representative; and Burton Redlein, Local 412.

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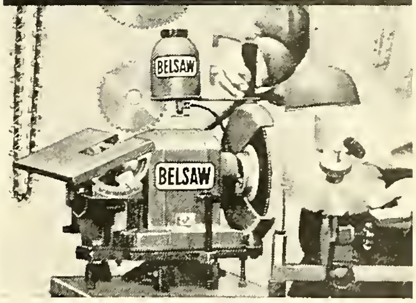

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Arizona Exhibit Lands Training Program

A display at the recent State Fair in Phoenix, Arizona, gave the public a chance to see the progress being made by Job Corpsmen enrolled in the Carpenters and Painters Union Training Programs at the Heber Job Corps Center. This picnic table was built and finished by the Corpsmen. Mr. Harper C. Stewart, state supervisor for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, handed out brochures and answered questions about the program.

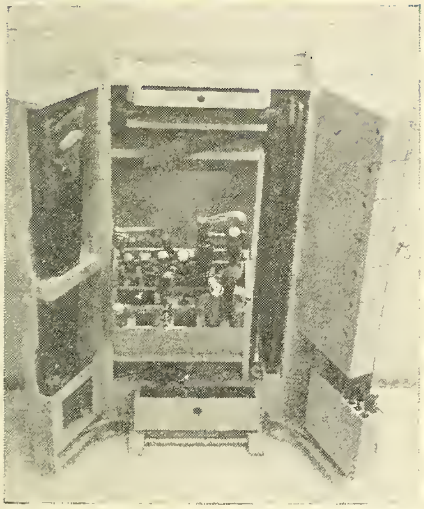
Corpsman Eddie Strickland routes a sign for display at the fair. After completing the carpentry program, he plans to enter the Carpenter Apprentice Training Program when he returns home to Menifee, Arkansas.

Corpsman Robert Gonzales of Los Angeles, Calif., letters a sign for the display. He chose painting as a career seven months after entering the program and hopes to use his training in the Los Angeles area.

Nebraska's Successful Pre-Apprentice Program

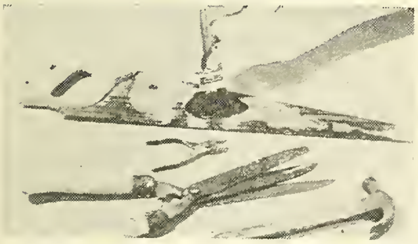
Recent graduates of the Lincoln, Neb., pre-apprentice program are, first row, left to right: Dennis Rieschick, Gary Parde, Dean Madsen, Bill Beck, Jim Pardee, and Ben Bowman; second row, left to right: Lester Swanson, Instructor; Larry Hugeman, Robert Martin, Ron Howdsen, James Gamblain, and Robert Ferrel.

MEMBER DESIGNS CHEST



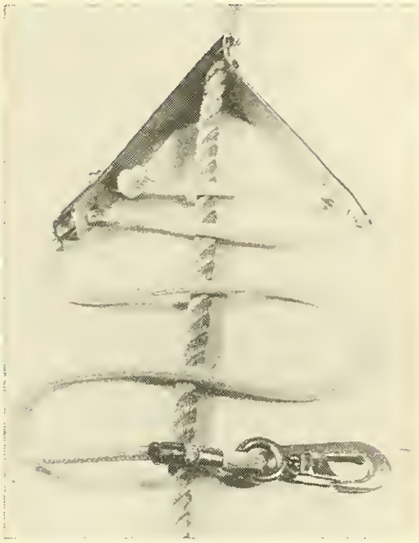
Carl J. Hagerup, a member of Local 2247, is preparing a booklet with plans and specifications for his carpenter's roll-away toolchest. As portable as a two-wheel hand truck, this attractive chest keeps a complete set of tools handy and, when closed, requires so little floor space that it can be considered a piece of furniture. For further information, write Mr. Hagerup at R. R. 1, Box 2120, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

PRODUCT DISSOLVES RUST



Rust-Removo, a jell which brushes on any surface, even walls and ceilings, and rinses away rust, corrosion and tarnish, is now being marketed by the Ace Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Rust-Removo contains no muriatic acid and is non-fuming and non-flammable. For a sample gallon at $14.95 or for more information about Rust-Removo, see your supply jobber or write Ace Chemical Co., 4401 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640.

SHOCK ABSORBER



Workmen on temporary platforms such as scaffolds, swinging stages, or bo's'n's chairs have no permanent tie-off point. If the platform fails or the man falls from the platform almost certain injury or death is the result. The Rose Manufacturing Co. of Denver recommends an independent life line and a Safe-Hi Rope Grab Shock Absorber. Then if the workman falls, he will be stopped from striking the ground or floor.

It is also very important says Rose to cushion the fall when he is "caught" at the end of the lanyard. Safe-Hi Rope Grab absorbs the shock and slows down the stop. The Rope Grab slides down the rope as the plates close.

The Safe-Hi Rope Grab is easily installed and easily moved up and down the rope. Two models are available, No. 2550 with nylon lanyard and snap, and No. 2575 with steel cable and snap.

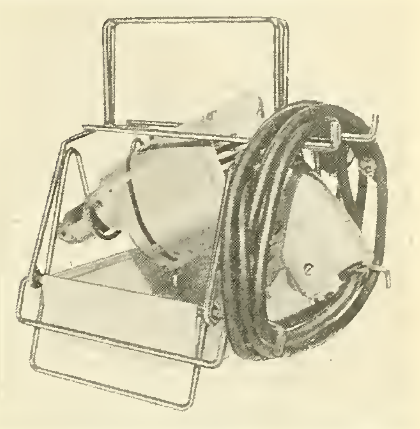
RADIAL SAW

A new, lower-priced, versatile radial arm saw has been introduced by The Black and Decker Mfg. Co. Its lightweight 58 pounds makes it a portable tool for on-site construction work. It combines features of a shop saw, a table saw and a miter box with those of a radial arm saw. The No. 7700 Radial Arm Saw is available from hardware and department stores for $99.95. Write The Black and Decker Mfg., Co., Towson, Md. 21204.

BEAMS DELIVERY

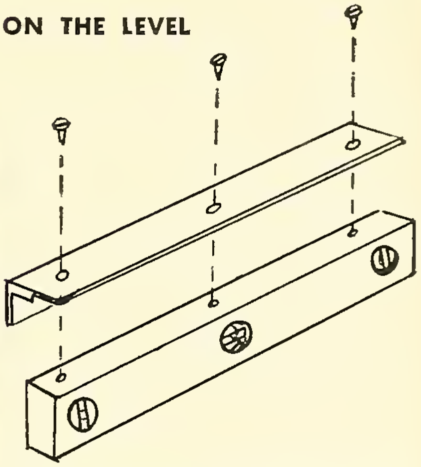
Glue laminated timber beams will soon be available immediately from local building outlets in lengths of up to 60 feet, avoiding the usual delay of several weeks for delivery. Timber Structures, Inc., Portland, Ore., announced recently that the beams, marketed under the name "Stock-Lam," eventually will be stocked by 40 or more distributors.

DRILL CARRYING CASE



A sturdy, lightweight carrying and storage case for electric drills, now on the market, combines protection for the machine and cord with a handy tray for drills, bits and small wrenches. The wire case can be hung on a shop peg-board for safe, out-of-the-way storage. Write the American Wirecase Corp., 2208 W. Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. 60612.

ON THE LEVEL



A level attachment which leaves the hands of the carpenter free to work is now available. The attachment, when installed on a level, can be hooked onto wood siding, insulated siding, or window sashes. For a wooden level, mount attachment as shown above. Predrill with $\frac{1}{16}$" diameter drill about ¼" deep and use screws furnished. If your level is aluminum, use a No. 51 drill. For a two-foot level, use as is: can be cut for shorter level. It sells for $2.00, postage paid. Write Chester Cerklaski, A & D Mfg. Co., 4325 North Ottawa Ave. Norridge, Illinois 60634.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local Dedicates Building In True Texas Style

More than 1,100 persons were served at the Annual Family Bar-B-Que when Carpenter's Local 1266 in Austin, Texas, celebrated its "dream come true," the dedication of its new Apprentice and Journeyman Training Building. Catered by their own members, the Bar-B-Que and dedication ceremony drew an overwhelming turnout from local public officials as well as from the local's own membership.

In an unusual ribbon-cutting ceremony, Mayor Travis LaRue and Austin Independent School District Superintendent Dr. Irby Carruth jointly sawed the ribbon with a twelve-point saw.

The new training building seats 50 students, and includes related math, related blueprint reading, related estimating, shopcraft, plastic welding and supplementary visual education among the journeyman subjects in the curriculum.

CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION 1266
APPRENTICE AND JOURNEYMAN TRAINING BUILDING

Among the Brotherhood representatives present at Austin, Texas, Local 1266's dedication and Bar-B-Que were, left to right: A. W. Fox, president; G. A. McNeil, business representative for Local 1266; Chester V. Smith, general representative; A. C. Shirley, joint representative; Fred Bull, General Executive Board Member from Sixth District; Anthony Ochocki, Director of Organization for the Brotherhood, and Ed Thele, field coordinator for MDTA Programs.

Handicap Overcome

James Chapman, a 48-year-old member of Local 821, Springfield, N. J., is back on the job in the Engineering Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, near Dover, N. J., 5½ months after losing both legs below the knee in a freak accident. Chapman hasn't lost a day since returning to the job and can walk without crutches, climb stairs, and drive a car with hand controls. "Prayer," says Chapman, "gave me the confidence to overcome my handicap."

Auxiliary Presents Check to Hospital

Ed Robinson, director of the Community Hospital in Hammond, Ind., accepts a donation from Carpenters Auxiliary 619 representatives. The ladies are, left to right: Mrs. George Malcolm, publicity chairman, Mrs. Guy Slosser, president, and Mrs. Harold Taylor, recording secretary, who is also vice president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries.

MacLean

LOCAL LOSES OLDEST MEMBER

Carpenters Local 275, Newton, Mass., lost its oldest member recently in Angus MacLean, a 93-year-old member of 70 years standing. MacLean had been active in the union since joining in 1899. He held the office of president of the Carpenters District Council of Newton and Vicinity and served as the council's business representative for 23 years. In his own local he held almost every office at one time or another. MacLean also served as vice president of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council and as executive board member of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, and was active in the State Labor Council and community affairs.

Houston Pension Plan 'Kicked Off'

Jack O. Fountain, business manager of the Carpenters District Council of Houston and Vicinity, Tex., addresses members present at a recent dinner which marked the distribution of the first pension checks under the district's new pension program. Other members present are, left to right: A. D. Pyle, business representative, Local 2079; C. O. Ball, business representative, Local 213; Frederick N. Bull, Executive Board member, 6th District, U. B. of C. & J. of A.; J. L. Greer, business representative, Local 213; M. A. Graham, Executive Secretary of the Houston Building Trades Council; and O. W. Bland, retired carpenter.

Almost 400 retired union carpenters received checks totaling $135,000.00 as the Houston area's first Pension program for union carpenters was kicked off at a luncheon at S.P.J.S.T. Lodge at 1500 Bene Street.

Calling this the largest group of retiring carpenters in the state by a building trades union, Jack Fountain, executive secretary of the Houston District Council of Carpenters, praised the pioneering efforts of the group of Carpenters who literally changed the skyline of Houston.

The pension checks, retroactive to July 1, 1969, averaged approximately $330.00 each and were given out individually by the various union business agents.

Fountain went on to pay tribute to these men and their wives who over the years have contributed toward making the Houston Carpenters Pension Plan a living reality. Houston's Mayor Louie Welch told the gathering it was the finest day in the history of the greater Houston and Vicinity brotherhood of carpenters and called upon the younger generation of carpenters to follow the example set by the old-timers.

The pension program was negotiated and provided for in a three-year contract settlement of July 1, 1968, between the Carpenters Union and the Houston Chapter of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. and the Construction Employers Association of Texas. The program has John Haag with A. S. Hansen Consulting Actuaries as its consultant and Ralph Jackson with Southwest Administrators, Inc. as administrator. The legal firm of Mitchell & Doran act as attorneys for the fund with the Texas National Bank of Commerce serving as depository.

The oldest carpenter present at the dinner, A. J. Oliver, cashes his first pension check right away, while W. M. Null, business representative, Local 213, B. A. Gresham, assistant business manager of the Carpenters District Council, and Maurice Butler, vice president of the Texas National Bank of Commerce, congratulate him.

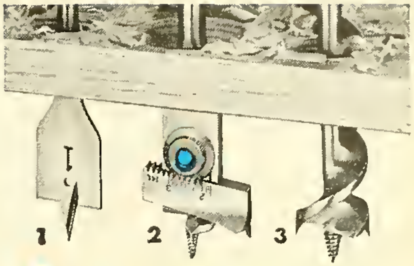
Fountain explained that the contractors now contribute 12¢ for each man hour put in by a union carpenter on a job in a 23-county area. This contribution will increase to 27¢ per hour when the current contract expires July 1, 1971.

Fountain went on to say that the program also provides for a full pension for disabled carpenters and a reduced pension for widows of carpenters who died after July 1, 1968. In addition the plan provides for a death benefit up to $5,000.00

To qualify for a pension under the plan, a carpenter, millwright or piledriver must have at least 10 years of service in the 23-county jurisdiction of the Carpenters district council and must have been dependent upon his trade for his livelihood.

Honoring the oldest carpenter present at the luncheon, Bert Gresham, assistant secretary in the district council, and W. M. Null. business agent of Local 213, presented to A. J. Oliver his initial pension check, and to Mrs. Oliver a flower spray. Oliver was born on May 19, 1883. He retired in 1953 after working at the trade for over 41 years.

Among the honored guests and speakers were Mayor Louie Welch; Fred Bull, General Executive Board Member; M. A. Graham, executive secretary of the Building Trades; Wylie Doran, attorney; Ralph Jackson and Bob Graham, administrators for the plan; John Haag, consultant; Maurice Butler and Murphy Biehle, Texas National Bank of Commerce, and Richard Hopkins and Grant Mathews, auditors and the business agents of the various locals in the district council jurisdiction.



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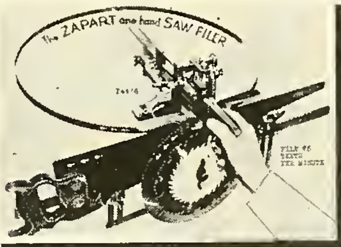

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New York Local Dedicates New Building

Sal Mullon of the building committee cuts the ribbon at the dedication ceremony for Local 53's new meeting hall while Tom Strati, general contractor, Joseph Grady, president of the local, James Nicholson, business representative, and Abe Saul, East Coast District Organizer, look on.

When an urban renewal project threatened their 30-year old meeting hall three years ago, members of Carpenters Local 53, White Plains, N.Y., thought for a while that they might have to "move to the parking lot" to hold meetings. But energy replaced doubt and a new building was constructed. Three hundred members and friends attended the recent dedication ceremony.

Renewal Project in Pennsylvania

Members of Carpenters Local 129, Hazleton, Pa., recently worked on a renewal project which included 100 dwelling units in 50 buildings and one community building for offices and a neighborhood center. Work on the Vine Street West Project was financed through HUD in Philadelphia. More such housing projects are needed across the nation, but "tight" financing and high land costs are halting progress.

Pausing during work at the Vine Street West renewal site are, left to right: Clyde Drasher, Charles R. Marshall, and "Big John, the labor boss." Scores of members worked on the project last year.

Involved in the Vine Street West Project are, left to right: Teddy Fresco, superintendent; Joseph Zenonani, foreman; Joseph Vadus, business representative; and Charles R. Marshall, steward.

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A home study program in association with Cleveland Engineering Inst.

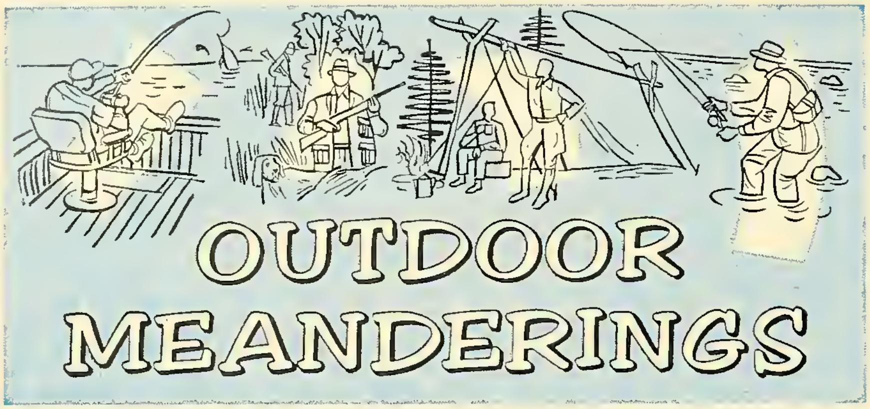
Charles Marx and his crew raise the frame for a house in the hurricane-damaged area. These men are members of Local 1846, New Orleans, who donated their services in off-hours and weekends.

H. Jay Laborde, John Wright, C. W. Desmar, Andrew Heisser, State Senator Mike O'Keefe, William Wright and Tom Laborde are ready to come home after a day of volunteer carpentry in Plaquemine Parish.

Louisiana Members Continue to Aid Camille Victims

Volunteers from Carpenters Local 1846 in New Orleans, La., are donating their time and skill to rebuild homes destroyed in Plaquemine Parish, La., by Hurricane Camille. With free labor from the Louisiana AFL-CIO and materials furnished by the American Red Cross, journeymen from all crafts in the Building and Construction Trades Council of Southeast Louisiana are cooperating to complete one house each weekend for the needy families of the area. Local 1846 is attempting to furnish 20 crews of carpenters each weekend for this project.

Financial help is needed by the local to buy equipment for the construction program—power generators, skill saws, electric cords, chain saws and anything else—which will be kept in reserve by the Louisiana AFL-CIO for use in future disasters. *(Pages 18 and 19 of the November, 1969, CARPENTER contain a comprehensive report of Camille relief work performance by Brotherhood members.)*



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Pinto Deer

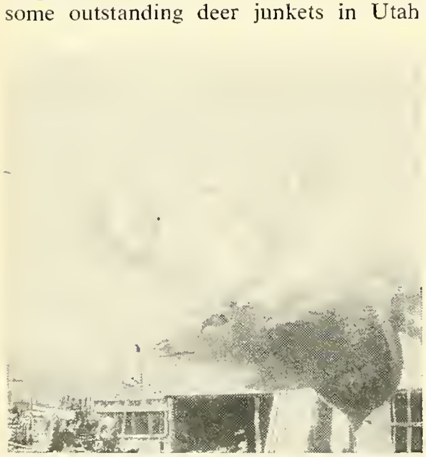
Carpenter Roland Dennis of Auburn, New York, a member of Local 453, thought his vision was going bad when he distinctly saw spots before his eyes on a recent hunt junket to Tioga County in his home state. He saw spots all right but his eyesight proved as good as ever after he pulled the trigger. He downed a buck that sported a four-point antler, dressed out at 135 pounds and was heavily marked—in pinto fashion—with brown and white spots.

■ Racked Deer

Robert Dunn of Hathaway Pines, California, retired out of Local 721, Los Angeles, for over five years now, recalls some outstanding deer junkets in Utah when he hunted out of Beaver near Pole Canyon and near Bearshin and Oak Cove. Although Brother Dunn has rounded 70 years of age he still hunts and recently nailed a chunky buck in his home county of Calaveras, a blacktail which dressed out at 180 pounds.

Bob says he doesn't plan on hunting in Utah any more as the prospects are good in his own area but says he's willing to counsel fellow Carpenters who want to hunt in that state. Just drop him a line at P.O. Box 87, Hathaway Pines, California 95233.

Brother Dunn contends that the number of points on a deer's antlers are not necessarily an indication of what the weight may be. He recalls two previous bucks downed, a four-pointer and three-pointer, which weighed less than the aforementioned 180 pounder, a forked horn. He totes a 348 Winchester rifle and shoots a 150 grain bullet. Below is a photograph of one of those monstrous Utah bucks he downed, this one featured a rack with a total of 18 points.



Here are 18 points . . . count em!

■ High-Speed Honkers

No doubt many of you have been stalking Canadian honkers this season. If you've missed more than your share, console yourself with the fact they can—aided by good strong tail wind—pour on the coals to attain a speed of 60 miles per hour. (The maximum altitude of a honker has been recorded at a mere 29,000 feet, nearly 5½ miles.)

The broad term "Canadian honker" has been, at one time or another, pinned to any one of the five species of this great goose family, namely the Common Canada, otherwise known as the Great Basin Canada and the most widespread and widely distributed of all Canadas; the Richardson's Goose which breeds way north, close to the Arctic Circle, and the Cackling, Lesser Canada and Western Canada Goose which are, primarily, western birds.

This is one fowl which has certain traits which humans might well take a lesson from, particularly in the family relations department; Canadas mate for life. During the incubation period, the gander stands guard near the eggs.

They are keen of sight and hearing, very difficult to sneak up on. While some predation is suffered from crows and ravens, and coyotes and bobcats prey on their young, the parents watch over them closely, alternating or together guarding the fledglings.

The well-kept Journals of James Audubon (1840) tell of his discovery of a nest and on approaching it being attacked by a defiant gander. He wrote: ". . . as I approached within a few yards of the nest, it suddenly lowered its head, shaking it as if it were dislocated from the neck. It opened its wings to full spread; launched into the air and flew directly at me. So daring was this fine fellow that in two instances it struck me a blow on my right arm with one of its wings, and I thought, for a moment, that my arm was broken."

■ Year's Recap

According to recent flow of letters and pics from hunt-loving members of the Brotherhood, it's been a great year. Here's a recap on some of the action:

Merlin Hoiseth of Ft. Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822, reports a fine crop of whitetail and nailed an eight-pointer past opening day (November 8th, '69). "It was as fat as butter and the hair as fine and silky as fur," says Brother Hoiseth.

Lee's Mount

One of the nicest head mounts we've seen in many a moon can be chalked up for Mason A. Lee of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of Local 101. Here's a looksee at head of buck he downed in Wicomico County on the Maryland eastern shore. It featured a spread of 25¾ inches at widest point; had a total of 9 points and field dressed at 162 pounds.

Top big-game trophy for T. Thompson of Vista, California, a member of Local 2078, is a moose he downed in Canada, a four-year-old near Lone Butte in British Columbia which dressed out at over 400 pounds.

A man with a hunt urge, living in Carmel, California, has one advantage that few hunters have, namely the opportunity to stalk wild boar. Here's a photograph of Carpenter Ralph Monroe of Carmel who nailed one, his first, in the Carmel Valley this past season. It was downed with one shot at 150 yards; with a 264 Magnum, a 140 grain Sierra bullet. In a previous column we recorded a wild boar kill for Ralph's son Todd who, last we heard, was stationed on an aircraft carrier out of Vietnam. Todd's boar tipped the scales at 267 pounds while Ralph's boar weighed in at 243 pounds.

Donald Davis of Pevely, Mo., a member of Local 73, downed a buck in Washington County in his home state that sported a perfect rack—four points on one side, four on the other, and dressed out at 200 pounds.

Monroe and Boar.

■ 1968 Fish Kills

The annual census of fish kills began in June 1960, and since that time a total of 103,380,000 fish have been reported killed in 2,830 incidents.

In 1968 alone, an estimated 15,236,000 fish were reported killed in 42 States by identifiable pollution sources. This was an increase of 3,645,000, or 31 percent, over 1967, when 11,591,000 fish were killed in 40 States.

Of the 438 reports of definite fish kills by pollution, only 379 specified the number of fish killed. Another 107 fish kills were reported, but the causes of these deaths could not be determined, although pollution was suspected in a number of the cases.

Improved reporting practices, variations in weather, or other factors could be partially responsible for the increased number of fish kills reported.

The largest fish kill in 1968 occurred on the Allegheny River at Bruin, Pa., where 4,029,000 fish died. A petroleum refinery company's lagoon overflowed into another pond whose walls broke, releasing chemicals into a stream. Suds 6 feet high were created as the mixture flowed along the stream.

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Hundreds of people like yourself are making cash like this—$20 to $30 a week—right now in spare time. "*My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 these first ten months*"—*says R. T. Chapman.* Many have built a complete sharpening service with such year-around profits. You can too, simply by following the sure, easy Foley Plan.

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Foley

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☐ Saw Filer information.
☐ Lawn Mower Sharpener information.
☐ Money Making Facts booklet.

NAME__________
ADDRESS__________
CITY__________ STATE__________ ZIP__________

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA — Members of Local 981 with 25 or more years of service were honored recently at a pin ceremony following the dedication of their new Carpenter's Hall. Those pictured here include, front row, left to right: Joe Fenk and Elmer Rivers, 30 years; Linn Bryan, 47 years; Anton Matson, 30 years; Earl Armstrong, 56 years; Roy Johnson, 32 years; Antonio Mateucci, 35 years; and Ed Mathiesen, 30 years; second row: Emil Volker, Bill Budinsky, E. A. Brown, and Harold Carlson, 25 years; Arnold Ahlstrom, 30 years; Ralph McCoy and Elmer O'Haver, 25 years; Floyd Dodson, 30 years; Homer Robbins, Francis Lutz, John Niukkanen and Clarence Hansen, 25 years.

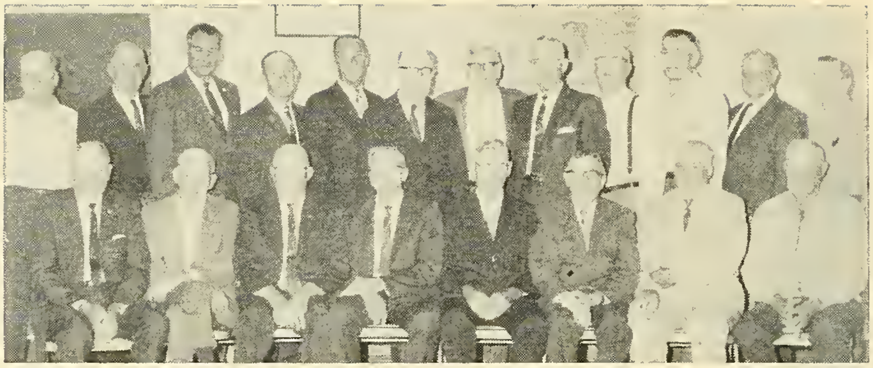
Those who received a pin, but who are not pictured included: Homer Calmer, Tom Limbaugh, Arvo Mattson and Henry Volker, 30 years; Hugo Ivarson, 32 years, and John Mindham, 35 years.

(2) FREMONT, OHIO — Members of Local 1166 recently held a 25-year pin presentation party and member-and-wife get-together. Among those honored were, front, left to right: John Durbin, John McCoy, C. J. Renglein, Clarence Chandler and William Hoffman; second row: Robert Hotz, Rom Rusch, Joseph Rusch, Ken Sale and Jack Durbin.

(2a) Business Manager Paul Loper of the Lake Erie District Council of Carpenters presents a 25-year pin to John McCoy, a member of 34 years standing.

(3) VANCOUVER, CANADA — Local 452 recently awarded a 70-year pin to member Frank Platt. The pin was presented by General Executive Board member George Bengough.

(4) SANTA ANA, CALIF.—Local 1815 recently honored 25-year members. Pictured here, front row, left to right, are: Calvin Elliott, A. P. Ramirez, J. Wallace Nelson, R. E. Brattain, L. S. Allcock, E. E. Gardner, Boyd Linkhart, and Ellis Burrows; second row left to right: Oliver Storeim, Silvert Thompson, Walter Donovan, Thomas Hardcastle, Vernie Alex-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2a

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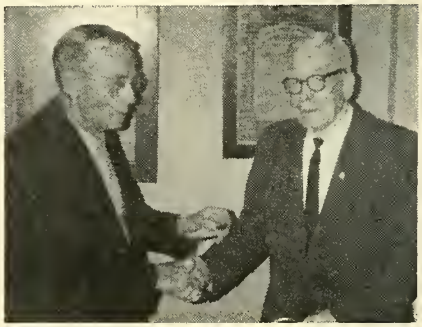

6

ander, Wm. E. King, Audra U. Friend, and Harry Harkleroad, who presented the pins.

(5) MIAMI, FLA.—At a recent special meeting of Local 2024, 25-year service pins were awarded to members Oscar J. Rees and H. E. Morris.

(6) MARSHALLTOWN, IA.—Member O. F. Sellers of Local 1112 received his 50-year service pin at the local's recent Christmas party. The pin was presented by S. P. McKenzy, a member with 53 years of service.

(7) STERLING, ILL. — Carpenters Local 695 recently awarded two 50-year and 20 25-year pins to members at a Recognition Banquet. Honored members were seated, left to right: Henry Duuck, Merle Wolf, Fred Sangrey, and Oscar Eversole; standing, left to right: Robert Sangrey, Eldo Hagen, business representative; John Pruitt, general representative; Donald Dietz, Orin Sheley and Nathaniel Cooke.

(8) GREENWICH, CONN. — A 70th Anniversary Dinner Dance was the occasion for Local 196's presentation of 50-year pins to members. In this picture, General Executive Board Member Patrick

7

8

The hammer with the handle that packs its own punch

...thanks to TRUE TEMPER® engineering.

Precisely tapered claws make it easy to pull even headless nails.

Fiberglass handle adds flex action to your swing, more drive to each stroke.

Epoxy-bonded filaments of unidirectional glass fibers deliver punch all their own. Head is permanently bonded to handle.

3-way tempered steel head guarantees strength in the striking face, claws and eye (or middle section).

Grip is cushioned for comfort, won't slip wet or dry — even in a gloved hand!

True Temper manufactures a great variety of weights, shapes and claw designs so you can team the right hammer with the right job.

Fiberglass-Handled Hammer — 16 ounce. (#FG16)

Steel-Handled Rocket® Hammer. With all the quality features! Strong tubular steel handle. 16 ounces. (#A16R)

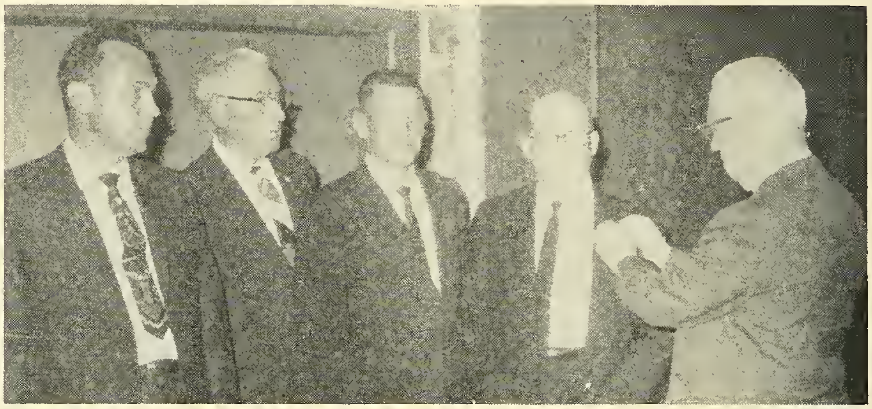
Hand Sledge. Perfect for all-purpose use, lightweight. Ideal for use anywhere nail-pulling claws are not needed. Nonslip grip. 3 pound. (#403H)

"You'll be glad you bought the best!" TRUE TEMPER®

9

J. Campbell presents a 50-year pin to Albert E. Green, while other pin recipients look on. They are, left to right: Joseph Pandowski, past president; John Bella; Peter Knudsen, Jr., past president; and John Brown, president of the local. Not shown is Harry H. Waterbury, who also received a pin.

(9) ROSEBURG, ORE.—Local 2949 awarded 20-, 25- and 30-year service pins to members at a recent "Spouse Night" meeting. Those are, front row, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hammond, Edward McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Pollard, and Jim Nichols; second row, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Long, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moe, Mr. and Mrs. Milburn Joiner, and Roy Downing; third row, left to right: Lawrence Long, Mr. and Mrs. Ardellinville, Ernest Buetner, Charles M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Marshall, Mrs. Roy Donwing, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack McChesney.



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(10) KANSAS CITY, MO.—Local 1904 recently awarded 25-year pins to several of its members. In this picture, Special Representative Sam Curd presents a pin to President Charles Munkers, watched by Henry Brown, president, K. C. Carpenters District Council, J. O. Mack, retired General Executive Board Member, and Jim Tomlin, recording secretary of the local.

10a

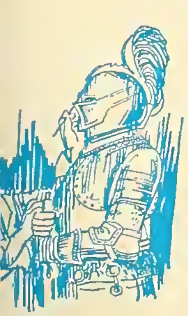
(10a) Other members of Local 1904 who received pins are, left to right: Garland McCoy, John Munkers, Gerald Dietz, Clarence Fortune, Kenneth Pursell, Joe T. Cherry, J. M. Shippee, Bernard Eckart, John Sututovich, and Charles Munkers. Not present to receive their pins were Sammie Bray, Donald Chapple, John J. Guth, William Guth, and Charles Herz.

10b

(10b) Local 1904 members Garland McCoy, Charles Munkers, and Gerald Dietz all have 34 years of service.

(11) PATCHOGUE, N. Y.—Local 1483 honored member Edwin L. King at their recent annual dinner for his "50 years of devoted service as financial secretary." In this picture, Secretary-Treasurer George Babcock, left, presents a plaque to member King, left, as General Representative John Rodgers looks on.

11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1 Peter Meindl adds some final touches to his hand-carved figure of a medieval knight. Meindl also designed the figure.

2 Morton Rook shows some of the self-help devices he makes for crippled patients of a nearby hospital.

3 Earl and Josephine Hallock and William McIvor are proud of their Union Label Booth at a recent exhibition.

4 Jack McGlashan, 84, enjoys his flourishing collection of chrysanthemum plants.

Retired Members Enjoy A Variety of Hobbies

■ Public service, gardening, and — of course — woodworking, are some of the interests with which retired members fill their long-awaited leisure years. Retirees make use of their time and skills in projects which are useful, absorbing, or just plain decorative, demonstrating that retirement is hardly a time of "nothing to do."

Jack McGlashan, Local 192, Vancouver, Canada, has been a chrysanthemum grower and fancier since 1935. A chrysanthemum club he started years ago has now spread down into Washington State. He refuses to accept payment for plants, insisting that instead those who receive them put something extra towards their favorite charity. "If I started to sell plants," he says, "I would begin to get up early in the morning to make more money, and then this would no longer be a hobby, but a business."

Another member of Local 192, Morton Rook, turns his carpentry skill to good use in making self-aid devices for crippled patients to exercise with at the Victorian Order of Nurses. His work helps many patients to be less reliant on nurses and able to do more things for themselves.

Three pensioners from Piledrivers Local 2404, Vancouver, Canada, have made the promotion of the Union label their enthusiastic project since 1957. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hallock and William McIvor put together a Union Label Booth at the recent Pacific National Exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Hallock also find time for the United Nations Organization, the Children's Jubilee Summer Camp and the Human Rights Association.

A career in woodcarving begun in Bavaria at the age of 14 has extended into retirement for Peter Meindl, Carpenters Local 1688, Manchester, N.H. His home is filled with carved and tooled panels, shelves, and figures, and he still accepts some commissions, such as a recent one from musician Skitch Henderson. More than 300 hours went into completing a figure of a medieval knight, authentic even to his height of five feet, two inches, an average height in those days.

These sample retirement hobbies demonstrate that leisure time can be full of variety and satisfaction, with imagination as the only limit to how busy the retiree can find himself. ■

CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

The 1969 CLIC Campaign has been completed. During the past year contributions were made at state council and district council conventions totaling $15,938.20. Contributions from the membership of local unions, exclusive of conventions, amounted to $38,375.80. CLIC material was sent to 1710 locals; however, only 592 were interested enough in their legislative welfare to participate. This seems far short of what could reasonably be expected from our membership.

We do wish to express our sincere thanks to those local unions which did participate in this worthwhile program. We hope that in our 1970 campaign, more locals will show an interest in participating.

As our final report for the 1969 campaign, we are listing below the contributions received since December 16; those locals carrying an asterisk indicates that the local has made contributions before.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of January 16, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	ALASKA	
1243	Fairbanks	$ 50.00
2520	Anchorage	80.00
	ARIZONA	
1153	Yuma	5.00
	CALIFORNIA	
162	San Mateo	9.00*
1046	Palm Springs	5.00
1158	Berkeley	11.00
1400	Santa Monica	8.00
1570	Marysville	40.00
1992	Placerville	14.00
2006	Los Gatos	13.00
2463	Ventura	4.00
	COLORADO	
55	Denver	10.00
1583	Englewood	29.00
	DELAWARE	
626	Wilmington	2.00
2012	Seaford	18.00
	FLORIDA	
1308	Lake Worth	4.00
1764	Orlando	23.00
3206	Pompano Beach	26.00
	IDAHO	
635	Boise	20.00
2816	Emmett	40.00
	ILLINOIS	
21	Chicago	5.00
80	Chicago	25.00
504	Chicago	15.00
558	Elmhurst	22.00
578	Chicago	125.00
633	Madison	18.00
798	Salem	2.00
812	Cairo	6.00
1128	La Grange	10.00
1922	Chicago	17.00
	INDIANA	
232	Fort Wayne	10.00*
599	Hammond	10.00
	IOWA	
373	Fort Madison	5.00
	KANSAS	
499	Leavenworth	$ 1.00
714	Olathe	13.00*
2279	Lawrence	19.00
	KENTUCKY	
442	Hopkinsville	4.00
2310	Madisonville	6.00
	LOUISIANA	
3101	Oakdale	15.00
	MARYLAND	
101	Baltimore	6.00
1024	Cumberland	15.00
1126	Annapolis	20.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
107	Worcester	22.00
157	Boston	10.00
275	Newton	15.00
444	Pittsfield	10.00
624	Brockton	17.00
762	Quincy	17.00
885	Woburn	20.00
1416	New Bedford	10.00
	MICHIGAN	
116	Bay City	2.00
1433	Detroit	4.00
1615	Grand Rapids	33.50
2265	Detroit	80.00
	MISSISSIPPI	
1518	Gulfport	10.00
	MISSOURI	
618	Sikeston	10.50
1635	Kansas City	5.00
1839	Washington	24.00
1925	Columbia	21.00
	MONTANA	
153	Helena	5.50
1172	Billings	1.00
	NEBRASKA	
1606	Omaha	24.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
921	Portsmouth	25.00*
	NEW JERSEY	
299	Union City	40.00
349	Orange	20.00
383	Bayonne	17.00
842	Pleasantville	12.00
1489	Burlington	140.00*
1743	Wildwood	20.00
	NEW YORK	
125	Utica	$ 20.00*
187	Geneva	20.00
298	New York	112.00
453	Auburn	32.00*
791	New York	16.00
1042	Plattsburgh	94.00*
1164	New York	200.00
1175	Kingston	37.00
1401	Buffalo	10.00
1456	New York	11.00
1575	Endicott	4.00
1681	Hornell	8.00
1704	Carmel Kent	5.00
1772	Hicksville	46.50
2765	Nassau Co.	60.00
	NORTH CAROLINA	
2230	Greensboro	40.00
	OHIO	
200	Columbus	26.00*
372	Lima	20.00
525	Coshocton	13.00
650	Pomeroy	13.00
881	Massillon	2.00
976	Marion	20.00
1108	Cleveland	20.00
1393	Toledo	5.00
1629	Ashtabula	12.00
2092	Canton	20.00
2248	Piqua	10.00
2906	Jeffersonville	3.60
	OKLAHOMA	
986	McAlester	3.00*
1060	Norman	4.00*
	OREGON	
1388	Oregon City	21.00
1857	Portland	40.00
2851	LaGrande	60.00
3064	Toledo	24.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
321	Connellsville	14.00
368	Allentown	10.00
406	Bethlehem	5.00
677	Lebanon	1.00*
691	Williamsport	2.00*
833	Berwyn	11.00
838	Sunbury	100.00*
1010	Uniontown	20.00
1285	Allentown	3.00
1419	Johnstown	9.00*
1562	North Wales	7.00
1906	Philadelphia	67.00
	TEXAS	
1822	Fort Worth	21.00
	VERMONT	
590	Rutland	4.50
683	Burlington	10.00
	VIRGINIA	
331	Norfolk	16.00
388	Richmond	36.00
1402	Richmond	11.00
2070	Roanoke	7.00
	WASHINGTON	
98	Spokane	12.00
131	Seattle	11.50*
954	Mt. Vernon	14.00
1036	Longview	20.00
1054	Everett	5.00
1708	White River Valley	20.00
2205	Wenatchee	20.00
2628	Centralia	8.00
	WEST VIRGINIA	
428	Fairmont	6.00
	WISCONSIN	
264	Milwaukee	52.00*
657	Sheboygan	1.00
1143	LaCrosse	1.00
1733	Marshfield	4.00
1801	Hawkins	15.00
2898	Glidden	6.00

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

Unexpected Answer

Stormed the irate parent: "What's the idea of bringing my daughter home at 2 a.m.?"

To which the boyfriend replied: "I'm sorry sir, but it started to rain!"

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Yankee Ingenuity!

General Washington invited one of his young Continental Army captains to a dance at Mount Vernon, where a southern belle pounced upon him. "Mah goodness," she cooed, "ah think it's so wonderful for you-all to be willing to die fo' youah country!"

"Not really," replied the captain. "What I want to do instead is to influence some Britishers to die for theirs!—Levi Jacobson, South Gate, Calif.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Hobson's Choice

Replied the banker to the man asking for a loan: "Your finances are in terrible shape. Why do you allow your wife to spend more than you make?"

"Because," replied the mild-mannered man, "I find it less painful to argue with you than with her!"

From Bath to Worse

"Certainly we have a room," said the hotel clerk. "Would you like one with a tub or a shower?"

"What's the difference?" asked the traveler.

"Not much," said the clerk, "they're both wet, but with a tub you sit down."

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Poetical Version

The item above is a reminder of the energetic poet who, when he woke up every day, went from bed to verse.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Logical Steps

"The murder took place in the upstairs bedroom," said the prosecutor to the witness. "Now tell me . . . how do the steps go?"

It was a while before the witness replied: "On the first floor, the steps go up. On the second floor, the steps go down."

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

No Generation Gap

A mother was complaining to a neighbor: "Children grow up too soon! You look in your closet one day and discover your daughter is wearing your favorite dress!"

"You're lucky," said the neighbor. "My daughter also borrows my purse!"

This Month's Limerick

A prudish young girl named Anheuser
Once said that no lad could arouse her.
But Old Overholt
Gave her virtue a jolt,
And now she is sadder Budweiser.

A Shaggy Dog?

Librarian: "What did you do when the dog started chewing on the dictionary?"

Assistant: "I took the words right out of his mouth!"

B SURE 2 VOTE

This Month's One-Liner

Old carpenters never die; they just pound away.—Mrs. Jean Tusler, Hammond, N. Y.

Holding His Own

Jake was courting Daisy May when her pappy said: "Jake, I want to know: are your intentions honorable . . . or dishonorable?"

"Gosh," said Jake, "you mean I got a choice?" — Shane Wyman, Columbia Falls, Mont.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

He Finally Arrived

Husband, looking up from a pile of bills: "It looks like we are at that bridge we were going to cross when we came to it!"

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 7,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Anderson, Ernest
Anderson, Lawrence
Bach, Walter
Baker, Alfred E.
Benson, Arvid
Brown, Lawrence M.
Butler, Neil W.
Byman, Hans
Carlson, C.
Carlson, Morris
Dean, Orin J.
Dole, Albert
Ekdahl, Oscar H.
Erhorn, William A.
Fisk, David
Glasrud, Carl J.
Goodoien, James H.
Halverson, Albert
Jacobson, Eric
Jalo, August
Jenniges, Edmund
Johnson, Gust
Johnson, Johan W.
Kriesel, Theodore
Krost, Paul M.
Landvik, Ole G.
Leander, Oswald
Maki, Eino I.
Martenson, Harry
Melsom, John
Meyers, Ernest E.
Miller, Orville
Moline, Valdez V.
Nelsestuen, John P.
Nelson, George E.
Neumann, Elmer W.
Nicholson, Swen O.
Nordstrom, Roy J.
Northfeldt, Frank
Olson, Algot
Olson, John
Peterson, Lester E.
Severson, Andrew
Severson, Julian
Sjolund, William
Slotem, Noranius
Soderberg, Leonard
Strand, Alfred B.
Tullgren, Arvid W.
Walstrom, Walter
Westerman, Sam H.

L.U. NO. 12,
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
Alsheimer, Joseph

L.U. NO. 14,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Arnold, Frank
Bel, W. P.
Bohlman, O. J.
Call, Leslie F.
Crane, W. C.
Fluitt, Maurice
Gembler, E. C.
Gill, John L.
Haas, Julius K.
Haveman, Henry
Kehn, George R.
Kurtzman, Daniel F.
Lacewell, Frank B.
Lapham, S. G.
Moreau, E. L.
Parks, Floyd E.
Schmidt, Hilmer S.
Shepherd, D. T.
Taylor, Dee
Thompson, A. C.
Wagner, C. J.
Webb, Charles L.
Wharton, E. R.

L.U. NO. 50,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Beasley, Fred M.
Bryson, Benjamin Jude
Mayberry, W. C.
Smith, Lurton E.

L.U. NO. 54,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Miksovsky, Joseph

L.U. NO. 61
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Bear, C. H.
Chinn, A. W.
Giese, Gus
Goodhue, W. E.
Hosman, G. B.
Nilson, Carl T.
Rutledge, Harry L.
Willison, Harold E.

L.U. NO. 89,
MOBILE, ALA.
Cannon, D. H.
Richburg, Morgan

L.U. NO. 100,
MUSKEGON, MICH.
Dorn, Frank
Springer, Lewis
Trapp, Jelte

L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dettmer, Charles A.

L.U. NO. 102,
OAKLAND, CALIF.
Newell, Robert L.

L.U. NO. 132,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Brown, E. R.
Cator, Benjamin W.
Jackson, Ralph
Kitts, Hallie B.
McKnight, J. Blanton
Mogavero, Frank
Thompson, George

L.U. NO. 141,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Carlson, Carl O.
Leisen, Charles
Lundgren, Salem
Nelson, David V.

L.U. NO. 144,
MACON, GA.
Richardson, William F.

L.U. NO. 181,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Betke, Charles
Hockstad, Christ
Rasmussen, Max

L.U. NO. 188,
YONKERS, N.Y.
Beighley, Earl G.

L.U. NO. 198,
DALLAS, TEXAS
Frasure, Eddie B.

L.U. NO. 201,
WICHITA, KANS.
Goodwin, Ted
Preston, Charles

L.U. NO. 219,
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Anderson, Gudmunder, J.
Gannon, William C.
Werschin, Max A.

L.U. NO. 230,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entinger, Fred

L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Pierce, Charles

L.U. NO. 257,
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Caldrone, Carmelo
Sarcia, Salvatore
Stykke, Anton

L.U. NO. 266,
STOCKTON, CALIF.
Agnew, John
Caffall, Clinton
Evans, Don
Harper, R. H.
Renner, Emil
Snelling, Preston
Wasson, A. H.

L.U. NO. 272,
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.
Devine, August
Littell, Fay Elmer
Pezzute, Anthony
Radtke, Karl

L.U. NO. 278,
WATERTOWN, N.Y.
Lanthier, Gerard

L.U. NO. 345,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Fisher, H. H.
Hunt, I. D.
Lamb, Walter
O'Neal, Henry
Record, W. T.
Todd, Donald R.

L.U. NO. 355,
BUFFALO, N.Y.
Steward, Ralph

L.U. NO. 403,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.
Welch, Cammie C.

L.U. NO. 411,
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
Burks, W. C.

L.U. NO. 514,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
French, Wilbur
Nagorski, Victor
Stroshal, Richard

L.U. NO. 569,
PASCAGOULA, MISS.
Lassiter, William K.
Reid, Robert C.
Williams, John H.

L.U. NO. 661,
OTTAWA, ILL.
Cooter, David A.
Parks, Thomas D.

L.U. NO. 669,
HARRISBURG, ILL.
Martin, John

L.U. NO. 727,
HIALEAH, FLA.
Adkison, William R.
Bailey, Clifford H.
Jackson, John B.
McAllister, James A.
Purcell, Joseph M., Jr.

L.U. NO. 746,
S. NORWALK, CONN.
Kocian, Frank

L.U. NO. 751,
SANTA ROSA, CALIF.
Gaudet, Louis
Schiefelbein, Frank

L.U. NO. 753,
BEAUMONT, TEXAS
McCarter, J. P.
Stewart, Vernon V.

L.U. NO. 756,
BELLINGHAM, WASH.
Neufeld, William

L.U. NO. 787,
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
Trevigna, Robert

L.U. NO. 833,
BERWYN, PA.
Baumgard, Edward

L.U. NO. 899,
PARKERSBURG, W.VA.
Matics, Roy E.

L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.
Barnum, Elmer L.
McClellan, George T.
Shultz, Paul

L.U. NO. 1040,
EUREKA, CALIF.
Roberson, W. A.

L.U. NO. 1098,
BATON ROUGE, LA.
Nichols, Fred
Stiles, Jessie

L.U. NO. 1138,
TOLEDO, OHIO
Craft, Felix
Ostrander, Fred
Wight, William L.

L.U. NO. 1140,
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Rygh, Alvie J.
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Minkler, Walton E.
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Brown, George

L.U. NO. 1513,
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Chyz, Jack
Daniels, Ernest
Steel, Louis

L.U. NO. 1590,
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Anderson, Ebbe
Baker, Otis
Bjorkrot, Elmer A.
Brooks, Rufus
Clayton, J. E.
Ferguson, Thomas, Sr.
Foster, Willie
Johanson, John A.
Johnson, Aubrey
Larrick, Winfred H.
Larson, Enok A.
Lyon, John B.
Nelson, Joseph
Oberg, Bror
Opszentkoski, Peter
Parish, Leo
Patterson, Lorence
Sheets, Donald
Slayton, Lloyd E.
Wikander, Aaron E.
Wilmoth, Harry

L.U. NO. 1683,
EL DORADO, ARK.
Harbour, Hugh H.

L.U. NO. 1822,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Albright, Samuel E.
Barrow, Irvin C.
Wilson, E. B.
Worthington, Percy W.

L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Abraham, Peter
Cockran, Raymond
Delarosa, Richard, Sr.

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Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Frank Beck, Local 133, Terre Haute, Ind., arrived at the Home Dec. 8, 1969.

●

Edgar James Lesher, Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at the Home Dec. 10, 1969.

●

Harry Sloan, Local 715, Elizabeth, N. J., arrived at the Home Dec. 17, 1969.

●

Joseph S. Gergely, Local 1209, Irvington, N. J., arrived at the Home Dec. 29, 1969.

Armania J. Vallee, Local 337, Detroit, Mich., died Dec. 15, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Fredolph Carlson, Local 66, Jamestown, N. Y., died Dec. 16, 1969. Burial was at Jamestown, N. Y.

●

John Cumming, Local 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., died Dec. 24, 1969. Burial was at New Rochelle, N. Y.

●

Quint Eddins, Local 132, Washington, D. C., died Dec. 30, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

In Memoriam, Continued

Meynier, Henry C.
Morris, W. W.

L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
Kaiser, Curt
Smicklas, Richard A.

L.U. NO. 1976, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Finkelstein, Abe
Ramirez, Louie
Sher, Sam
Trester, Abe

L.U. NO. 2114, NAPA, CALIF.
Strand, Axel

L.U. NO. 2203, ANAHEIM, CALIF.
Evans, William G.
Krein, G.

L.U. NO. 2340, BRADENTON, FLA.
Eddy, Hubert H.
Korner, Otto

L.U. NO. 2422, SONOMA, CALIF.
Balta, Alex

L.U. NO. 2582, MUSKEGON, MICH.
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Chain Saw Vibrations May Cause Bone Damage

Lumberjacks in Helsinki, Finland, complaining of night pain and numbness or prickling in their arms, may have developed bone changes due to using a motor-driven chain saw for one to three years. This is the conclusion of the Helsinki Institute of Occupational Health, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, after studying the mineral content and cortical thickness of the forearm bones of 22 lumberjacks, using special radiographic techniques. Eight patients had cysts in the wrist or hand bones; those who had been longest on the job showed marked demineralization of the forearm bones. The chain saw, which turns at 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions per minute, potentially triples the lumberjacks' output.

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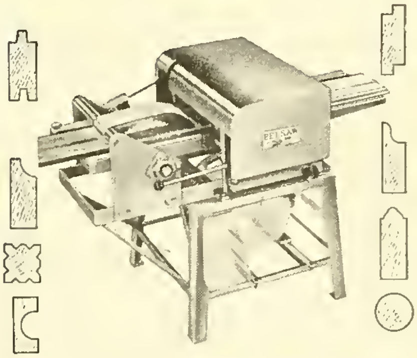

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Seasonality Is an Expensive Luxury

■ Late last month, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce submitted to the President a report on seasonality in the construction industry.

Unfortunately, the study did not come up with any profund solutions. It concluded that much of the seasonality in construction stems from custom and tradition rather than from any physical, climatic, or mechanical difficulties.

This, of course, is no secret to anyone who has been connected with the construction industry for any length of time. Some of the figures contained in the report pinpoint the wide discrepancy between construction employment in the summer months and employment in the winter months.

For example, in August of 1968, there were only 6,300 construction workers in the State of New York collecting unemployment compensation. Yet in February of that year, there were 47,000 collecting benefits. In other words, there were 8 times as many construction workers collecting unemployment compensation in February as there were in August.

Even in California, where 90% of the construction is unaffected by climatic extremes, the number of unemployed construction workers in February was 2½ times as high as the figure for August.

Certainly this is an indication that custom rather than necessity is responsible for much of the doldrums which catch up with the industry about the middle of December.

Seasonality, of course, is an expensive luxury which the industry can no longer afford . . . if it ever could.

Seasonality costs construction workers a good deal of lost time. There is a substantial cost factor to the employer as well—particularly in this day and age of short supply of skilled craftsmen in many areas.

As a means of reducing seasonality in the construction industry, the report recommends revised government scheduling of work to provide optimum employment during winter months. It further recommends expanded manpower programs and new technological approaches to cope with bad weather.

To relate national manpower policies to stabilization of employment in construction, the report recommends three major actions:

1. expansion of apprenticeship training, skill enrichment, and minority employment programs to provide the range of skills needed by a more stable construction work force.
2. development of new financial incentives to encourage winter employment, and,
3. development of a local construction labor market information system by cooperative action of contractors, building trade unions, and the Department of Labor in conjunction with computer job-matching programs.

While none of these recommendations is earthshaking, added together they probably can contribute something toward the elimination of unemployment among construction workers in the winter months.

The report also recommends the establishment of an all-weather construction council to conduct continuing studies aimed at eliminating the factors which slow down construction work in winter.

As far as the report is concerned, it does a better job of focusing attention on the problem rather than suggesting solutions. Perhaps in the long run, this is a tremendous contribution, because understanding a problem thoroughly is the first step toward achieving a workable solution. ■

He's back on the job

He survived heart attack He's back on the job because coronary care units, new drugs, and advanced methods of rehabilitation are helping doctors restore more cardiacs to productive lives. Most victims survive first heart attacks and, of those who do, four out of five now go back to work

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The
CARPENTER

MARCH 1970

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME XC No. 3 MARCH, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

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Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

As "America the Beautiful" continues its headlong search for a better and better standard of living, the phrase "for spacious skies" may soon have to be deleted from one of our favorite patriotic songs. Industrial growth and the rise of the two- or three-car family have put our atmosphere in deadly peril. In the centuries since pioneer families first pushed their way across this continent of seemingly endless bounty, the sky has been literally the limit for America's fantastic boom of productivity. Now we are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the sky is the limit.

The popularity of the phrase "the quality of life" reflects this growing realization that perhaps what we really want is not more and more gadgets, but more beautiful, tranquil places like the one shown on this cover, where children may explore and dream and grownups may simply "get away from it all." Such spots of natural beauty are rapidly disappearing. On the other hand, air pollution has grown to be such a hazard in many urban and semi-urban areas that schoolchildren are warned during play period not to run too hard or breathe too deeply.

Even big industry is beginning to appreciate the problem that pollution of the air represents. This photograph was furnished to the National Air Pollution Control Administration by the Standard Oil Co. of California.

Members of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department discuss future programs at a Bal Harbour, Florida, meeting. They are, clockwise from bottom left: John H. Lyons of the Ironworkers, Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers, Charles H. Pillard of the Electrical Workers, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers and Cement Masons, Secretary-Treasurer Frank Bonadio, President C. J. Haggerty, Mrs. Alice Sheriff of President Haggerty's office, General Counsel Louis Sherman, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Peter Fosco of the Laborers, S. Frank Raftery of the Painters and Allied Trades, and Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers.

AFL-CIO Building Trades Department Maps Action Programs for Jobs, Safety

Positive action programs in the areas of manpower, legislation, safety, and construction financing were approved at recent winter sessions of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida.

Top leaders of the building crafts unions approved important new programs and listened to reports on the status of the industry and its prospects for the new decade.

In a move to strengthen the competitive position of skilled union craftsmen and union contractors, a nine-member "summit committee" was appointed by BCTD President C. J. Haggerty. United Brotherhood President M. A. Hutcheson will serve on this special committee, established on a unanimously-approved motion of the 17 general presidents of the unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department. The group will be chaired by President Haggerty. Other members include these craft union presidents: Russell K. Berg, Boilermakers; Charles H. Pillard, IBEW; S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Edward F. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers; Peter T. Schoemann, United Association of Plumbers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; R. Wayne Williams, Elevator Constructors; and John H. Lyons, Iron Workers.

The committee was set up after the general presidents had met with representatives of the National Constructors Association, who requested joint action by the unions and union contractors in tackling situations affecting the construction industry, such as seasonality, scheduling of work by contractors, adequate supply of skilled manpower, work stoppages and productivity. The Department accepted the invitation of the NCA to meet again within 60 days.

The BCTD also approved a proposal to set up a three-day national conference on occupational health and safety, with specific application to the construction industry. The conference will deal with job-site safety inspection, pre-job safety conferences, and occupational health and job environment.

BCTD members attending the Bal Harbour meeting also heard a legislative report by Legislative Director Walter J. Mason, who described the first session of the 91st Congress as "not very productive." Mason's report noted the lack of action on "many long overdue and badly needed measures" and the lack of adequate funds for previously-approved programs.

The Department's Executive Council also heard a report on the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund, which urged that construction unions invest their pension funds in the program and thus provide badly needed funds for private housing. Speaking for the fund was John Evans, director of the federation's Department of Urban Affairs.

Evans said that union pension trustees had thus far invested $10 million in the trust fund, and expected this sum to rise substantially.

On House-Passed Bill

Hearings Open on Jobless Pay, As Labor Seeks US Standards

With unemployment starting to rise, the Senate Finance Committee has picked a timely moment to open hearings on the House passed measure to improve unemployment compensation.

The major issue in the hearings, as far as organized labor is concerned, is the need of federal standards for benefits.

The House bill, H.R. 14705, sponsored by Representatives Wilbur Mills (D. Ark.) and John Byrnes (R. Wisc.), which the Senate Finance Committee is now considering, falls far short of calling for such federal standards.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, testifying before the Senate Committee on behalf of the Administration, has called for three major modifications of present law but does not ask for Federal standards.

Modifications Needed

Three modifications which Shultz stresses the most generally, have the support of organized labor. They are:

- The extension of unemployment insurance protections to hired workers on large farms. The bill currently does not include coverage for any farm workers. He called this a "serious defect."
- The extension of unemployment insurance protection to college professors and other "instructional, research and principal administrative personnel of institutions of higher education."
- A higher wage base for financing unemployment insurance benefits and no permanent tax rate increase to make financing "more equitable." The House bill raises the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $4,200 and would raise the Federal unemployment tax rate from 3.1 percent to 3.2 percent.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee asked Shultz what he proposed to do about some states which have such inadequate benefit floors for such shorter durations.

His reply was little different than a year ago when he declared that if the states did not act Federal action might be necessary. However, in the year few states have actually taken action to meet the higher Federal standards.

Federal "Trigger" Plan

Shultz did propose that when the national insured unemployment rate reached 4.5 percent for three consecutive months the Federal government should finance a program for extended benefits. Actually, the trigger point 4.5 percent of insured unemployed would mean at least 5.5 percent national unemployment rate.

Under this plan, a comparable trigger would be set for state action, too.

However, as trade union experts point out, this does nothing for a worker involved in an individual plant shutdown or even a regional job crisis.

"Every man has his own depression," said AFL-CIO's James O'Brien.

Also, unionists say, it would be unfair for the Federal government to step in at the end of the duration period which varies from nine to 26 weeks.

Clinton Fair of the AFL-CIO Legislative Department is scheduled to testify and he will tell the Senate Finance Committee that the only fair, equitable approach is Federal standards which will not penalize or reward a worker because he lives in one state or another (PAI).

Maritime Trades Discuss Ship Construction

Secretary Richard Livingstone, addressing a Maritime Trades Department meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida, recently, discussed a proposal which would provide federal aid in the construction of ships for non-contiguous trade between the United States and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. This aid, coupled with an extension of the right to establish tax-deferred construction reserve funds (now enjoyed by some operators in foreign trade) could lead to significant reductions in cargo rates for these areas.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

REAPPOINTED—General Vice President Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters has been reappointed to the Economic Policy Standing Committee of the AFL-CIO. He will also serve on the standing committees on Veterans Affairs and Housing.

POOR HIT HARDEST—Low income families have been hardest hit by the "money squeeze" that grips the housing industry, according to John J. Cummings, Jr., the chairman of the non-profit company which aids construction and rehabilitation of housing in Rhode Island's blighted urban neighborhoods. Cummings told the Housing Banking and Currency Committee, which is considering alternative sources of home mortgage financing, that his Urban Housing Corp. utilizes Federal government programs as fully as is now possible in an effort to allow all low-income persons "to enjoy the pride of home ownership."

HOUSING PLEA—Mayor John Lindsay of New York City told Congress recently that Administration "tight money" policies have not helped curb inflation, but rather have hurt housing, raised interest rates, and jacked up consumer prices. Testifying in favor of a Federally-funded National Development Bank to make direct loans for home mortgages, Lindsay called the national goal of 2.6 million new homes by 1978 "simple a joke" and said that it will not be met without additional funds. Lindsay declared that Administration policies "threaten to dry up money for housing" and "ignore a vital human need." Lindsay said that it is important to fight inflation, but that it should be accomplished by "cutting military waste, slowing down our space program, reducing environmentally dangerous highway building, and—if necessary—by careful controls in the wage and price area," rather than at the expense of people who need homes.

BUILDING TOTAL—New construction totaling $91.1 billion was put in place last year, according to a recent Commerce Department report. This represents an increase of 8 percent over 1968. The Department report added, however, that when adjustment is made for price increases, the value of new construction changed very little from year to year.

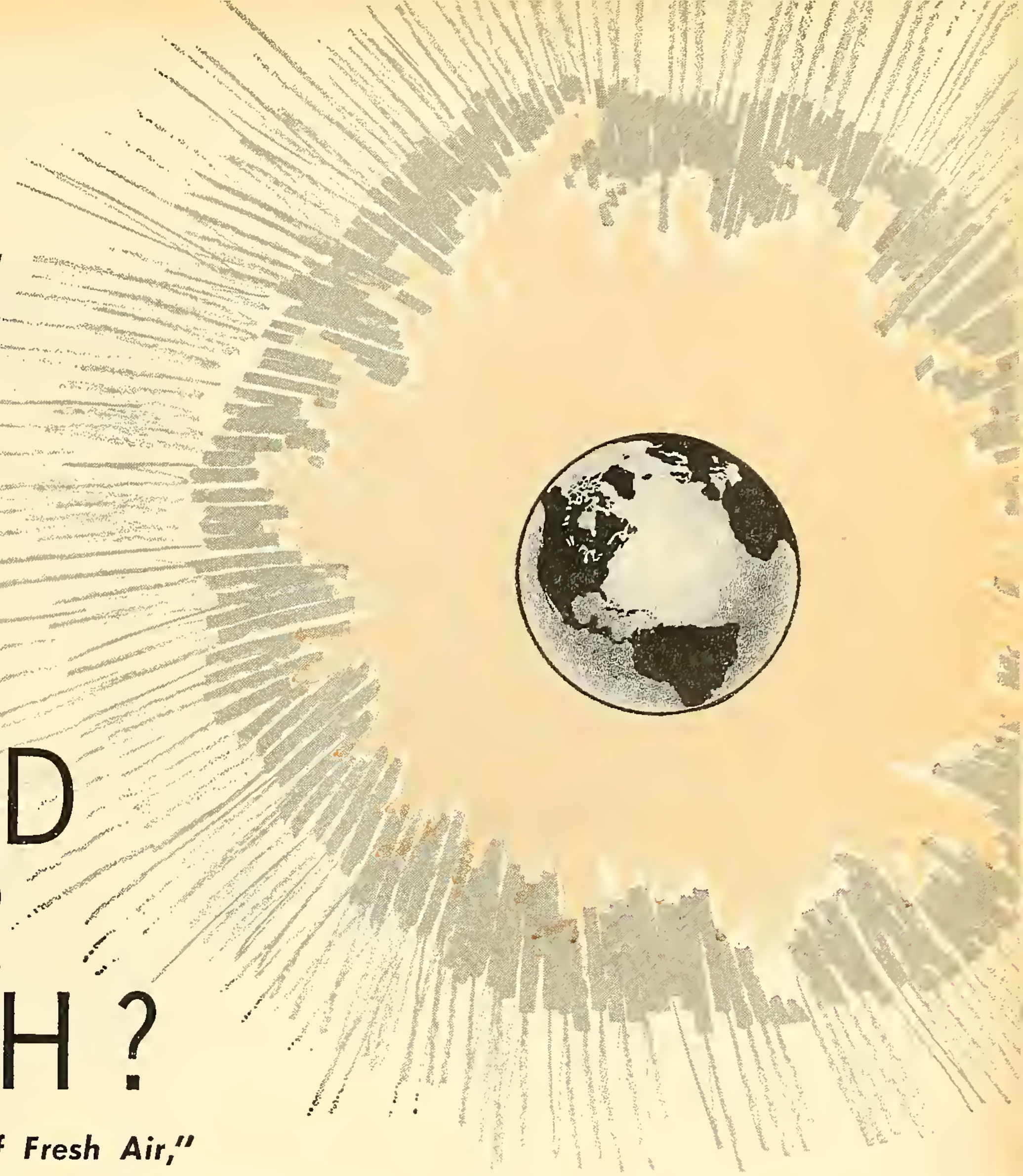
LABOR RELATIONS RULES—Provisions of Executive Order 11491 which deal with Federal labor-management relations are now in effect. Assistant Secretary of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., is now responsible for the handling of these rules, which regulate representative questions such as unit determinations and elections and unfair labor complaints. Proposed regulations concerning labor organization standards of conduct, prescribed in Section 18 of the Executive Order, will be offered for comment at a later date Section 18 aims at applying to labor organizations of Federal employees approximately the same reporting and bonding requirements, standards for election of officers and safeguards for the rights of union members as those prescribed in the private sector by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

TRAINING EXCEEDS GOALS—The U.S. Department of Labor announced recently that the Building and Construction Trades Councils in San Antonio and Oklahoma City have exceeded their goals for the training of minority apprentices. Together the two Councils have placed 153 youths in various construction trades jobs. New one-year contracts were awarded to both councils, and a new Labor Department contract has been given to the Southern California Area Construction Program.

A 1968 CURB on the use of tax-free state and local bonds as a means of luring industries from one area to another apparently has produced some results.

Figures released by the Investment Bankers Association show the issuance of industrial bonds fell from a peak of $1.6 billion in 1968 to about $48 million in 1969, the lowest yearly total since 1960. The number of issues dropped from 165 to 68.

HOW LONG CAN YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH ?



"Just a Breath of Fresh Air," Once So Much Taken for Granted, Is Fast Becoming a Luxury Even the Wealthiest Can't Afford

■ Take a good look at our cover this month. Beautiful, isn't it? Perhaps it would be well for you to clip and save such pictures—clear views of the heavens are becoming increasingly rare.

There is a vast ocean of clean air around our earth, enough for 2.5 million tons for each human being. Yet people are becoming uncomfortable and even sick for the lack of each man's requirement of 30 pounds of clean air a day. It doesn't do us much good "up there" if we are "down here" under a blanket of gritty, greasy, malodorous, and poisonous smog.

Today, polluted air threatens the health of most Americans, corrodes their property, obscures or obliterates their scenery and rubs raw their peace of mind. Once the plague of large, industrial cities, filthy air now hovers over most of the places where we live. Missoula, Mont., "Garden Spot of the West," is the nation's second worst smog area. Denver, Colo., long a haven of those needing clear, pure air for lung disorders, seldom enjoys the breathtaking view of its surrounding snow-capped mountains now. Donald McLean of Polk County, Fla., told a Senate committee that, since phosphate plants began putting seven tons of fluorides a day into the air, he has had to sell his cattle and his citrus groves because his cattle sickened

and died, crops that used to mature in 80 days now take 200, barbed wire that used to last 20 years rots in four, and he doesn't dare grow vegetables for his family for fear they will pick up the same chemicals that fall on his groves and pastures.

Every American city of more than 50,000 population has air pollution serious enough to worry about, whether or not its citizens ever see or smell it. Smoky industry and dark motor exhaust provide extra doses, but masses of atmospheric poisons come from smokeless chimneys and from perfectly tuned engines. Four-fifths of all pollution is invisible, most of it odorless.

As this deadly fact of modern life becomes more impressed on our already over-burdened anxiety centers, we become more keenly aware of this most urgent demand of man on his environment—clean air. We can exist without water for days and without food for weeks, but we can't hold our breath for more than a minute or two. Then we must breathe, even if it kills us—and it sometimes does.

In four days in 1948 polluted air sickened 43 percent of the population of Donora, Pa., and killed 20; in four days in 1952 it killed 4,000 people in London; in 15 days in 1963 it killed 400 people in New York City. Polluted air undoubtedly kills many other people in many other places but they are not counted because the death certificates never read "air pollution" but respiratory disease (from allergies to lung cancer) doubles every five years in the United States. Emphysema is almost surely the result of air pollution. It creeps up in the form of increasingly-frequent colds, chest congestion, breathlessness; and then, usually after age 50, there is a definite diagnosis and ultimately death. There is no cure. California has recorded an astonishing 300 percent increase in cases since 1955. About nine percent of all Social Security payments, more than $100 million a year, is paid for emphysema victims—second in number only to those with arteriosclerotic heart disease.

"In biological history no organism has survived long if its environment became in some way unfit for it, but no organism before man has deliberately polluted its own environment."

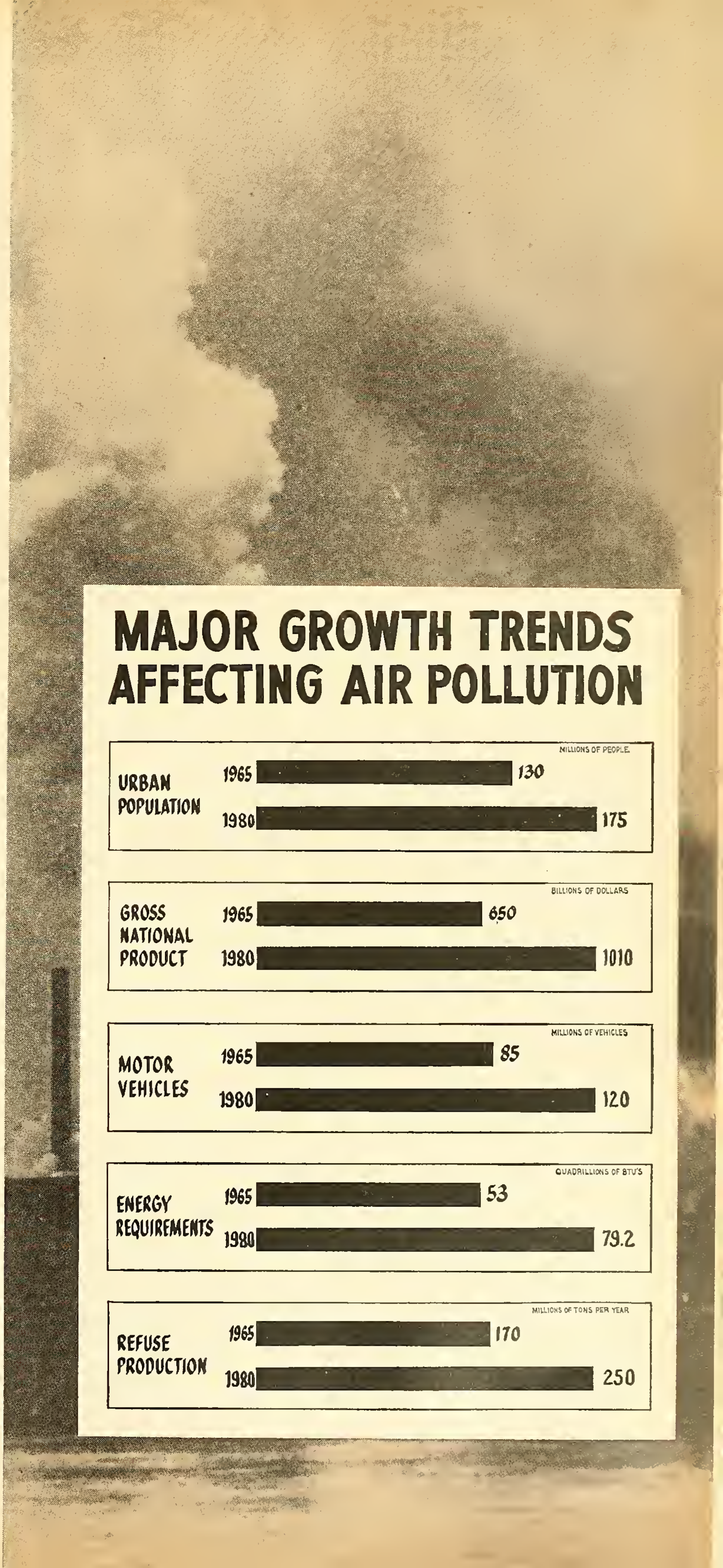
—*Rachel Carson*

Add to these obvious and growing health hazards the 12 billion dollar annual loss to property caused by

air pollution and you have a critical national problem affecting every one of our citizens.

Air pollution is mainly the result of things burning—gasoline in cars, coal and oil in factories and homes, trash and garbage in incinerators and dumps. The curve of dirty air follows pretty closely the curve of national wealth—more cars to put out exhaust, more power plants to put out power so more factories can put out goods so there will be more trash to burn. The optimistic economist of the 19th century who saw the smoke-filled sky above humming factories as the surest mark of prosperity was right—he just hadn't thought the situation through to its logical conclusion. And after two decades of uninterrupted boom, the practice of breathing dirt and poison has begun to fester.

(Continued on page 26)



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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
OF AMERICA
INSTITUTED AUGUST 12TH 1881

R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

February 28, 1970

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS, DISTRICT, STATE, AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

You are officially notified that, in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, the Thirty-First General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California, beginning Monday, August 24, 1970, at 10:00 a.m. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed.

The basis of representation in the Convention, in accordance with Section 18-C, is One hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and less than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates. Upon payment of a special per capita tax of $50 per year, which shall be payable not later than July 1 of each year, State, Provincial and District Councils shall be entitled to representation by election of one delegate.

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the Convention.

In accordance with Section 18-F, upon receipt of the Convention Call, all Local Unions and Councils are directed to issue notice of a special called meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the 31st General Convention by secret ballot. Section 18-F further provides: "All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless the member is a Journeyman, working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, retired members excepted, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood for three years immediately prior to election, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required." Council delegates to the General Convention will be elected by the delegates to the Council who represent its affiliated subordinate bodies. Required notices will be sent only to such delegates.

Section 31-E provides: "A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate, or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a Journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. A member must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located for a period of three years immediately prior to nomination. Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have lapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

All members in good standing must receive notice of the number of delegates to be elected and the time, place, and proper form for submitting nominations. This notice should be sent at least 15 days prior to the date set for the nominations of delegates. Notice of the election must be mailed to each member in good standing at his last known home address not less than 15 days prior to the election. No other form of notice is permitted. In the case of Councils, notices will be sent only to the delegates.

The notice must include a specification of the time and place of the election and the number of delegates to be elected. A Local Union or Council, however, may use a combined notice if it contains all necessary information, is sent by mail to each member in good standing at his last known home address and sent at least 15 days prior to nominations. If a Local Union or Council sends a combined 30-day notice, nominations and elections of delegates may be held at the same special called meeting. All members of a Local Union, in good standing, except contracting members, shall be eligible to vote for Local Union delegates; all duly elected delegates to Councils will be eligible to vote for delegates from the Councils to the General Convention.

Names of the elected delegates are to be in the General Office by June 1, 1970.

Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. (A delegate representing more than one chartered body will be entitled to only one vote.) Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the Convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union or Council which he represents, with the Seal of the Local Union or Council affixed thereto.

A delegate must have his due book with him to show that he has been a member in good standing twelve months prior to his election and the expense of each delegate attending the Convention is to be paid by the Local Union or Council he represents.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the General Secretary the name and Post Office address of the delegate and alternate, under penalty of fine as provided in Section 18-G of our Constitution and Laws. When the name and address of the delegate is reported to the General Office and the elected delegate's membership is found to be in compliance with our Constitution and Laws, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the delegate and not to the Local Union or Council.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws must be submitted by June 19, 1970, in accordance with Section 63-E and F.

Fraternally yours,

M. A. Hutcheson
General President.

R. E. Livingston
General Secretary.

2500 Honor 55-Year Veteran Charles Johnson

Gov. Rockefeller, of New York Joins Well-Wishers at Banquet

■ On January 17, 2500 people from all walks of life paid public tribute to Charles Johnson, Jr., veteran leader of the Brotherhood in New York State. At an elaborate formal dinner in the Americana Hotel in New York City, Johnson received the tributes of his union brothers, leaders of government, industry, religion, and the armed services.

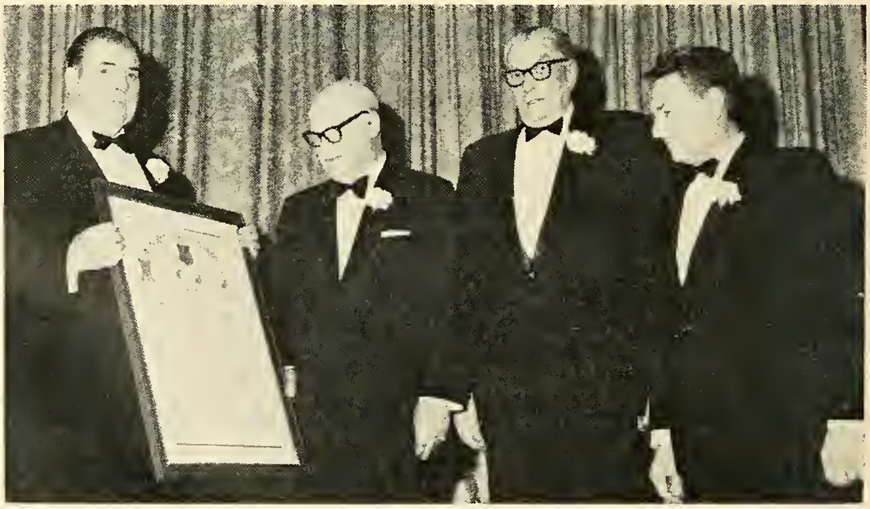
Charles Johnson retired as president of the Dockbuilders Local 1456 and as president of the New York City District Council on December 21. He had resigned earlier last year as president of the New York State District Council of Carpenters and also from his post on the General Executive Board, First District of the Brotherhood. The testimonial dinner called attention to the long, innovative leadership he has given to those and other positions in the labor movement and in the community.

Top Leaders Present

Attending the banquet were literally hundreds of the top leaders of organized labor in New York and in the nation, as well as friends in high offices in many other professions. International President M. A. Hutcheson served as Master of Ceremonies, and New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Lt. General James H. Doolittle, and AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland were among the principal speakers. Many banquet guests, who had long been associated with Johnson in his 55 years of Brotherhood and civic activities, were present to wish him well in retirement.

Charles Johnson, Jr. began his career with the Dockbuilders Local 1456 on January 14, 1914, the union which his father had helped found before the turn of the century.

Charles Johnson, Jr., left, receives a gold honorary membership card from International President M. A. Hutcheson, as New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller, center, looks on approvingly. International President Hutcheson served as master of ceremonies at the testimonial dinner honoring Johnson. Governor Rockefeller was a principal speaker.



"It takes a lot of thought to cram a quarter-century of devoted service onto one plaque," states General Secretary Richard Livingston, as he presents framed message to Charles Johnson, on behalf of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood. Also shown are International President M. A. Hutcheson and Vice President William Sidell.

Johnson was elected president of the local in 1922 and continued as president and business representative until December 31, 1969. He was appointed to the General Executive Board, First District, of the United Brotherhood in 1945. He was elected president of the New York State District Council of Carpenters and also president of the New York City District Council of Carpenters in 1957.

Besides these four major elected positions, from which he has retired, he has been a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO since 1962, and also a vice president of the New York City Building Trades Council.

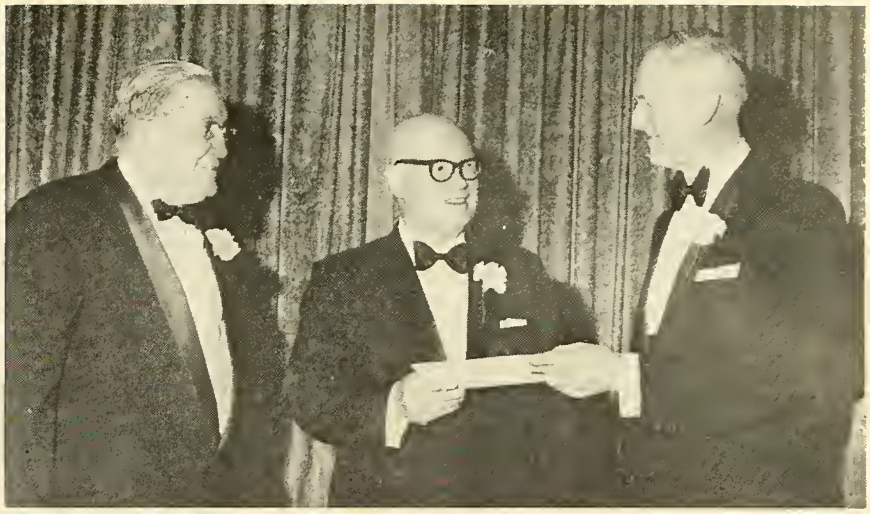
Truman Appointee

His acceptance of public responsibility brought him an appointment by President Truman in 1947 as one of the six U. S. representatives to the first post-war conference of the International Labor Organization in Brussels. Governor Dewey appointed him to his Labor Advisory Committee, and only recently Governor Rockefeller appointed him to a tripartite commission of government, labor and management personnel to assist him in allocating priorities in construction. The late Cardinal Spellman had appointed him to serve on the Committee of the Laity in New York City.

In 1968, he was made the first recipient of the Patriots Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the U. S.

During his leadership of the New York City District Council, carpenters have tripled their hourly wages and fringe benefits, due in part to his astute negotiating abilities. He was also instrumental in creating an annuity fund for members, a vacation fund, and an apprentice-journeyman retraining educational fund.

Although retiring, Johnson will continue to be available for consultation by both the District Council and Local 1456. In addition, he will be active on the Board of Urban Affairs of the New York Building Trades Council, and will continue to serve on the Governor's panel for the construction program in New York State. ■



A token of the esteem of members of the New York City District Council of Carpenters is presented to Charles Johnson, center, by newly-elected Council President Conrad F. Olsen. At left is District Council Secretary-Treasurer Edward A. Bjork. Johnson served in the post now held by Olsen since 1957. Olsen states, "I have inherited a going concern, and I intend to keep it that way," placing credit for the Council's success squarely on his predecessor.

Labor Presses Drive for Federal Standards on Jobless Benefits

Steady deterioration of the nation's federal-state unemployment system can only be halted by the adoption of strong federal standards, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The "federal partner," the federation added, must also assume a greater role in the system by extending it to cover workers who now have no income protection for lost jobs.

The testimony was given to the Senate Finance Committee by Clinton M. Fair, an AFL-CIO legislative representative, on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Fair was accompanied by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

The Senate committee is holding hearings on a bill passed by the House in November that would extend unemployment insurance coverage to 4.5 million additional workers.

The measure also provides for an extended period of jobless benefits during periods of high unemployment by raising the payroll tax slightly and increasing the taxable wage base.

Fair described the House bill as a "meritorious effort to improve the system, but still lacking the most essential ingredient—minimum federal standards."

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's call for the establishment of a minimum federal benefit standard that would benefit equal to at least two-thirds of their lost pay during periods of unemployment.

The federation further urged amendments to the House bill to include a standard on duration of jobless benefits, a $6,000 taxable wage base and a "completely federal" program of benefits for long-term unemployed.

The AFL-CIO said the House bill's extension of unemployment insurance benefits to cover additional workers should be strengthened to include all farm workers, domestic workers and public employees.

The additional coverage under the House bill would apply mainly to some employees of non-profit institutions, workers in small establishments and those in agricultural processing plants.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

What's a 'Good Union'?

■ What is the definition of a "good union"? What are the basic qualities involved? There are a number of answers, depending on where the question is asked. Some management quarters still hold to the concept of the western pioneers, "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." To them the only good union is a dead union, but there are sounder standards.

Is it simply a matter of longevity? Can it be assumed that a union is good because it has lasted for generations?

Obviously, age is one indication that a union is serving a useful purpose, but it is not decisive. All established institutions—including unions—tend to be self-perpetuating. So age is not an adequate test.

Then there is the matter of size. Size is clearly not a way to measure quality. There are good small unions and good large unions in the AFL-CIO. And there is one very large union outside the AFL-CIO which cannot be described without great controversy.

Then there is the question of power, the power to win economic battles; the power to sustain strikes until they are won. There is no doubt that a good union needs to be a strong union. But here again, power alone is not enough. There are strong unions which are not good unions. Union power must be viewed in the context of "power for what?" And this makes it clear that strength, though necessary, does not necessarily result in a good union.

What about the exercise of power? What about the strikes or the lack of strikes?

The newspaper editorial writers would have the public believe that a good union never gets involved in a strike. It is true that some good unions have long records of industrial peace. This is commendable—as long as the interests of the members have been protected and advanced during the periods of peace. But that is possible only when employers, too, sincerely want a fair agreement, one that will give workers what they properly should receive.

Some good unions have a great many strikes. They are found in those industries where management as a whole has never become reconciled to collective bargaining; where its aim is not only to force the hardest economic bargain, but to hamper in every possible way effective functioning of the union itself.

The strike record of a union is not a good measuring rod. And neither is the opinion of the newspapers.

Having ruled out these factors, what about the positive side? What qualities need to be present in a good union?

First and foremost, a good union must be able to protect its members and win a reasonable measure of economic justice for them.

Since power was ruled out as the ultimate test of a good union, this may seem contradictory. Actually, it is not. Unions need to be strong. But they need to be strong in terms of how well they can meet the needs and fulfill the proper aspirations of their members. A good union looks upon power as a means, not an end.

Second, a good union must be run by the members and for the members. It must be a representative democracy of the highest type. There must be leaders—strong leaders, able and willing to stand firm for what they believe is right, and to fight for it against what might appear at times to be a popular position. But they must always be subject to the support or the rejection of the general membership of the union.

Third, a good union must be an honest union. This goes beyond finances; just being "money honest" is not enough. The integrity of a good union is all-inclusive. It extends to its relationships with employers; to what it says to its own members; to the formulation of its policies and the evaluation of its own performances.

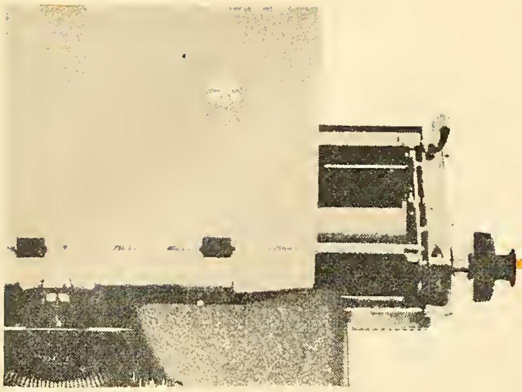
Fourth and last, but by no means the least, a union must look beyond its own horizons. It must recognize and fulfill its proper role in the life of the nation and the community in which it lives.

A good union is concerned with politics and with legislation at every level. It lends its support to community projects and services, such as the United Fund and the American Red Cross. It is dedicated to the proposition that the ultimate objective of a union in improving the lot of its members, is to improve and strengthen the nation as a whole.

For example, a union can very easily avoid a strike by agreeing to its own destruction at the hands of an intransigent employer. But avoiding a strike on these terms does not serve the national interest; it weakens it. Under those circumstances, the interests of the members are identical with the national interest, and a good union is aware of that fact.

The protection and betterment of the membership; unflagging adherence to democratic practices; total integrity; broad civic spirit. These are what make a good union.—*George Meany* ■

Reprinted from "The Hands That Build America," a special AFL-CIO Supplement in The New York Times.



EDITORIALS

For the Life of Us

Concerned about the high price of being sick? Worried about the quality of health care available to your family? The solution to these problems may best be found in a proposed new National Health Insurance program. A bill has now been introduced in Congress by Representative Martha W. Griffiths, Democrat of Michigan, which would provide complete health services for all Americans, regardless of age or income. The bill has the full backing of organized labor, and closely parallels the program advocated by the AFL-CIO for more than two decades.

The Griffiths bill would cover all needed physician services, from periodic physical examinations and other preventive health care through surgical operations. It would provide unlimited hospital and nursing home care, as long as it is medically required. It would cover the cost of prescription drugs, eye care (including glasses), and routine dental care for children.

This sweeping National Health Insurance plan seems to be the only escape from high medical costs and decreasing health care quality.

Medical costs have been going up faster than any other item in the Consumer Price Index, yet Americans seem to be getting worse rather than better health care. In comparison to other nations of the world, the United States can no longer be considered to be among the healthiest. Since 1950, for example, the U. S. dropped from sixth place in infant survival to eighteenth. In the last six years of accumulated statistics, we have fallen from thirteenth to twenty-second place in the life expectancy at birth for males.

From the viewpoint of the American worker, adequate health care seems forever out of reach. Little matter how successfully we bargain at the negotiating table for better health and welfare coverage, the increasing doctor and medical costs and the overcrowded hospitals never quite seem to meet our families' needs.

The solution must be found, and it must be found soon. We believe that an effective National Health Insurance, such as that proposed by Rep. Griffiths, can provide the answer.

Introduction of a bill in Congress, however, does not insure that NHI is just around the corner. The road to passage will be long, and opposition is building. Certainly there will be many attempts to alter its purpose or dilute its effectiveness. Although the President of the United States has voiced his support for a National Health Insurance plan, and a national poll indicates that a majority of the public wants it, and strong support has been given by leading health officials, much work must still be done.

Organized labor is being asked to join in a nationwide campaign to see that NHI is promptly enacted by the 91st Congress now in session. The National Health Insurance plan will have our support. It will need your support. For the very life of us, we cannot do less.

Men Women Really Want

The heroes of fiction, movies and TV shows are usually dashing fellows—virile, brave and strong on sex appeal.

But are they really the ideal men of most women?

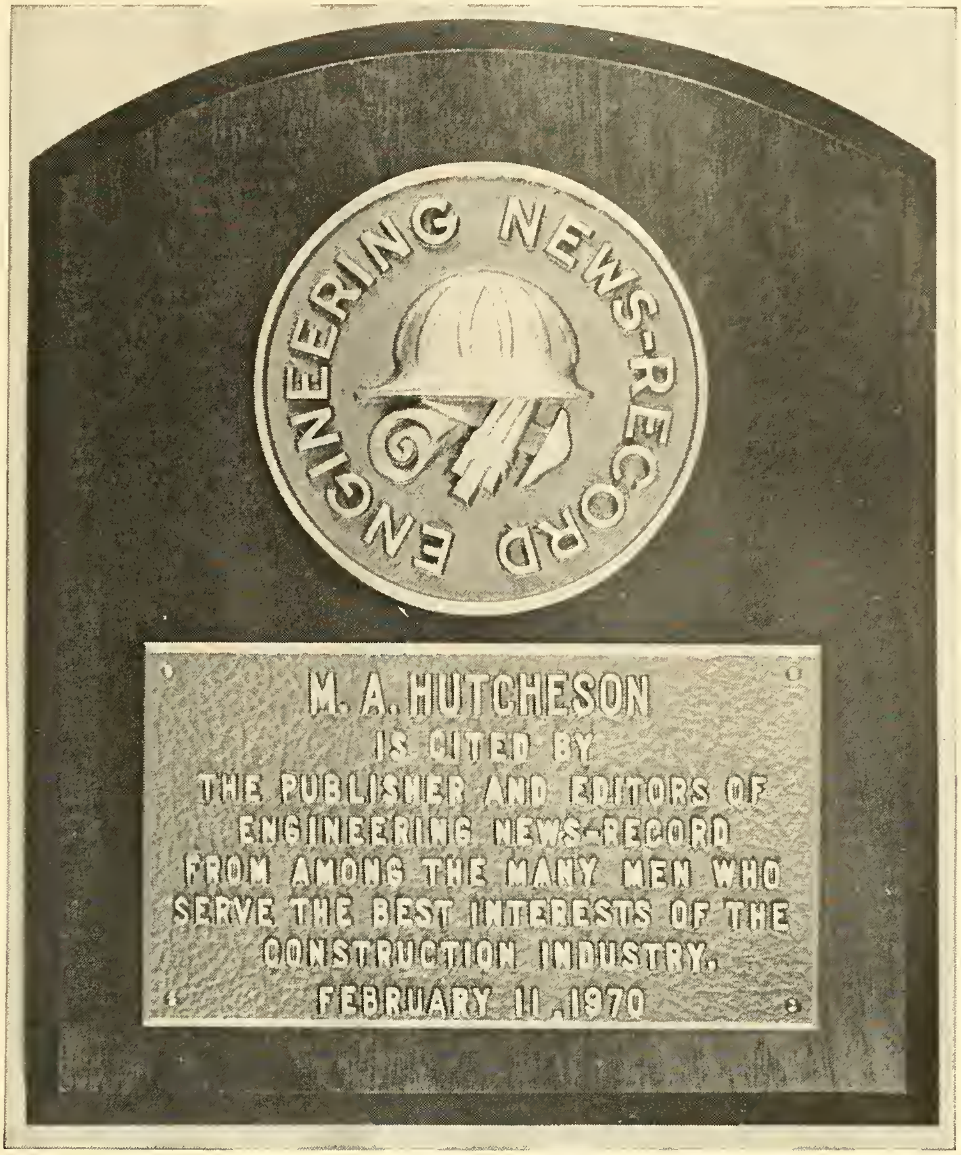
Well, take heart. They're not. A recent survey sponsored by the Institute of Life Insurance indicates that most women tend to discount the importance of the glamorous characteristics associated with movie and TV stars.

What women do prefer a man to have is traits more attuned to daily living; Is he a good provider? Is he a good money manager? Is he a good planner? Is he a good family man?

Only 23 per cent of the women in the survey said "sexual attractiveness" was very important in a man. However, between 75 and 85 per cent rated the qualities of the steady reliable family man as very important.

Labor and Greatness

Whatever there is of greatness in the United States, or indeed in any other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor there would be no government, no leading class, and nothing to preserve.—ULYSSES S. GRANT



M. A. HUTCHESON
IS CITED BY
THE PUBLISHER AND EDITORS OF
ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD
FROM AMONG THE MANY MEN WHO
SERVE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.
FEBRUARY 11, 1970

President Hutcheson Honored As 'Man Who Made Mark in 1969'

■ United Brotherhood President M. A. Hutcheson has been honored for his role in "pioneering agreements that will facilitate factory construction and on-site installation of modular homes." The presentation was made at the recent Construction's Man of the Year Award banquet, sponsored by *Engineering News-Record* magazine.

The award, made to President Hutcheson *in absentia*, was announced at a formal banquet in New York City, February 11. A gold plaque commemorating the event, is inscribed: "M. A. Hutcheson is cited by the publishers and editors of *Engineering News-Record* from among the many men who serve the best interests of the construction industry."

Named at the awards banquet as "Construction's Man of the Year" was John A. Volpe, Secretary of Transportation.

Two other presidents of international unions also received awards, Peter T. Schoemann, United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters, and Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These two awards were also given for their work in establishing modular home construction agreements.

One building materials manufacturer foresees the construction industry as . . .

A WHOLE NEW BALLGAME IN THE 70's

. . . TO BE PLAYED WITH NEW RULES

■ Housing construction. already in a recession, will start to pick up before the general economy reaches its slowest momentum in the first half of 1970, according to Harold E. Sand, vice president of the Georgia-Pacific Corp. Speaking before a recent meeting of the Lumber Trade Association of Greater Chicago, Sand made several predictions for the construction industry, which he likened to "a new ballgame in the 70s," one in which "the player on the bench is the one who will be hurt."

The building materials manufacturer suggested that those in the construction industry "not make the mistake of thinking that the great social changes now taking shape" will not have an effect on the people involved in our business. "Let us not make the mistake of thinking that only the barefoot hippies are the proponents of clean air, clean water, conservation of resources, good housing, an end of shoddy merchandise, and insistence upon product guarantees that mean what the consumer thinks they mean."

Sand was more specific. "One of these basic problems in our environment is a lack of adequate shelter for millions of people," he said. "Slums and crime in the streets, and general civil unrest, go hand in hand with inadequate shelter. In the 60's we saw some two million young people added to the ranks of those between the ages of 20 and 29, the family formation and house-buying or apartment-renting age. In the 70's it will be 15 million new people added to that age group. Filling the housing void may well have the impact on our national economy in the latter part of this century that the railroads gave us in the last century when geographic frontiers were being opened.

"You and I will be in the middle of all this—as leaders and not sideliners, if we choose to play in this new ballgame."

The manufacturer cited Congressional figures on the number of new housing starts that would be required to meet the rising need and pointed to trends calling for larger single-family homes. as well as for new schools, clinics, shopping centers, and recreational facilities that will be needed for a population that will be 100 million larger in another generation.

What did Sand have to say about all the housing and related demand, and the talk of recession?

"We already have had our private recession, progressing since early 1969," he said. "I believe our industry is now looking up at the other side of the valley. . . . As has happened so many times in the past, when housing led the downtrend, it also led the uptrend. . . . Housing can be expected to lead an upturn in 1970 for several reasons:

"Consumer spending has already slackened. Retail sales have been on a plateau since almost mid-year 1969. Durables, such as autos, have had some tougher-than-anticipated sledding in recent months. As things tighten further, we can expect some increase in savings. We also can expect some easing in interest rates, largely short-term. We will see another $12 to $13 billion enter the market in mid-year through tax savings and increased social security benefits. We should see Viet Nam spending drop from its back-breaking $30 billion level. There will be deferred wage increases in several major industries affecting five million workers, and there will be new contracts for another five million workers. A pick-up in savings will bring some loosening of mortgage funds.

"This does not mean a return of the old easy money for mortgage loans, however, since a major increase in housing means a larger percentage of the total gross national product, and a need for new sources of housing funds. We must have new financial instruments that will do what FHA and the monthly mortgage payment did for home ownership in the first half of the century.

"We will see housing and related construction start picking up fairly soon, and reach an annual rate of at least 1.6 million and perhaps 1.8 million conventional starts by the end of the year. This should give us a total year of around 1.5-plus million conventional starts. The pattern will be almost the reverse of what we saw in 1969."

Sand confesses that, "A month ago I would have found it more difficult to be enthusiastic about the near-term future, although the long-term was never in doubt. Today we can be enthusiastic about both. We know the new rules. The warm-up period for this new ballgame is already here for the housing industry. I am sure we will all be ready when the starting whistle blows." ■

Andrew Jackson Paid . . .

THE HERMITAGE'S CONSTRUCTION BILL

■ When President Andrew Jackson's home, The Hermitage, burned to the ground in 1834, he immediately contacted his son and told him to contract with the best carpenters in Tennessee to have the house rebuilt.

The son wrote his father soon after and told him that he had signed a contract with Joseph Reiff and William C. Hume for the job. A copy of that contract is included in the *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, edited by John S. Bassett, and we thought our members might be interested in the details of the arrangement.

Reiff and Hume agreed to rebuild the Hermitage House and the east wing, "to do all Carpenters work, of said House, and to find and furnish all Lumber Plant scantling and Nails, Brads, Spriggs, Hinges, Bolts and in fact every thing required to Rebuild the same. . . . The lumber, flooring, etc., etc. to be of the best quality and all well seasoned."

The two carpenters agreed that the job would be done "in the Best and most approved Workmanlike manner."

The contract was signed on Jan. 1, 1835, and it called for all carpenter work to be finished by mid-September of the same year, so that the house would be ready to be moved into again by the end of December.

Reiff and Hume bound themselves "to make a complete finish of the Carpenters work of the said Building, pay all expences of Turning, using ceder timber where it is necessary, the contract to be fulfilled agreeable to the plan given, and to the express understanding made and agreed upon. . . ."

Total price for the whole project work: $3,950.

From all available evidence, "Old Hickory" was very pleased with the completed job.

Following is a detailed bill of the cost of the carpenter work in rebuilding "The Hermitage" in 1835:

2 cellar doors and fraims at $3.00 each	$ 6.00
40 Lintles for doors and windows at 25 cts	10.00
Framing 76 sqr Joice at 75 cts per square	57.00
830 feet of washboards at 11 ct per foot	85.00
53½ sqr. of poplar flooring at $2.50ct pr sqr	133.75
8 Chimney pieces at $10.00 each	80.00
13 Doors cased with Pilasters at $12	156.00
2 Large Folding Doors 10 or 12 feet at $30	60.00
2 Front doors at $30	60.00
8 Windows, Recessed Pilasters to casing at $10	80.00
9 ditto *not recessed* at $6	54.00
17 Double Boxed window frames at $4.50	76.50
17 pair of Venitian shutters at $6.00	102.00
408 lights of sash 10 by 14 Glass at 10c	40.80
4 Garret windows *complete* at 8.00	32.00
32 square of framing, sheeting and shingling, 2.50	80.00
128 feet of cornice 1.00	128.00
50 feet of Verge Boards 12½¢	6.25
Framing and Laying open floor and ceiling and Hand-rail and balastrading walk on house 60 by 12 or 14 ft	140.00
Trap door, steps in garret and sky light	15.00
1 Circular stair case 2 storys high	260.00
1 Private stair case	30.00
4 Presses at $12.00	48.00
First story of front poarch with 6 collums etc	256.00
second story of ditto	75.00
one back Portico	40.00
Work on Wing	
Fraiming 22 square of joist at 75c	16.50
ditto 15 do of shingling 2.50	37.50
Laying 10 dito of poplar flooring 2.50	25.00
180 feet of washboard 10c	18.00
2 chimney pieces $10	20.00
3 doors caised with Pilasters $12	36.00
4 18-light windows and shutters 16.50	66.00
1 Venitian window	16.00
100 Feet of cornice 50c	50.00
	$2396.30
Add one fourth for Boarding	599.07
	$2995.37
see estimate of Lumber,	804.63
	$3800.00
add for pulleys weights cord hinges and screws	150.00
	$3950.00

1a.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1a) PORTSMOUTH, N.H.—Local 921 recently held an Awards Night reception honoring members with 25, 30, 40 and 50 years of service. The pins were presented by Carl T. Soderquist, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Those present were, seated, left to right: Alonzo N. Crowell, Charles H. Oulton, William D. Peterson, Lewis E. Morse, Shirley S. Thompson, and Norman West; Standing: S. M. Giambalvo, business representative; Everett A. Street: John Schoch, accepting a pin for his father; Lenox C. Stevens; Eugene Leland; Harry N. Hartford; Charles B. Nelson, recording secretary of the Local; Paul N. Ilsley; Milton Garland; Vincent McKenzie; and Carl T. Soderquist, who made the presentations.

(1b) Vincent McKenzie, president of Local 921, looks on while Carl T. Soderquist presents a 50-year pin to Shirley S. Thompson and a 40-year pin to Lewis E. Morse.

(2) FORT MYERS, FLA.—Members of Local 2261 who recently received 25-year pins are, left to right: Rudolph Gettle, Fred Glarun, D. F. Lamons, and James Goodman.

(3) KLAMATH FALLS, ORE. — Carpenters Local 190 recently awarded a 50-year pin to member Hjalmar Rathe. Local officials congratulating member Rathe are, left to right: Don Schortgen, business representative; James Hall, trustee; Charles Rogers, recording secretary; Arthur Rodgers, trustee; and Milbert Haugen, president.

(4) CLINTON, IOWA — Carpenters Local 772 recently awarded a plaque to member William A. Lawrenz, commemorating his 41 years of service. Member George Outzen, left, made the presentation.

(5) SAGINAW, MICH. — Local 334 honored Louis C. Sommerfield with a 50-year pin at a recent banquet held for members and their wives. Financial secretary Jacob Michel, himself a 50-year member, made the presentation.

1b.

2.

3.

4.

5.

CANADIAN REPORT

Lower Land Costs, Lower Interest Rates Needed For Low Cost Housing, Not Just New Ideas

The federal government has offered $200 million to private builders and developers to encourage them to produce new ideas for housing lower income families.

Just what this will accomplish it is hard to imagine. The problem with providing low cost housing is that high interest rates and high land costs make it virtually impossible.

So what good is it to offer such a big chunk of money to urge the construction industry to apply "the technology which they are so proud of" to create new forms of low income housing?

The technology has been advancing, but, regardless of how good it is, how can you build homes for working people on lots costing from $8,000 to $16,000?

One big homebuilder reported that last year he built 400 homes in the $50,000 class—hardly for working people. Why not build 800 homes at $25,000? Probably because he paid around $15,000 for each lot and how can you put a $10,0000 structure on a lot of that price?

The government would be far better, according to knowledgeable people, if it put up the money for buying up land around cities on a large scale and help bring land costs down.

Then there would remain the problem of interest rates which are now over 10 per cent for first class mortgages and still edging higher.

The Federal government is, however, going to channel more of its housing money into low-income housing this year. This is intended to provide about 35,000 homes for low income families.

Last year 210,000 new dwellings were built across the country. Probably not more than ten per cent were in the low income category.

Housing starts this year will likely be down, maybe to the 185,000 mark. This will be about 50,000 to 65,000 short of what are really needed.

The shortfall will be due to the lack of funds available to the private sector. There are two reasons for this impending money shortage for private housing; one, tight money due to government policy, and two, fear of some of the big lenders that housing prices and rents have gone too high for safe investment.

Supreme Court Ruling on Nature of Union Membership Shocks Canadian Movement

The Supreme Court of Canada has handed down a ruling which has shocked the trade union movement in Ontario, the Ontario Labour Relations Board and even the department of labour of the Ontario government.

It ruled that the exact wording of a union's constitution is the deciding factor regarding members who may be signed up by the union. Heretofore the final decision was up to the Ontario Labor Relations Board which functions under provincial legislation.

Section three of the labor legislation says, "every person is free to join a union of his own choice." The Board used its own system of determining who were and who were not eligible to join, including signing of an application card and payment of a one dollar fee, or an initiation fee.

This system of certification has been in effect since 1951.

What the Court's decision has done, although some doubt remains on this score, is to require the Board to refer to a union's constitution before deciding the question of eligibility.

The case before the Court arose from an appeal by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Ottawa against a decision of the Board which ruled that its building maintenance and cleaning staff were eligible to join the union of operating engineers.

The union won its case before both the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Ontario Court of Appeal. They ruled that the courts are barred by law from reviewing a Labour Board's decision on the grounds of error in fact or law.

The Supreme Court had no such reservations. It delivered a decision that the Board did in fact err by not acting with reference to the union's constitution.

Union constitutions, of course, vary greatly. The method which the Ontario Board used avoided complications, or at least, avoided adding complications to an already difficult process.

Some union constitutions are either outdated or do not effectively cover the range of employees they want to admit to membership. Canada is such a widespread country that many areas have working populations spread too thin to enable unions to function in all jurisdictions. Hence unions who are working in an area will organize employees in that area whom they would not normally sign up. This has enabled workers in these areas to become unionized when they would otherwise have been excluded from membership.

This is just one of the situations which the Court decision will complicate.

David Archer, President of the Ontario Federation of Labour, and a veteran member of the Labour Board himself, dubbed the Court reactionary and anti-labor.

The legislation in Ontario will probably have to be changed to overcome the Supreme Court's ruling. In the meantime the Board will continue to carry on as formerly, hoping that its jurisdiction will not soon be challenged by the Courts again.

It could be a few months before new legislation is introduced.

Housing Minister Backs Low-Cost Housing

The Federal government is also taking more direct action to stimulate homebuilding for lower income families.

First it announced that it would channel more of its housing money into the low-income field, a step long, long overdue.

Second, the minister in charge of housing, Robert Andres, announced early in February that he was going to put up $200 million to encourage the building industry to come up with new ideas for low-cost homebuilding.

This was taken as a strong hint from the top level that the builders should put the brakes on expensive homes and start thinking in terms of the mass of the people who earn under $8,000 a year.

His remarks were on the whole, well received by the industry.

"Surely it is not beyond our capability," he told a convention of homebuilders, "to direct our collective resources away from the provision of unimaginative, massive, stifling complexes and toward an attempt to fill the requirements of disadvantaged groups."

Of $854 million in the 1970 budget of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, $570 million will be for housing for low-income families.

Polymer Corporation Into Building Industry

The building industry could not have missed a third announcement affecting home construction and methods, this time not directly from the Federal government itself but from a government corporation, Polymer Corporation with headquarters in Sarnia.

Polymer has reached an agreement with Stressed Structures Inc. of Denver, Colorado, covering rights in Canada for a patented building system for volume production of complete building units.

Polymer was established by the Federal government during the Second World War to produce synthetic rubber for the allied cause. It did so very successfully. It is one of the few government agencies set up during the war which survived in its original capacity long after the war. It has not only survived but has expanded substantially so that it is today one of the most efficient companies of its kind in the world.

The crown company has been looking for other fields to get into in order to make more use of its highly rated technical staff.

It picked the Stressed Structure system after testing 37 different kinds approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Polymer President E. R. Rowzee said that where land costs and population density are high, the system allows new architectural approaches that can allow a high degree of privacy, space and comfort on a severely restricted area.

Polymer may of course be a prime bidder for some of the $200 million pledged by housing minister Andres for new ideas in homebuilding.

It is highly questionable whether systems building will bring down housing costs appreciably. It will bring them down, but if interest rates and land costs go up, up and up, is this where the emphasis is needed?

Save a dollar on construction and lose two dollars to land speculators and moneylenders?

Housing in Ontario Faces Tight Money Issue

In 1969 the Ontario Housing Corporation, agency of the provincial government, accounted for 13 percent of all single and semi-detached housing starts in the province. This made it the biggest producer of dwellings on the continent.

OHC hopes to continue this pace or, if at all possible, to step it up. But again tight money may prevent it.

The big developers are, of course, concerned about a government getting so deep into housing, but the building industry as such need have no fears. The present government is buying land, initiating and planning housing projects, but it is using private firms of architects, engineers and contractors to do the actual construction.

At a time of tight money the fact that a government is anxious to see that homes are produced should be of some help to the industry.

Union Membership Up 42% During 1960's

Membership in the Canadian labor movement increased 42 percent during the 1960s, according to figures recently available.

In 1960 union membership was shown as 1,459,000 with 4,522,000 in the non-agricultural working force.

In 1969 it reached 2,074,000. The non-agricultural working force increased to almost 6,200,000 (est.).

However the percentage increase in the working force was not very high over the 10 year period. It was around 33 percent in 1960, around 34 percent in 1969.

But the encouraging fact is that, while this percentage dipped below 30 percent around 1964-5, it has since shown a strong uptrend.

In 1967 the federal government extended bargaining rights to its employees and this added a substantial number to union ranks—140,000 in the Public Service Alliance of Canada now affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress.

Wage gains improved with membership increases. The construction trades fared best among all workers.

In the 10 years between 1959 and 1969, wages in construction went up 89 percent in the Atlantic region compared with increases of 61.6 percent in mining and 48.3 percent in manufacturing.

In Quebec, construction pay went up 105 percent compared with 64.2 percent in manufacturing and 59.6 in mining.

In Ontario the relative increases were 94 percent, 62.6 percent and 45.3 percent.

In the Prairie region, relative increases were 82.4 percent, 61 percent and 59.1 percent.

In British Columbia the increases were 107.7 percent in construction, 69.5 in manufacturing and 91 in mining.

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1.

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD

(1) HAMILTON, CANADA—Local 18 recently presented service pins to its members of 50 and 25 years standing. They are, front row, left to right: Stanley Daca and William Stefanovitch, the latter an International Representative, 25 years; Charles Widdup, Donald McFarlane, Norman Powell, and R. C. Edwards, 50 years; S. Smith, George West, Benjamin Petrie, and Donald Clement, 25 years; second row, left to right: George Roy, Palma Arcand, Wilfred Axford, John Sanchuk, Mike Zapaticky, George Mayhew, Edmond Audet, George Herod, and Walter Chmiel, 25 years; third row, left to right: Jack Brockhill, Jack Valquette, Fred Duffield, John Nesdack, Andy Molnar, Harry Fieldhouse, and William Allen, 25 years; fourth row, left to right: Stephen Rheindt, Edward Thompson, Jack McLeod, Joseph Neskar, A. Delisle, John Vogt, and Michael Balemba, 25 years.

(2) VANCOUVER, CANADA—Local 452 recently awarded a 70-year pin to member Frank Platt. The pin was presented by General Executive Board Member George Bengough.

(3) MEMPHIS, TENN.—Local 345 recently awarded 50-year pins to members who have participated continuously in the local since 1919. In this picture, General Executive Board Member Herbert Skinner presents the pins to E. R. Tyson and G. H. Boone.

(4) CHICAGO, ILL.—Carpenters Local 1 recently held a dinner at which 25- and 50-year members were honored with service pins, as well as a small gift. Those with 50 years service include, seated, left to right: Frank E. Shimon, Henry Meuller, Harry Hartman, Roy A. Johnson, Peter Berg and Rheul Burlingame. Members who received 25-year pins include, standing, left to right: Richard Garnett, financial secretary-treasurer of the local; Coleman Tallant; Frank Wohlgenant; Earl W. McLennan, president and business representative of the local; John J. Ryan; Alfred Tesseyman; Denneth J. Kinny, recording secretary of the local; and August Vollman, vice president of the local.

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4.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Tuna on the Tomcat

Attilio Bitondo, Business Representative for Local 257, New York City, had a day on the Atlantic briny that he will ne'er forget, fishing off the sport craft "Tomcat," in the fish-lush waters about 30 miles out of famous Montauk Point this past August.

Bitondo received a powerful strike while trolling a large bait eel, plumb through the midst of the Russian Trolling Fleet which was busily engaged in the process of netting tons of herring. It seemed the natural thing for the Tomcat skipper Bob Ferno to do as the netting activity had created a "hot spot" for giant tuna, swordfish, marlin, school tuna and sharks.

Bitondo

As the accompanying photograph will attest, Brother Bitondo made his strike pay off and he is depicted here with his catch: A giant tuna which tipped the scales at 553 pounds. His gear: Eight pound dacron and 130 lb. monofilament leader; a Fin-Nor 80-lb. rod with offset butt section and size 10/0 Fin-Nor reel. It took him three hours and twenty minutes to bring the monster to boat.

It proved a pretty good year for Attilio as he assisted in boating three other giant tuna, one weighing 626 pounds.

■ Game Near San Jose

One of the favorite outdoor pastimes for Donald Raley, a member of Local 316, San Jose, is pheasant hunting, and his enthusiasm is shared by his wife, Judy. They both enjoy stalking the flats of the Green Valley Hunting Preserve of which both have been a member for quite a while. Here's a look-see at Judy and their hunt partner "Rip," shortly after Rip kicked a cock out of a brush pile and she brought it down—her first but not her last pheasant.

MRS. RALEY and RIP

■ Antelope Comeback

One of the main reasons for sharp declines — and in some situations complete annihilation—of certain species of our wildlife is the dwindling of their environment. But I daresay we have profited by our mistakes to some degree in the last 50 years and have managed to make a comeback in some game departments, restoration of deer and antelope stocks being a prime example.

It's a matter of record that in 1924 there were only about 26,000 antelope counted throughout their natural habitat in the west. A "crash program of restoration" was begun from this "low," and we note with encouragement from a past western-states survey that over 350,000 of these splendid game animals were counted over the west's far flung acres.

According to the latest figures we have, Wyoming has the largest number of antelope, close to 150,000. The Montana herds are second, close to 95,000 animals. Not bad when we note that 35 years ago there were only 3,000 antelope counted in Montana; 7,000 in Wyoming.

THE MACKESEY SONS

We definitely know of three bucks that were culled from the Montana herd this past hunting season and we've got a photograph as conclusive evidence. Here 'tis: The three sons of Richard Mackesey of Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, a member of Local 314. Brother Mackesey writes: "Each of the lads came up with a nice buck the first time out. I planned the trip so well that the hunting I hoped to do didn't open until three days after we left for home. Next year, maybe the boys will let me go again."

Readers may be interested to learn that both the male and female have horns but the horns of the doe are much slimmer and shorter and do not have the bottom extension or prong which is characteristic of the buck.

Left to its own devices on "scab land" which does not lend itself to farming, grazing or urban development, the pronghorn antelope is making a comeback.

■ Back Castings

Pino

Biggest bluefish catch to ever grace this column can be credited to Vincent Pino of South Boston, Massachusetts, a member of Local 33. Here's a photograph with his outstanding "blue" which he nipped from the Atlantic briny off Cape Cod. It weighed 21 pounds; measured 36 inches from nose to tail and earned him the "Governor's Trophy" for the year and a national Sports Afield Award.

"There's some excellent bass fishing around Hope, Arkansas," says James H. Black, now living in that city after retiring out of Local 211 in Houston. Tex. A photograph, too faint to reproduce, nevertheless depicted Brother Black with a heavy stringer of largemouth, some near five pounds. He says there are five excellent bass lakes within 50 miles of his back door. (Sounds good; next time I'm in that neck of the woods, I'll give it a try.)

Chip off the old hunter's block is Jim Gebolys, 15-yr. old son of John Gebolys, a member of Local 824, Muskegon, Mich., for over 18 years and one of the local's past presidents. Some years ago John made headlines in the sport pages with a 14-point buck he downed out of Iron River, Michigan, which dressed out at 280 pounds. This past year Jim nailed one almost as large in the same area—a buck which dressed out at 220 pounds and featured a 10-point rack. We understand there's another Gebolys coming up the hunter's trail, namely 10-year-old son David. (Thanks to Mrs. Gebolys for the information.) Here's a photograph of the happy hunters with Jim's recent ten pointer.

THE GEBOLYS

■ Notes from Nature

- The weatherman isn't hedging when he predicts "partly cloudy" or "partly sunny" skies. The forecast means that three-tenths to seven-tenths of the sky will be covered by clouds. A prediction of "slowly rising temperatures" indicates an increase of 5 to 10 degrees in the following 12 hour period.
- The Canada goose can submerge for three minutes and swim one hundred yards under water, the National Geographic says.
- Glaciers in Washington contain enough ice to melt into 40 million acre-feet of water, as much as in all the reservoirs. lakes and rivers in the State.
- Although most starfish have five rays, some have six or more, and 12-armed species have been taken in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Many snow crystals appear similar but, like human fingerprints, no two are identical, National Geographic says. Among all the countless snowflakes that fall, no two have ever been found with exactly the same size, pattern, and number of water molecules.

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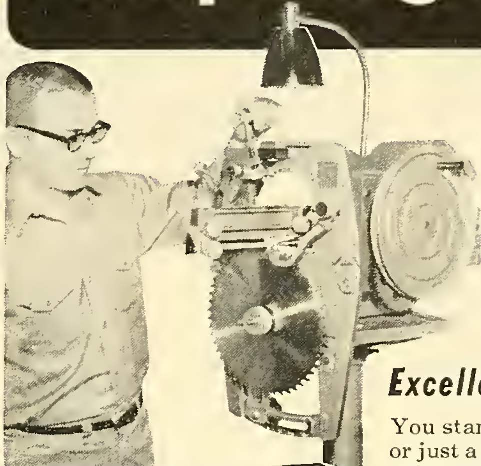

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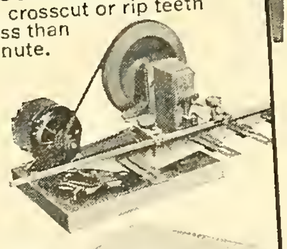

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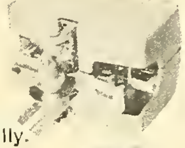

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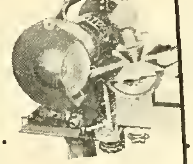

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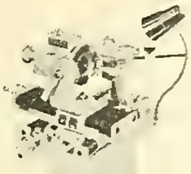

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1.

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD

(1) HICKSVILLE, N.Y. — Local 1772 paid special tribute to member Harry Hicks for 55 years of active service at its annual dinner and dance. Eight members also received 25-year pins. In this picture, Business Representative Glenn Kerbs presents a gold card to member Hicks while Kaarlo Suminem and Carl Harre, left, 25-year members, President Walter Gebhardt, and 25-year members Ladislaus Koch and Vincent Franco, right, look on. Not shown are members Alexander Woronstoff, Sr., Angelo Galante, Al Milone and Karl Erickson, who were also awarded pins for 25-year memberships. Refreshments were served after the ceremonies.

(2) UTICA, N.Y.—Local 125 recently held a presentation dinner honoring several of its members. Those receiving pins were, front row, left to right: Anthony Janus and Matthew Monaco, 25 years; William Walters, 35 years; and Clarence Horn, 25 years; second row, left to right: general representative Sam Ruggiano; Harold Coleman, 35 years; John H. Wilcox and John E. Gwilt, Sr., 25 years; and William Brennan, 35 years. Also present but not pictured were Victor Bruni, Francis Shiffer, Anthony Tomaselli, and Alex Williamson, 25 years; Louis Cragnolin, Roscoe Roberts, and Bernard Pannone, 35 years; and Charles Wolfert, 65 years.

2.

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

This Month's One-Liners

Men fall into three classes: the handsome, the clever and the majority.

The trouble with falling into a woman's arms is that you also fall into her hands.

Remember the good old days when girls were round and boys were square . . . and everybody liked it that way?

A hippy whose head looks like a second-hand Brillo pad can't expect to make much scratch.

MAKE YOUR $$$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

It Certainly Figures!

A wise husband always remembers his wife's birthday but can never remember which one it is.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

I'll Be Doggone!

Two dogs met on the street. "My name's Fifi" said the poodle. "What's yours?"

"I'm not sure," replied the spaniel, "but I think it's Down Boy."—Peter J. Slaten, Los Angeles, Calif.

No Pulling Power

A carpenter having trouble with his income tax sought help from the Internal Revenue Service. The clerk said: "How much of your salary was withheld?"

"You gotta be kidding," retorted the carpenter. "I don't withhold anything; my wife takes it all!"

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Don't Get Horsey!

A guy who is always on his high horse is riding for a fall.

1 4 ALL—ALL 4 1

Kinda Stinky Joke

The skunk family were in church. "Let us spray" said Papa Skunk, so they all knelt down in their phew.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

On His Second Round

Two army buddies celebrating the end of World War II in a bar decided they would meet there exactly ten years later to the hour and compare notes. At the appointed time a decade later, one walked in and, sure enough, there was the second. "Golly," he exclaimed, "I'm glad you could make it. I was afraid when we parted you wouldn't make it back to keep our date!"

"Never left!" hiccupped his pal.

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

This Month's Limerick

There once was a lady named Harris
Who nothing could seem to embarrass
'Til the bath salts one day
In the tub where she lay
Turned out to be plaster of Paris.
—Diane Wydro, Long Island, N.Y.

Shutting Out the Pain

A man seated on a crowded bus saw that the man next to him was sitting there with his eyes shut. "What's the matter, are you sick?"

"No," replied the second, eyes still shut. "It's only that I hate to see women standing!"

WORK SAFELY—ACCIDENTS HURT

Quick! Laugh at This!

He who laughs last may laugh best, but he soons earns a reputation as a dumbbell.—Lynn Turner, Fort Pierce, Fla.

ALWAYS C D UNION LABEL

O I C!

The coach at State U is strict with his football players attending on athletic scholarships. He won't let any player have his letter unless he can tell which one it is.—Leo M. Smith, L.U. 228, Pottsville, Pa.

R U GOIN 2 D UNION MEETING?

Gone and Almost Forgotten

For centuries, historians have been suppressing the fact that Columbus sailed with four ships: Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria and Santa Lucia. Unfortunately the Santa Lucia fell off the edge!

HOLD YOUR BREATH

Continued from Page 7

Of the total of 166 million tons of junk Americans put into their air every year, it is estimated that 60 percent is the colorless and invisible gas called carbon monoxide. One thousand parts of carbon monoxide to a million parts of air kills quickly; 50 parts is considered the danger point; 30 parts for eight hours seriously affects the circulation of the blood. U.S. Public Health Service samples of air in six cities—Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Denver, Chicago and Washington, D.C.—found carbon monoxide at 30 parts per million in 10 percent of the samples, the average level inside passenger cars during rush hours ranging from 21 to 29 parts and concentrations higher than 100 parts inside tunnels and garages.

The next heaviest helping of poison in America's air is the sulfur oxides which come mostly from burning coal and oil in power plants, factories and homes. They have been the chief villain in every recent pollution disaster. They paralyze the tiny hair-like tissues that ordinarily protect sensitive lung tissues from dangerous invaders.

Next in line as a deadly pollutant are the hydrocarbons, a large group of compounds coming mainly from escaped, unburned fuel, mostly invisible and mostly from cars. They are known to cause cancer, though it takes higher concentrations than *usually* found in the air. Worse yet, sunlight causes hydrocarbons to combine insidiously with still another pollutant—the oxides of nitrogen—to produce photochemical smog, the bourbon-colored haze that regularly blurs most modern cities.

Beside these major pollutants, another factor aggravating the situation is that the nature of aerial waste is changing. For example, when plastics now common in households are burned, some of them yield phosgene, a poison gas used in World War I. A report of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council says: “Chemical poisons are being reproduced in new forms so fast that the toxicologists cannot keep up with them.”

What has been done in recent years to clean up America's polluted air? The federal government did not move into the picture until 1955, when legislation was enacted creating a federal program. The Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare was authorized to conduct research on the problem and provide technical assistance to state and local governments.

The 1960 amendments to the basic federal act provided for a special study of motor vehicle pollution, bringing more scientific knowledge to bear on causes and effects. Gradually, the public was becoming aware that polluted air was a national problem, was damaging to the public health and that control of many of the worst sources of poison was feasible—an important turn of events.

Although knowledge about the causes, effects, scope and control techniques was steadily advancing, there was little done by local, state or federal levels of government to clean up the air. The federal program was research-oriented. Outside of Los Angeles and the state of California, there were few local or state programs—and these were largely ineffective.

The Clean Air Act of 1963, however, broadened the scope of the federal program. It authorized federal grants-in-aid directly to state and local air pollution control agencies to establish or improve their programs and empowered the federal government to take action to abate interstate air pollution situations.

The 1965 amendments to the Clean Air Act authorized the Secretary of HEW to establish standards to control emissions into the air from new motor vehicles and to investigate and develop methods of controlling new air pollution problems.

In 1966, further amendments increased the grants-in-aid to states and localities and established a three-year authorization of $46 million for fiscal 1967, $66 million for 1968 and $74 million for 1969 (in contrast to the $2 million to $11 million allottments made between 1955 and 1963).

The Air Quality Act of 1967 moved the nation another step toward cleaning up its air. It provided for federal criteria under which the states are expected to develop and place into effect air quality standards subject to review of the Secretary of HEW. If the state fails to do an adequate job, the Secretary of HEW can institute abatement

The Quarrel of the Tools

A FABLE

■ The Carpenter's tools had a conference. Brother Hammer was in the chair. The meeting had informed him that he must leave because he was too noisy.

“All right, I will leave. But if I leave Brother Screw must go also. You have to turn him around again and again to get him to go anywhere.”

Brother Screw replied, “If you like I will go, but Brother Plane must leave as well. All of his work is on the surface. There is never any depth to it!”

To this Brother Plane answered, “Well, Brother Rule will also have to withdraw if I do—he's always measuring people as though he were the only one who is ever right.”

Brother Rule then complained against Brother Sandpaper, saying, “I just don't think he should be allowed to remain; he's too rough and always rubs people the wrong way.”

In the midst of this discussion the Master Carpenter came in and began to work on a pulpit from which to preach his Gospel. As he worked, he used the screw, the sandpaper, the hammer, the plane, the rule, the saw, and all the other tools.

When the day's work was completed, Brother Saw arose and said to the other tools, “How wrong we were to criticize each other when the Craftsman used each of us equally for the task that each one is designed to do. We must remember to be more careful in finding fault with one of His tools.” ■

action. In addition, the 1967 Act expands federal programs regulating motor vehicle pollution by providing federal grants to states to develop inspection programs, and provides for registration of fuel additives and intensified efforts to control air pollution from federal facilities.

One of the large national problems posed by emissions from motor vehicles, far and away pollutant No. 1, is that while it is possible to reduce their rate of pollution, the continually increasing number of cars will result in total pollutants increasing in direct ratio.

Unfortunately, Congress did not see fit to retain the provision in the 1967 Act calling for a research program in alternative low-pollution vehicle systems, such as the electric-powered car or an improved steam driven vehicle or a gas turbine engine.

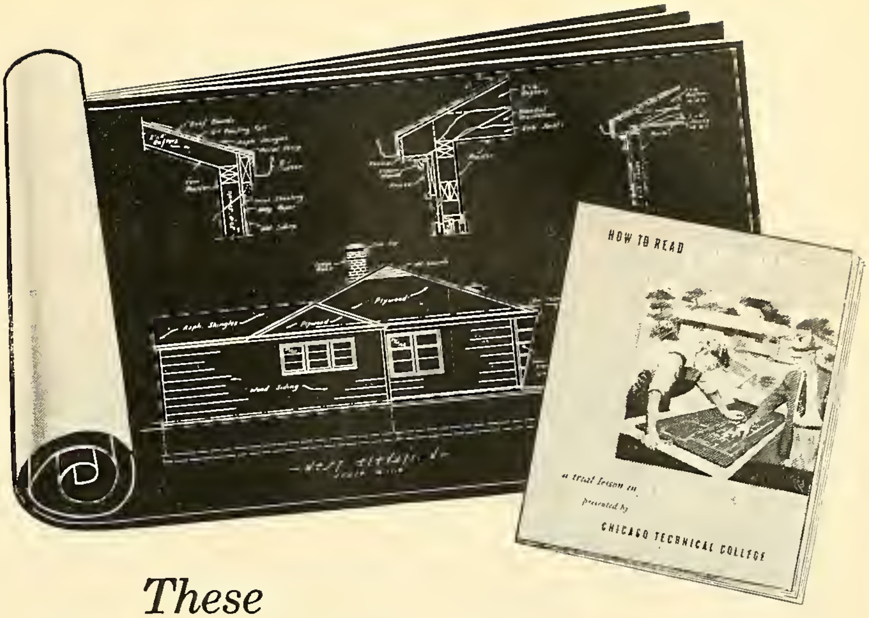
The problem with respect to electric cars is to find an energy source, either a battery or fuel cell which operates on chemicals, which will enable faster pick-up, higher speeds and longer periods between refueling.

The disadvantages of steam-driven vehicles—slow warm-up time, high water consumption and and explosion hazards—can be solved but will require additional engineering refinement and cost reductions.

The use of gas turbines must first overcome high manufacturing costs and high fuel consumption.

Air pollution is a complex and elusive problem and one that admits of no easy, simple solutions. Public officials can only apply remedies as drastic as public support will permit. We will have to be prepared to sacrifice money, time, convenience and, yes, perhaps even some precious horsepower to permit our atmosphere to continue to sustain our lives.

There are many ways that you as a citizen (and fellow air-breathing organism) can help restore clean air to our nation. Write for information to Department RB. Clean Air, Washington, D.C. 20201. You have nothing to lose except slow asphyxiation. ■



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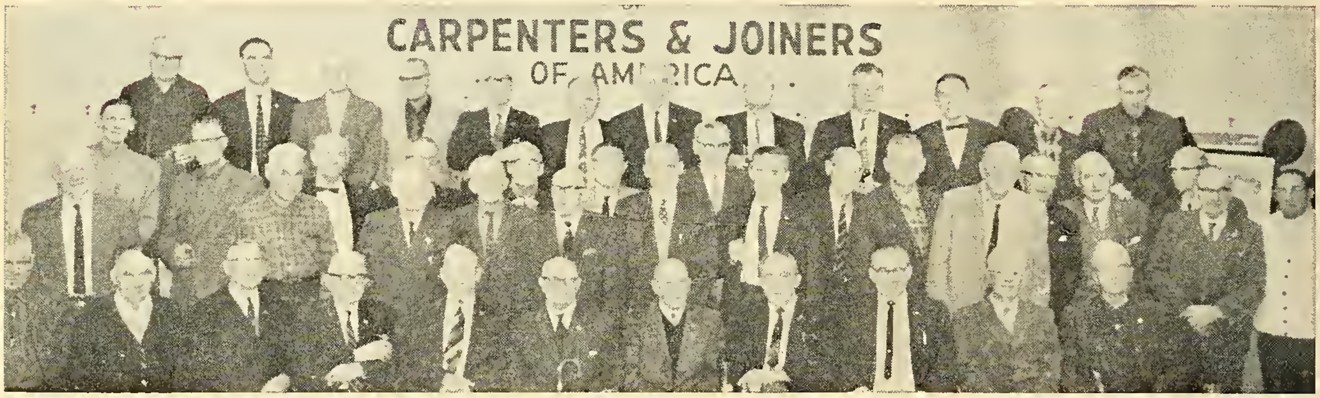
LOCAL UNION NEWS

Vancouver Pensioners Attend Christmas Gala



A total of 1,391 years of union membership was represented at a Carpenters Local 452, Vancouver, Canada's recent Christmas party for retired pensioners. Herb Cunliffe, a 54-year member, was particularly honored. Members pictured are, front row, left to right: Len MacDougall, Alex Skalbania, Olaf Myrhaug, Peter Sorensen, William Herron, Frank Platt, John Longul, Stan Garrett, Edward Utterstrom, Fred Gathercole, Albert Powers; second row, left to right: Andy Anderson, Fred Olson, Jack Eyber, Chris Kyme, Rangvald Dysthe, Herb Kirkman, Robert Stewart, Clarence Hornick, Albert Robinson, Albert Skistad, Fred Rockman, Eli Sychlocha, Al Johnson Nils Erickson, Tom Scott, Ernie Tyvand, Harry Hamilton, Andy Torgerson, Hugh Hamilton, Jack McGlashan, M. McKinnon, John Livingstone; third row, left to right: Jack Wright, A. Magnusson, Morton Rook, H. Janzen, C. Gowanlock, N. Suvanto, Joe Alterio, Nick Melanson, Nils Kudsk, William Harvey, Tom Jones, and C. Gillespie.

Future Builders Visit Construction Site

Shop students in Philadelphia, Pa., got a chance to see what the real thing is like when their instructor, Local 1856 Member Alphonse S. Zimba, took them on a tour of various city construction sites. A total of 150 boys from the 6th, 7th and 8th grades, in groups of 50 each, visited the mile-long Penn Landing riverfront project, the site of the city's new sports stadium, and other city building projects. Member Zimba, a journeyman carpenter with 18 years experience, teaches industrial arts at the Creighton School in Philadelphia.

1.

2.

1. At the Penn Landing Site in Philadelphia, Pa., Member Zimba explains construction techniques to his interested students. Zimba commented, "Even the bus driver seemed interested."

2. On the way home, three 6th grade classes demonstrate that they find field trips fun as well as educational.

Chicago Member's Torch is Passed

Henry J. Mock, business representative of Carpenter's Local 242, Chicago, Ill., for 37 years, died recently at the age of 79. A member since 1910, Mock was a longtime delegate to, and past president of, the Carpenters District Council. He was also a member of the original South Side Business Representatives' Committee of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

Mock was also active on several committees, including the Home and Pension Committee.

His son, Fred A. Mock, carries on the tradition of service: he is currently executive vice president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

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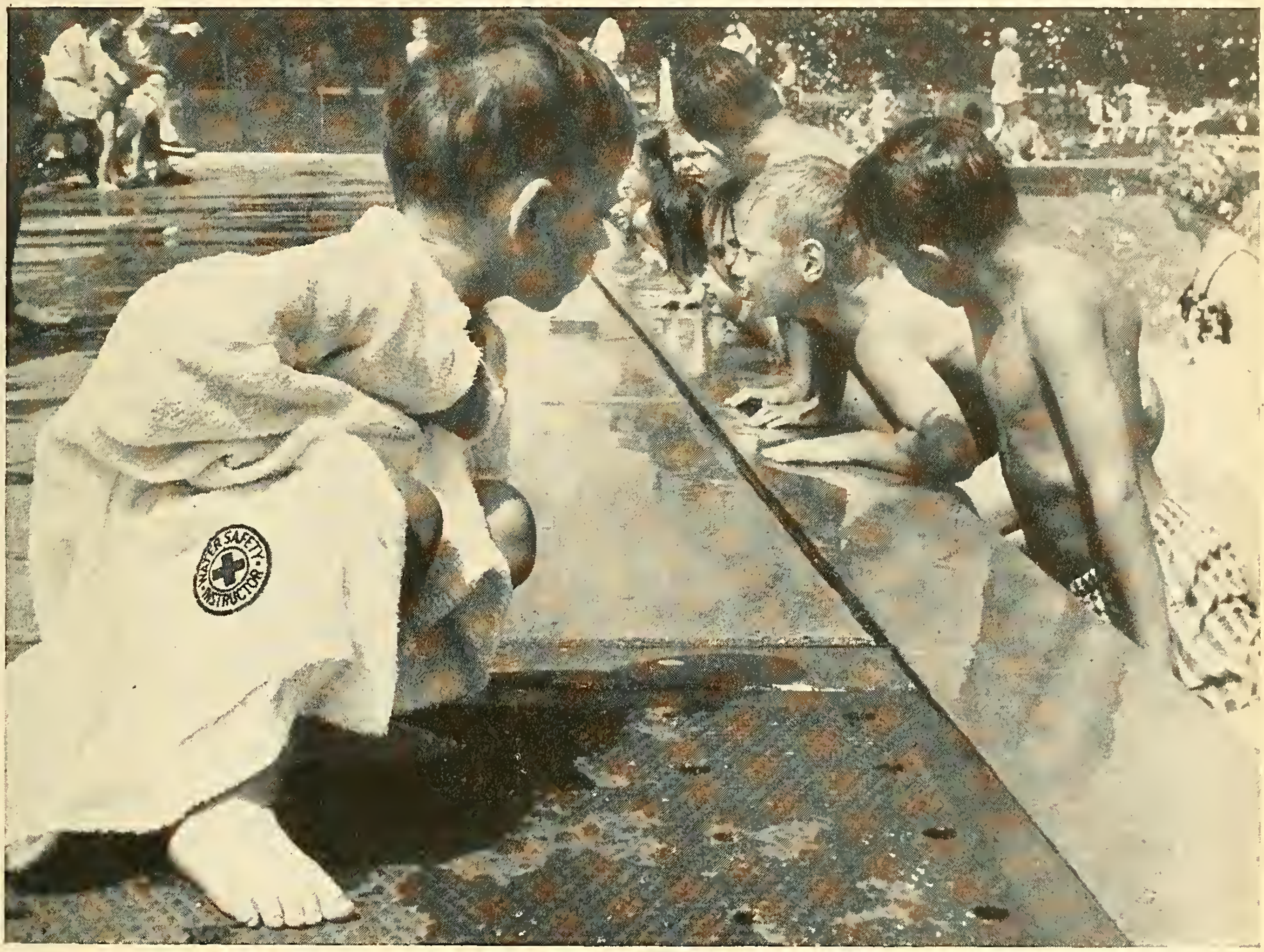

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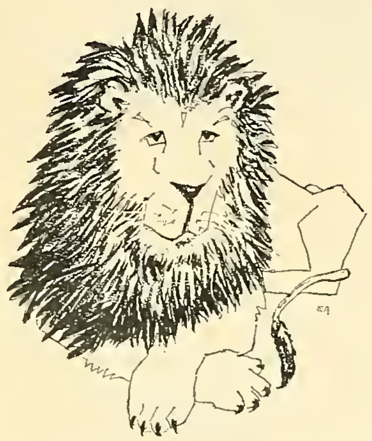


You're better off, thanks to your union and your active participation in it.

CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

This is our first magazine report on the 1970 CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE (CLIC) Campaign. So far, approximately 20 local unions have sent in contributions. We had hoped for a greater response, due to the importance of the upcoming elections to be held this year.

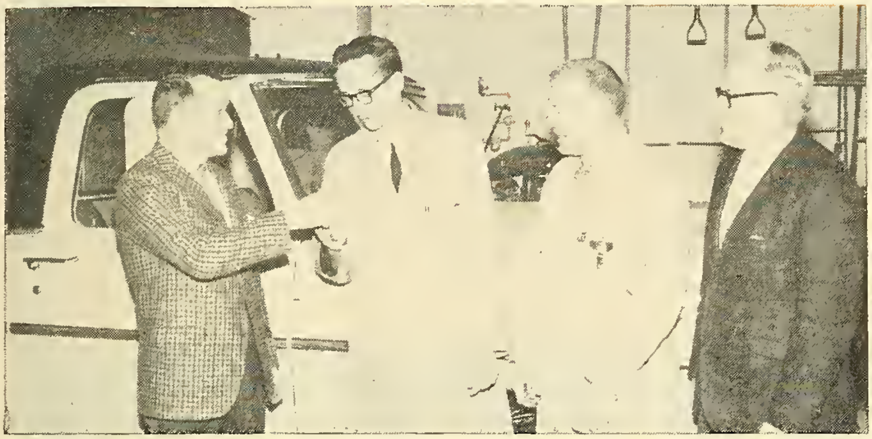
It is very important that we be able to help re-elect those Congressmen who have shown by their record that they are interested in legislation which will benefit the working man. Listed below are the monies received from the local unions who have responded:

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of February 16)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	CALIFORNIA	
180	Vallejo	$ 36.00
483	San Francisco	285.00
2078	Vista	1.00
2114	Napa	20.00
2308	Fullerton	6.50
2435	Inglewood	10.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	44.00
	FLORIDA	
1250	Homestead	21.00
	GEORGIA	
144	Macon	12.00
225	Atlanta	10.00
3265	Albany	20.00
	IDAHO	
1258	Pocatello	53.00
	ILLINOIS	
10	Chicago	19.00
448	Waukegan	50.00
839	Des Plaines	118.00
2014	Barrintgon	34.00
2087	Crystal Lake	9.50
	INDIANA	
985	Gary	100.00
1003	Indianapolis	1.00
	IOWA	
308	Cedar Rapids	50.00
534	Burlington	10.00
	LOUISIANA	
2192	Ruston	10.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
82	Haverhill	18.00
193	North Adams	22.00
708	West Newton	10.00
988	Marlboro	20.00
	MICHIGAN	
1161	Bay City	29.00
1191	Lansing	20.00
	MINNESOTA	
649	Crookston	12.00
	MISSOURI	
618	Sikeston	10.50
	MONTANA	
1172	Billings	10.00
	NEBRASKA	
1055	Lincoln	50.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
1616	Nashua	44.00
	NEW JERSEY	
612	Union Hill	1.00
	NEW YORK	
9	Buffalo	16.00
99	Cohoes	11.00
355	Buffalo	32.00
964	Rockland Co.	63.00
	NORTH CAROLINA	
522	Durham	10.00
	NORTH DAKOTA	
1176	Fargo	25.00
	OHIO	
186	Steubenville	12.00
245	Cambridge	20.00
404	Lake Co.	40.00
650	Pomeroy	10.00
976	Marion	20.00
1438	Warren	109.00
2280	Mt. Vernon	10.00
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	3.00
	OREGON	
1020	Portland	1.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
8	Philadelphia	50.00
263	Bloomsburg	9.00
422	New Brighton	26.00
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	54.00
345	Memphis	30.00
	VERMONT	
679	Montpelier	11.00
	VIRGINIA	
2514	South Norfolk	11.00
	WASHINGTON	
770	Yakima	40.00
1289	Seattle	20.00
1707	Kelso-Longview	6.00
	WISCONSIN	
1582	Wilwaukee	1.00
3049	Merrill	2.00
	Total	$1,808.50

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Texas School Gets Pickup Truck



Jim Leebens, a representative of Fordtown, Austin, Texas, hands over the keys of a donated pickup truck to Ronald Hannem, instructor for the Austin Area Vocational-Technical School, while Robert Knutson, instructor, and Don Ingram, assistant director of the school, look on.

Carpentry classes at the Austin Texas. Area Vocational-Technical School have been given the use of a pickup truck to transport tools and equipment to job sites by the Ford Motor Company.

The Austin Advisory Committee on Carpentry has approved work outside the school for the vocational classes. Outside jobs are selected from requests submitted on the basis of what type of training the students are ready for and need.

The Advisory Committee, which is made up of members of the union and of the contractor's association, includes chairman Willard Moen, Willie Bailey, Stanley Nelson, Robert Olson, Tony Saman and secretary Donald Schieck.

Morton Carney, vocational school director, said that the Ford Motor Company, through a local dealership has made other equipment and training aids available to the school in the past.

State and Provincial Contests, 1970

Apprenticeship Contest Calendar for 1970 (as of February 16, 1970).

State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		X
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia and Vic.	X	X	X
Florida	X		
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		X
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X
Michigan	X		X
Minnesota	X		
Missouri	X		X
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		
Utah	X		
Washington	X	X	
Wisconsin	X		
Ontario, Can.	X		X
Brit'sh Col., Canada	X	X	
	34	16	19

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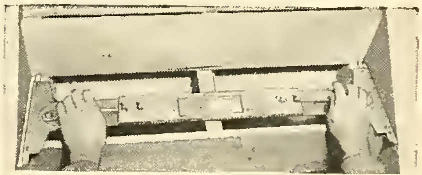

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More In-Service Training Sessions in Washington

Above and below are pictures of instructors and training coordinators in the Brotherhood Manpower Training Program who were recently in Washington, D.C. for indoctrinaton on training methods and policies. The group above held sessions during the last week of January. The group below gathered for instruction last month.

Chicago Minority Job Program Is Practical, Not Rhetorical

If minority workers are to find more jobs in the construction industry, the path is that of the union-sponsored Chicago Plan rather than the Nixon Administration's so-called Philadelphia Plan.

In a discussion of the two techniques, AFL-CIO Civil Rights representative Robert McGlotton pointed out that the area-wide Chicago agreement directly involves the community in its operations, opening an effective course to "meaningful jobs . . . with real opportunities."

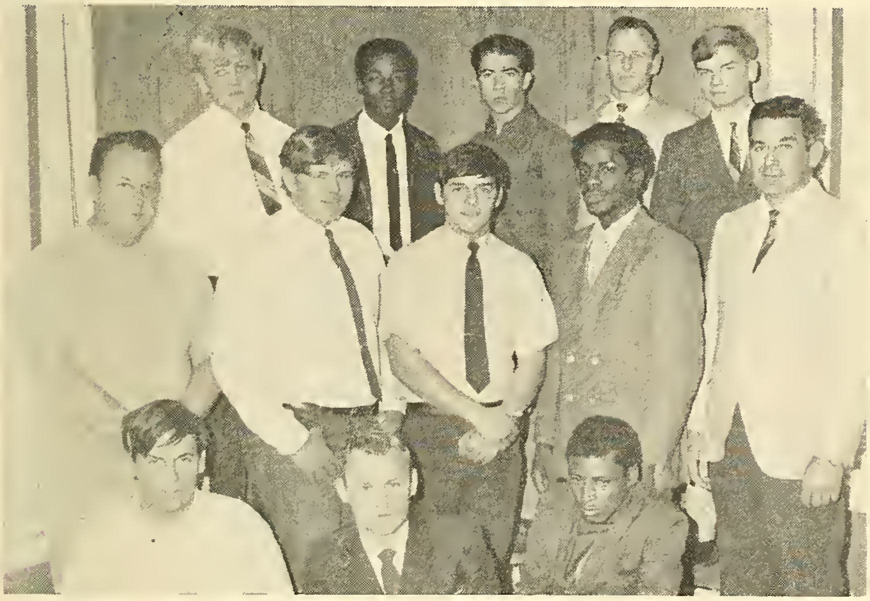
Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference over the Mutual Broadcasting System, McGlotton said that the Chicago Plan is keyed to four categories of work and workers that will mean wider job opportunities for greater numbers of minority group workers. He pointed out that the plan will open new opportunities for workers who already have journeyman experience, as well as those with limited experience, apprentices and workers who need on-the-job training.

McGlotton said that "if we are really serious about job opportunities, and we are going to get about the business of training people for meaningful employment," the way to do it is to expand, not contract, the "job market." (PAI).

New and Veteran Carpenters Honored

Journeyman certificates and service pins were awarded together at a recent awards night reception held by Carpenters Local 921, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. While experienced carpenters received pins commemorating as much as 50 years of service to their craft, six apprentices received certificates that marked the beginning of their careers. Shown in this picture are, seated, left to right: Journeymen David Muchemore, John Rodgers, Nelson L. Emerton, Gary C. Varrell, Donald J. Shilko, and Charles E. Chapman. Standing, left to right: Carl T. Soderquist, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Vincent McKenzie, president of the Local; Charles B. Nelson, recording secretary of the local; and S. M. Giambalvo, business representative of the local.

'Sunshine State' Training Program



Gainesville, Fla. is the location for a pre-apprenticeship class conducted under Subcontract 101 and sponsored by the North Florida Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee Trust Fund. Pictured here are, front row, left to right: Jerrold Simmons, Stanley Goodall, and Moses Clark; second row: Dennis Powell, Terry Lindsey, Frank Helton, Darnett Lee, and MDTA instructor-coordinator Charles Blankenship; third row: James Lee, Vernon Lee, Burnie Box, Lane T. Kelly, and J. D. Walker.

THE 1970 INTERNATIONAL CARPENTERS APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST

The 1970 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, an annual competition sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Associated General Contractors, and the National Assn. of Home Builders will be held this year in Denver, Colorado. The dates: October 7, 8, and 9, 1970.

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Coordinated Bargaining With Westinghouse

■ By the time this appears in print, the members of the Brotherhood employed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. may have attained a new contract based on parity with the General Electric compact signed on February 3 by the majority of unions which were participants in the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

Approximately 10,000 members of the Brotherhood are employed by Westinghouse, principally in producing cabinets for various electronic components such as television and high fidelity music reproducers.

Although there has been a "news blackout" observed by both parties to the negotiations, usually reliable sources reported recently that there had been "a new technique employed" in approaching the knotty problem of negotiating a contract. The source also said there "was every possibility that agreement was in the offing."

Representatives of the nine unions involved met in continuing bargaining sessions in Pittsburgh. In addition to the Brotherhood, the other eight unions included the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Allied Industrial Workers; United Steelworkers, and the Flint Glass Workers. Working closely with the CBC, although not formally a part of it, were two unaffiliated unions, the Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Employees and the United Electrical Workers.

The two major unions involved in the Westinghouse talks, the IUE and the IBEW, have been holding separate meetings with Westinghouse bargaining teams. The Brotherhood and all other unions involved have been represented continuously in both sets of talks and in the discussions within the Coordinated Bargaining Committee's Steering Committee, chairmanned by James Compton, executive assistant to the IUE president.

The General Electric agreement produced a contract with improvements valued at $1.05 per hour over the 40 months covered by the pact. The Westinghouse bargaining teams resolved they would not settle with Westinghouse for anything less. There will be a total of 104,000 workers covered by whatever contract is produced. Westinghouse workers continued to work past the anniversary date of their contract, last November 7. Any agreement reached would, of course, be retroactive to that date.

One of the major objectives at Westinghouse is a wage rate differential of 15 percent for workers who do outside work. The union bargaining committee told management that such workers often travel hundreds of miles from home, spend weeks away from their families and work in dangerous surroundings. ■

Pensions for Workers Increasing Sharply

■ In the last four years, payments under major pension plans negotiated through collective bargaining have shown an average increase of 40 per cent for workers with 30 years of service, according to the Institute of Life Insurance.

Workers who have spent most of their time in one company are finding that pension plus Social Security — often approaches the level of after-tax earnings prior to retirement.

Here's one unusual example of the trend toward higher pension benefits: one West Coast union recently negotiated a contract for its members which provides for $20 a month each year a worker puts in on the job. This would mean that for a span of 30 years, he would receive a monthly pension of $600 at retirement.

These are the factors that have tended to improve pensions:

- Reducing the number of years a worker must be on the job to qualify for a monthly benefit.
- An approach that pays higher pension to workers with long service.
- Reducing or eliminating the so-called "Social Security offset," which would be used to cut back payments from private pensions.
- Raising the minimum monthly benefit for each year of service.

One pension plan formerly had an earnings and service formula under which pensions were adjusted annually to reflect changes in the cost of living. The plan was revised entirely on the basis of length of service. All but the highest-paid workers immediately qualified for larger pensions. Real benefits increased sharply because wages rose much more rapidly over the four-year period than the cost of living.

The amended Social Security Act, making men eligible for benefits at 62 (this had been available for women for several years) has not been overlooked as new contracts have been negotiated. The age requirement for normal and early retirement has been lowered in many cases.

Other benefits gained by workers:

- Disability retirement has been included in many new plans.
- Increased vesting provisions, guaranteeing that a worker will not lose his pension even if he changes jobs. ■

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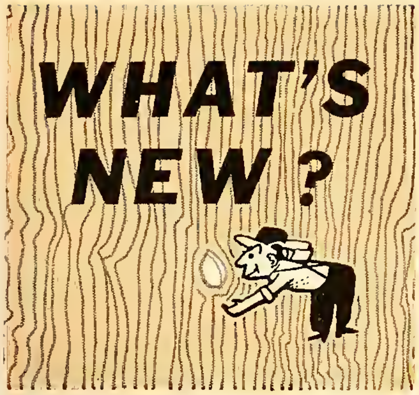
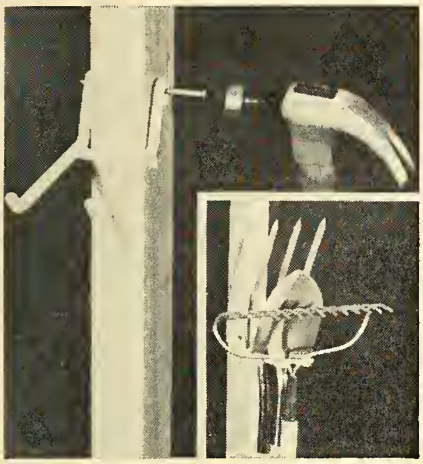


YARD TOOLS SAFETY HOOK



Keep yard tools in order and safely out of the way with this new, easily installed Safety Hook. Also useful for camping and boat equipment, ladders, and hoses, this tool hook is made of heavy gauge steel and finished with heavy zinc plating. Write the Fearing Manufacturing Co., 808 East Geranium Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55106.

LIGHTWEIGHT BUMP CAP

Protect your scalp while on the job with a newly designed thermo-plastic bump cap that weighs under five ounces. Available in five colors, the Jackson Bump Cap is equipped with a polyethylene plastic suspension which adjusts to thirteen head sizes. Plastic "fingers" securely hold the elastic strap of any standard safety goggle, while a head-gripping rear strap holds the cap firmly in place. Write Jackson Products, Airco Welding Products Division, Air Reduction Company, Inc., 5523 Nine Mile Road, Warren, Mich. 48091.

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A 24-page, fully-illustrated catalog offering several new, unusual and extremely useful hard-to-find tools is now available from the Brookstone Company, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

The new catalog contains precise and detailed descriptions and applications of each tool in this unique collection. Brookstone tools are rarely sold by industrial distributors or stores. Among the many new items offered are tungsten carbide saw blades, miniature riffler files, torch lamp, miniature screws, nuts, bolts, washers stainless steel pliers and hard chromed needle files. Also included are wood working tools, electronic tools, jewelers' tools, diamond pencil and glass cutter, unusual solders, rust remover, hard-wire cutters, glass drills. Plus scores of other versatile hand tools and small power tools.

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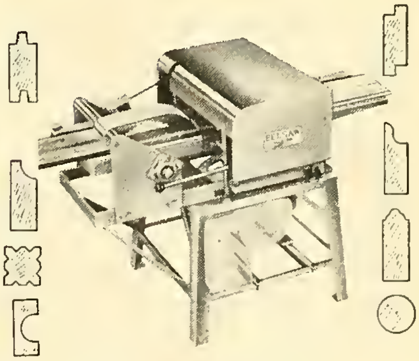

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LEGACIES OF LONG SERVICE

Several locals will especially miss members of long standing who passed away recently. Among those who left a legacy of decades of service are A. H. Jasper, oldest member of Local 1273, Eugene, Ore., a 48-year member; Lewis D. Pollard, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, a member for 46 years; James L. Woodrow of Local 422, New Brighton, Pa., who had almost 50 years service; Local 925, Salinas, Calif.'s oldest member, Julius Schirle, who had served for 57 years; James Hibbert of Local 111, Lawrence, Mass., with 66 years service; and Duncan McCorkindale of Local 15, Hackensack, N. J., whose record of service spanned nearly 71 years.

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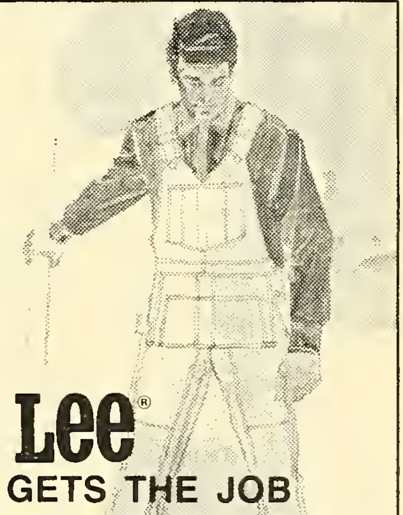

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B.C. Representative Joins Grape Protest

DON'T EAT U.S. GRAPES.

Al Stanley, newly re-elected president of the B. C. Federation of Labor and an International Representative of the Brotherhood, showed solidarity with striking U.S. grape workers in a recent Vancouver demonstration. He joined Miss Pamela Smith, a grape workers' representative in the area, and Ray Haynes, left, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Federation of Labor, in front of a Vancouver grocery store.

Wisconsin Auxiliary Marks 25th Year

Members of Carpenters Auxiliary 430, Madison, Wisc., held a dinner party recently to celebrate their 25th anniversary. Guest speaker Robert Strenger, an International Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stressed the importance of women's support of union activity and union-made products, as well as the value of their efforts in legislative areas. Those who attended were, seated, left to right: Amelia Grahn, Frances Younger, Rachel Christopherson, Mary Vetter and Barbara Hildebrandt; standing, left to right: Inez Petersen, Margaret Faber, Stella Erdahl, Myrtle Demro, Emma Strenger, Jo Bauer, Bertha Boeker, Lu Taubert, Dorothy Luhrson and Elizabeth Schweppe.

Retirees Sought For Census Work

Work on the 1970 U.S. census is now in full swing, and older people are being actively sought for jobs as census takers.

The U.S. Commissioner on Aging, John B. Martin, has sent letters to state agencies on aging and to national organizations, urging them to let older people know that these jobs are now available.

Census takers generally work in their own neighborhoods, and are paid for their work as door-to-door interviewers.

Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

George Court of Local 1, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home January 5, 1970.

Edward T. Moyer, Local 946, Los Angeles, Calif., died January 3, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Per Stranberg, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., died January 14, 1970. Burial was in Chicago.

James Holland, Local 490, Passaic, N.J., died Jan. 19, 1970.

Mike Hokki, Local 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, died January 24, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Victor Larson, Local 62, Chicago, Ill., died Jan. 15, 1970. Burial was at Worth, Ill.

Outright Ban Urged On Use Of Lie Detectors

The use of lie detectors as one aspect of the "invasion of privacy in America" should be banned by federal legislation, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared recently.

The use of polygraphs or similar lie detecting devices "is clearly violative of constitutional rights," the department's executive board said in a resolution. It called the polygraph "an unreliable device for the measuring of truth or deception."

The resolution was based on a detailed 174-page study devoted to the use of lie detectors by industry, government and law-enforcement agencies. The report, "The 'Lie Detector'—Guilty Until 'Proven' Innocent," was presented to the board by Edward J. Carlough, director of organization of the Sheet Metal Workers and chairman of a special study committee created by the MTD to look into all aspects of invasion of privacy in America.

The lie detector report is the first of a series scheduled to be produced by the MTD including studies of electronic surveillance, pre-employment tests, counselling questionnaires in schools and indiscriminate gathering and dissemination of personal information by credit bureaus, Carlough said.

In addition to its call for a flat prohibition against the use of lie detectors, the MTD board called for:

- Inclusion in all collective bargaining agreements of a clause prohibiting management from compelling, or even requesting workers to submit to such tests either during pre-employment screening or after they are on the job.
- Use of grievance and arbitration machinery to protect workers against being compelled to submit to lie detector tests.
- Action at the state level to win passage of laws banning the use of "lie detectors" in employer-employe relations until federal legislation can be enacted in the field. Carlough said there are now a dozen states that have these laws on the books, and that's a good beginning.

The report contains a lengthy analysis of the development of the polygraph from devices originally used only for medical purposes, and cites numerous court cases and the testimony of educators challenging the validity of the assumptions on which the "lie-detecting" process is based.

It contains also case histories of workers who have lost their jobs either for refusing to submit to such tests or on the basis of the "conclusions" of the polygraph operators that they were not telling the truth.

All of these factors, the study concluded, are "cause for alarm." It urged a total ban on the devices, even in "so-called national security cases."

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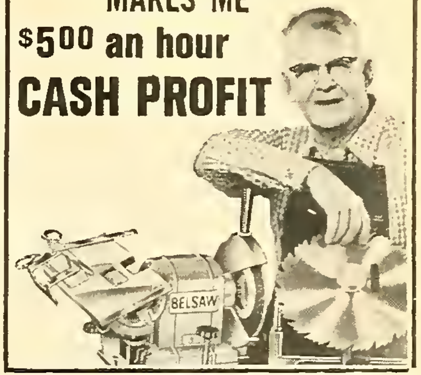

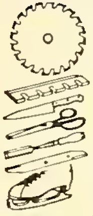

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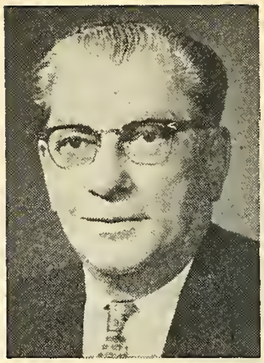


M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

POLLUTION CONTROL—*an uphill fight*

■ At long last, the problem of pollution seems to be getting some significant attention in the White House and on Capitol Hill.

For a long, long time the labor movement and various conservation societies have been warning that time is running out for human life in our cities, unless something is done to reverse the cycle of pollution which is making city air all but unbreatheable and water undrinkable.

A modest program of pollution control has been advocated by President Nixon. Democratic senators and congressmen are criticizing the Nixon program as being totally inadequate. I am not knowledgeable enough in the field to know what the right figure should be. However, it is gratifying to know that the pollution problem is getting some serious attention at last.

As far as the survival of our cities is concerned, pollution control is only one of the challenges. Obsolete transportation, inadequate housing at reasonable cost, rampant crime, and dreary surroundings, all are making life in our larger cities something less than beautiful.

I recently had this point driven home when a young man I know, fresh out of college, received a fine job offer from a large corporation in one of the major metropolitan centers on the East Coast. He was jubilant at being hired, but after he spent four or five days driving around the city looking for suitable living quarters he could afford, he threw in the sponge and took a much less promising job in a smaller town.

He found that the only apartment he really felt was adequate would take 25% of his monthly pay. In addition, three hours of total commuting time to and from work each day would have been involved. On top of that, his wife would have been afraid to stay alone on the occasions business would take him out of town.

All these shortcomings were in addition to the smog, soot, and over-crowding that increasingly plague city residents today.

Adding all these shortcomings together, my friend decided that the potential rewards of a good job could not compensate for big city living.

I wonder how many thousands of times this kind of thing is repeated every day or every week.

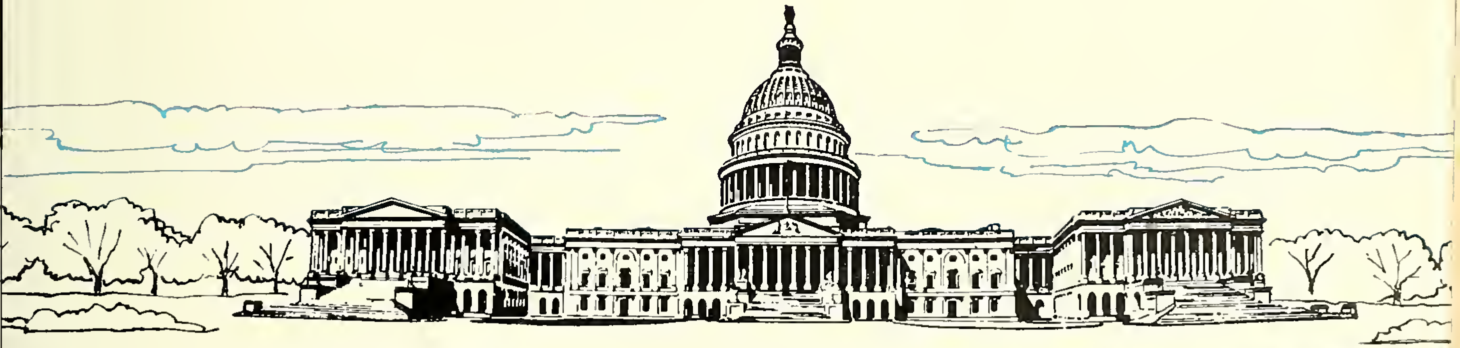
Our cities make up the backbone of our industrial might. Without them, I doubt if our economic system could survive for very long.

Therefore, I believe it is imperative that the quality of life in our cities be upgraded rapidly. To control pollution, to eradicate crime, to provide enough decent housing at reasonable prices, to make it possible to get from home to work and back again within a reasonable time, add up to a mighty expensive package. Tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars will be needed to get the job done.

Are the American people prepared to pay the price in increased taxes? I believe they are. In every true crisis—in World War II and in the Korean War, and even in Vietnam, we have been willing to commit billions upon billions to defend our way of life.

As soon as the people in both the United States and Canada realize that the crisis of pollution and urban decay constitute a crisis as great, or greater, than those we faced in 1941 or 1952, I believe they will accept whatever burdens of taxation are required to get the job done. ■

Your Spokesmen in Washington Can't CLIC Without You



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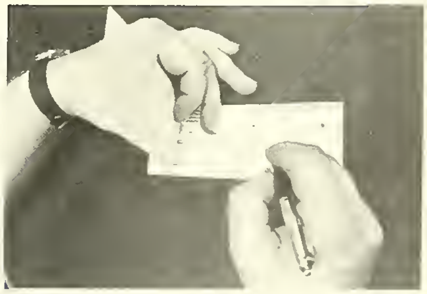
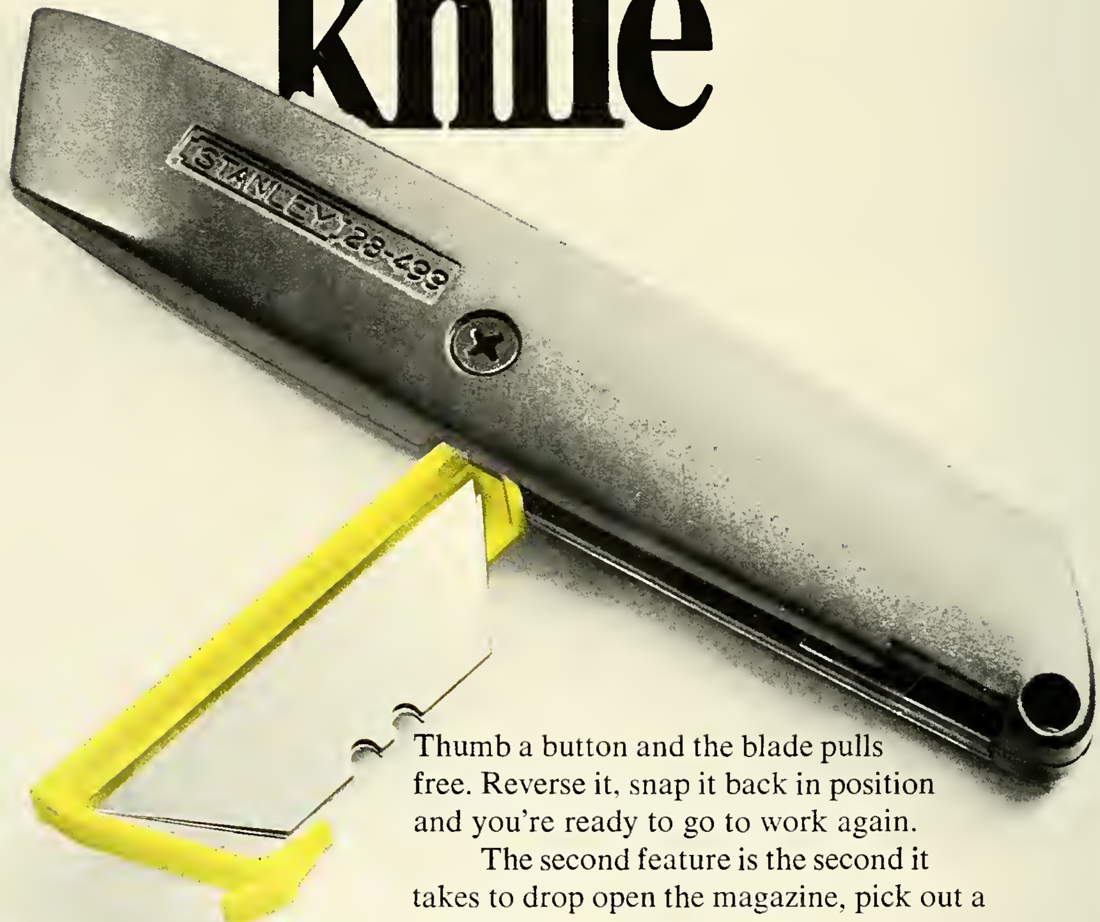


CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

The front loading knife



Thumb a button and the blade pulls free. Reverse it, snap it back in position and you're ready to go to work again.

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APRIL 1970

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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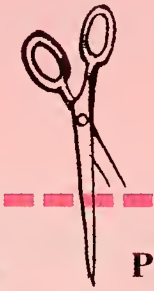

Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 4 APRIL, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

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Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

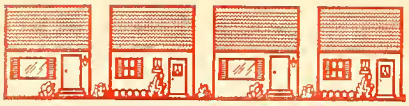
Spring hangs her infant blossoms
on the trees,
Rock'd in the cradle of the . . .
breeze.

With the arrival of cherry blossom time, Washington, D. C., again bids welcome to spring.

The Washington Monument (shown framed in cherry blossoms on this month's cover) is a tapering obelisk of white marble which dominates the skyline of the Nation's Capital with its simplicity of design and innate dignity. Since it was opened to the public in the late nineteenth century, the Monument has been a fitting memorial to America's first President as well as a popular tourist attraction.

One of the tallest masonry structures in the world, this towering shaft measures 555 feet. Over 200 carved memorial stones from states, foreign countries, and organizations are set into the interior wall. The iron stairway has 50 landings and 898 steps. A modern elevator zooms sightseers to the 500-foot level in just one minute, compared with the 12 "precarious minutes" it took in 1888.

The famous cherry trees, which encircle the Tidal Basin on the south side of the Monument, were established in 1912 by a gift from the Mayor of Tokyo to the city of Washington, D.C. The trees usually are in full bloom the first week in April but no precise date can be given earlier than 10 days prior to full bloom.



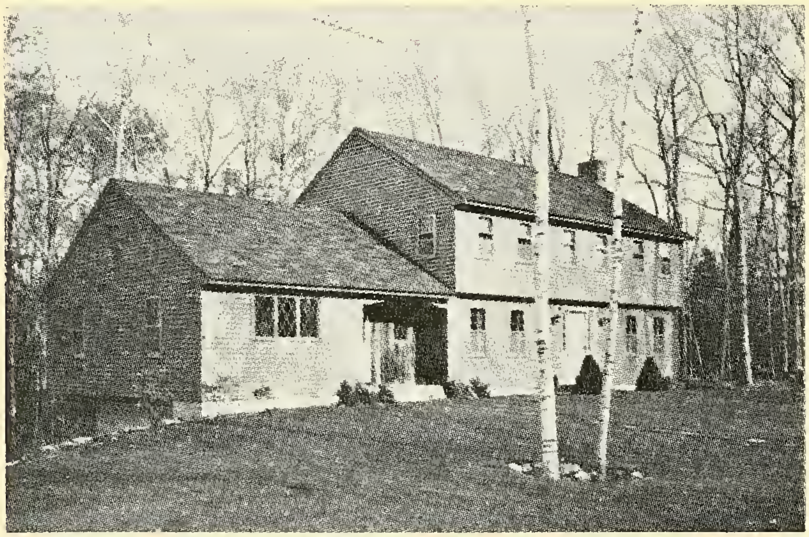
General Executive Board Policy Statement on

PREFABRICATED HOUSING

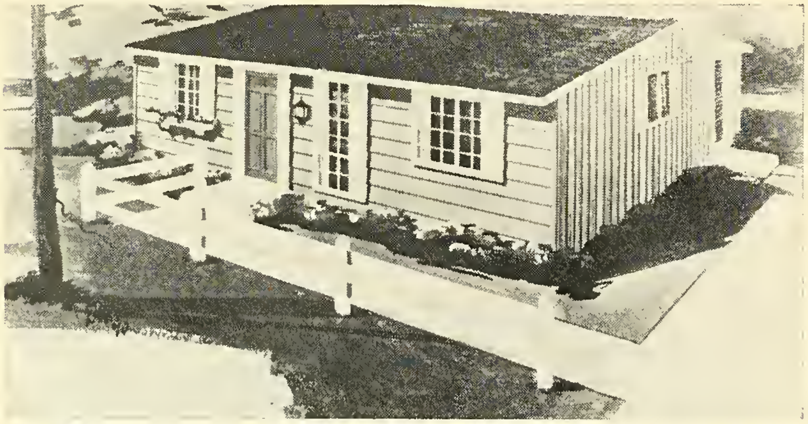
■ In spite of all the Federal housing legislation passed in recent years, the housing industry is steadily losing ground in relation to demand. High interest rates and skyrocketing lands costs are driving prices so high, more and more people are constantly being frozen out of the market. This shrinking market reflects itself in fewer housing starts.

The 1968 Housing Act set a goal of 26 million houses in a 10-year period. This breaks down into a schedule of 2,600,000 houses per year. The 1968 Housing Act now is barely a year old, and already we are approximately 1,500,000 housing units behind schedule. In Canada, the picture is scarcely any brighter. There, too, a serious slump has created a real depression in the house building field.

Sooner or later, the factors which are holding back housing will be corrected in both the United States and Canada. When that day comes, the pressure on the construction industry to meet the pent-up demand will exceed anything heretofore experienced.



House produced from modular components and prefabrications by Hodgson Houses, Inc. (See opposite page)



A finished Concord Modular Home, as depicted in an artist's drawing. (See opposite page)

The population of the United States is expected to increase from 200 million to 300 million by the year 2000. The percentage of the population reaching marriageable age is near floodtide proportions, and family formations are destined to reach three million per year before the 1970s fade out of the picture.

If the nation is to meet the housing needs spelled out in the Housing Act of 1968, the industry will be required to turn out well over three million units per year before 1980.

In an effort to stimulate housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development initiated "Operation Breakthrough." The objectives of "Operation Breakthrough" are to encourage and help develop new approaches for faster and possibly cheaper construction. HUD has helped to finance many new experimental operations. Naturally, this has given considerable impetus to prefabrication. The newest development in the prefabricated home industry is the modular unit. In this type of construction, modules consisting of one or more fully completed rooms are built in a factory. These modules are hauled to the job site, where they are lifted onto a prepared slab or foundation. The units are then tied together to create a turn-key house.

Modular construction is not confined to single family units; it is entirely possible to stack modules.

Whether we like it or not, there is no disputing the fact that modular construction is here to stay. In fact it is destined to grow by leaps and bounds, because the end product is not a flimsy one. Since the modules are transported by truck and lifted by crane, they must be rigid and well constructed.

The growth of prefabricated housing poses a challenge which the United Brotherhood is in no position to ignore. Happily, we are no stranger to the field of prefabricated housing. We have nearly 200 contracts, many dating back a quarter of a century, with companies producing prefabricated houses or prefabricated housing components.

In the next few years, however, the number of prefabricating plants will show an unprecedented growth, particularly plants manufacturing modular houses. As an educated guess, it is estimated that there will be a thousand new plants springing up all over the United States and Canada in the next five years.

The area which can be served economically by a prefabricating plant is rather limited by transportation problems. This means that prefabricating plants will have to be located in virtually all major areas of the United States and Canada.

If prefabrication is going to contribute a substantial number of new homes to the housing market, the number of employees needed to man the plants will be very large. From the roughest kind of data, it appears that existing prefabricating plants turn out about six houses per year per worker. This translates into 100,000 workers required to turn out 600,000 housing units annually.

It is the unanimous conclusion of the General Executive Board that our Brotherhood, with its vast experience in the prefabricating field, has a responsibility to organize the prefabricating industry as completely as possible as rapidly as possible. This is necessary because the skills of our members will be needed in the prefabricating plants. Also, the jobs lost at the job site to the factory will be the jobs of our members. Consequently, the General Executive Board, at its meeting of January 26, adopted the following policy relative to prefabricated housing:

1. **The United Brotherhood, in conjunction with local unions and district councils, will immediately undertake an orga-**

Continued on page 36

Signing contracts to launch the first factory-made homes to be built in the Greater St. Louis area were, from left to right: James Quinn, business representative, Electrical Workers Local 1; Leo Flotron, business representative, Plumbers Local 35; Ollie Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer, Carpenters' District Council; John Fischer, president, and Lawrence Frichtel, vice president-general manager, Mobile & Modular Homes Division of Concord Homes, Inc.; Roy Sachse, business manager, Electrical Workers Local 1 and Robert Parr, executive assistant, Concord Homes Inc.

Signing the Hodgson Houses contract were, seated, from left, Santo T. Tulumello, business representative, Local 867, and Robert Wellman, Hodgson vice president and plant manager. Standing, from left: Edward Suhlam, shop steward; James Dolan, International representative; Thomas McGillacuddy, assistant plant manager; and Joseph Ceruti, production manager.

Modular Pacts Signed in Missouri and Massachusetts

■ One of the first realizations of the program of organization in the field of modular and mobile construction was achieved by the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, which signed a contract with the Mobile and Modular Homes Division of Concord Homes, Inc. Local unions of the Plumbers' and Electrical Workers' unions were also signatories to the pact.

The contract covers production workers at a new 80,000 square foot "homebuilding factory" which will produce one complete three-bedroom modular home every eight hours, to be marketed in a 300-mile radius. To cost from $15,000 to $16,000 delivered on the site by trucks, the three-modular homes will include three bedrooms, living, dining or study, utility and bathrooms and will include wall-to-wall carpets, range with oven, dishwasher, garbage disposal and central air conditioning with a total of 1,080 square feet. All electrical and plumbing facilities will be installed at the factory.

Rates of pay in the three-year contract will be the same as those generally in effect in the St. Louis area. There will be six carpenters to one plumber and one electrician in the work force, Ollie W. Langhorst, Executive Secretary of the Carpenters District Council and chairman of the three-union negotiating committee, declared.

Another contract covering members of Local Union 867 of Milford, Rhode Island, was signed recently with Hodgson Houses, Inc., it has been announced by Santo T. Tulumello, President and Business Representative.

Hodgson Houses, Inc., with offices in Millis, Mass., produces modular components and prefabrications for construction. About 46 union carpenters are currently employed by Hodgson but in the summer months the production force can increase to as many as 60. Tulumello said that recognition at the plant came on the third attempt and gives much credit for success in the NLRB election to Brotherhood effort. ■

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

RESPECT FOR THE UNIFORM—Congressman Edwin Eshelman of Pennsylvania has been angered, as have many Americans, by pictures of anti-war protesters wearing parts of military uniforms with Nazi swastikas or other defacements. He is sponsoring a bill in Congress to make such defilement a Federal crime. The penalty: six months in jail, a $200 fine, or both.

THE CREDIT MAJORITY—More families than ever are using credit and in larger amounts and in more forms. An Agriculture Department economist reports that, last year, U.S. families paid an average of $806 in debt payments. In a survey conducted by the department, four out of five of some 365 families interviewed were making payments on consumer debts—other than debts for purchase of a home.

MILITARY JOBS—Employment generated by military expenditures—including military personnel and government employment–rose steadily from 5.8 million in fiscal year 1965 to 8.2 million in 1968 and leveled off in 1969 at 7.9 million, the Labor Department reports.

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS reporting to the Labor Department covered about 19.5 million workers in 1969, almost 25 percent more than in 1962 and about 12 percent more than in 1967. The growth in the number of workers covered by private pension plans is primarily attributable to the growing employment in firms with pension plans, rather than to the adoption of new plans.

CAR PERFORMANCE—For the first time consumers will be able to compare performance characteristics of new cars. The Department of Transportation has issued a new publication entitled, Performance Data for New Passenger Cars and Motorcycles, which manufacturers will have to include in each owner's manual and make available in dealers' showrooms.

The publication covers three specific areas: stopping ability, acceleration and passing and tire reserve loads. It will be expanded as Federal safety standards require additional performance information. The information was provided by foreign and domestic manufacturers under regulations issued by the National Highway Safety Bureau.

OIL POLLUTION—In a recent address before the National Petroleum Council, Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel urged the oil industry to solve the problem of oil tankers breaking up and polluting the world's oceans and beaches.

He urged oil industrialists to consider the prospects, if a 500,000 ton ship, similar to one that Japan is capable of building today, would go down.

"A tanker this size would carry oil in a single trip equal to a day's traffic through the Suez Canal at the time it was closed in 1967. Three and a half million barrels . . . compare this with the seven thousand barrels lost from the Santa Barbara (Calif.) leak," he said.

PAY GAINS—Salaries of building trades workers were up 8.3 per cent as of July 1, 1969, according to the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents the largest annual increase since 1947, when wages went up 10.6 per cent. This increase brings pay rates up to an average of $5.54 an hour.

ARTS EXTENSION—The AFL-CIO has urged support in both houses of Congress for twin bills to continue the programs of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Labor's recommendation was made in a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee on the arts and humanities and Rep. James Brademas (D-Ind.), chairman of the House Select Education subcommittee.

1970 BARGAINING—At least 5 million workers under contracts covering 1,000 employees or more—a greater number than in any year during the 1960's—will be affected by collective bargaining in 1970. Another 5 million will receive deferred wage increases, according to estimates of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor contracts expire in 1970 in the trucking, construction, rubber, automobile, farm and construction equipment, apparel, and meat-packing industries among others. In addition, many railroad pacts expire the end of this year and, presumably, will add to the 1970 bargaining load.

WASTE MUST BE "MANAGED" IN TOMORROW'S WORLD

what DO WE DO WITH ALL THE GARBAGE ?

■ A favorite project of many high school science students over the years has been the establishment of a "balanced aquarium." In this "best of all possible worlds," the waste of the fish and other marine life such as turtles and snails is exactly enough to provide fertilizer for the plant life which, in turn, provides food and oxygen for the marine animals' maintenance.

Human beings, too, live in what must, by necessity, also be "a balanced environment." All of us are trapped on a small planet which must provide us with food, clothing, oxygen, suitable water and the comforts with which human ingenuity has surrounded us.

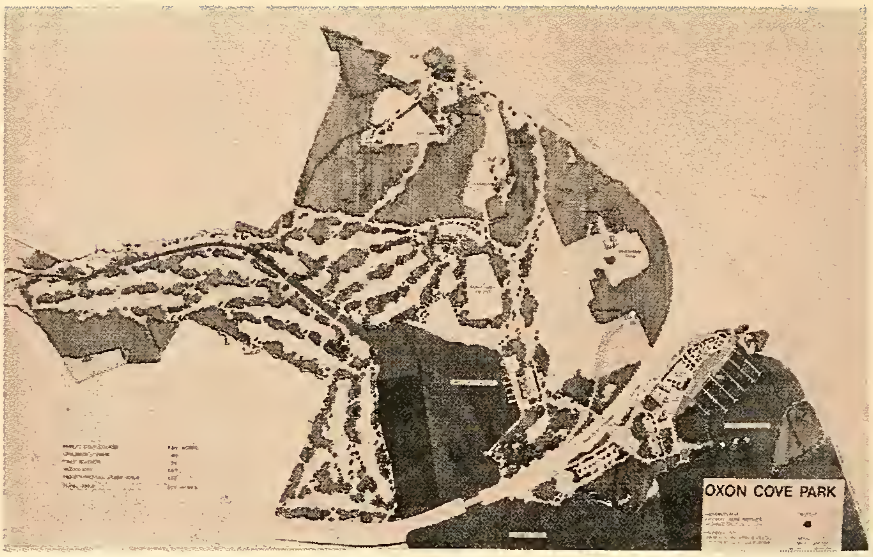
The goldfish in the balanced aquarium did not disturb their ecological balance by continually ridding themselves of articles which had outlived their usefulness. They did not generate solid wastes such as worn-out automobiles, railroad freight cars, paper, cans, bottles, food scraps, and countless convenience items and necessities.

But people continually generate much solid wastes and, as the numbers and concentrations of people increase, the problem becomes more complex.

To deal with the problem . . . to find answers to the solid waste pollution threatening to overwhelm mankind in its own cast-offs . . . Congress has established, in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a Bureau of Solid Waste Management.

The name of the organization is a clue to its functions; waste is to be "managed," not simply disposed. Mankind is trying to recycle much of this waste material.

Most waste can be burned, but in so doing, the solid pollution is often turned into air pollution. The town dump with its ever-rising pyre of smelly smoke is testimony to this highly inefficient method of solid waste disposal. In addition, the residue of non-combustible waste must be disposed of in some manner.



The Kenilworth Dump was a notorious polluter of the atmosphere in the nation's capital, until an aroused public and administrators took measures to change the situation. From routine burning of garbage, the city switched to land-fill, and now the area is being converted to a public golf course and recreation area as shown.

We are tripping over our own ingenuity. Farmers for years used the manure of their animals to fertilize their crops. But now that commercial chemical fertilizers are so much more efficient, the disposal of agricultural waste is becoming a problem similar to the disposal of municipal wastes.

Composting of solid wastes has been suggested and experimented with, but the process is both costly and slow. It has also been adjudged to be of limited usefulness since many waste products are not biodegradable; that is, they will not decay.

Outright burning of all wastes can produce vast amounts of carbon dioxide. Some scientists have contended that excessive amounts in the atmosphere, beyond the limits of plant life to absorb, might conceivably result in a gaseous "shield" in the atmosphere which would ultimately cut out a significant portion of the sun's rays, resulting in a lessening of its warming effect and possibly an ultimate return to "the ice age."

A theory held by other scientists

is "the greenhouse effect." These savants declare that an envelope of excess carbon dioxide around the world will allow the sun's rays to enter, but will trap the heat rays, much like a greenhouse warms itself in winter. This will result in the ice caps melting, raising the sea level 300 to 400 feet and inundating great areas of land. London, Tokyo, New York and many other centers of population would be flooded.

Let us hope that these two trends will serve to offset each other and, as the warming ability of the sun decreases, the "greenhouse effect" will correspondingly trap enough heat to keep us warm . . . but not too warm!

Regardless, the answer to solid waste disposal must be forthcoming fairly soon. Not only are there more and more people contributing to the global litter, but each is generating more each year. In 1920, each person in the U. S. produced 2.75 pounds of solid waste per day. In 1970 this has risen to 5.3 pounds daily. The prospect is that by 1980 waste generation will rise to 8 pounds daily. In the U.S. people throw away 900,000,000 pounds of solid waste every day. Getting rid of that much waste is a monumental problem. In the past 30 years, 20 billion tons of mineral wastes have accumulated as giant slag heaps, mounds of mill tailings, and similar eyesores. If it continues unabated, the nation could become literally one big trash pile.

Disposal would be immensely simplified if everyone would "file" his waste: food garbage in one container, glass in another, steel in another, aluminum in another, wood, paper and cloth in another. But this is patently non-feasible, human nature being what it is. The separation of the constituents of trash is being experimentally tried by blowing large quantities of high pressure air through the trash. It is hoped a method of sorting it by particle size and specific gravity can be achieved.

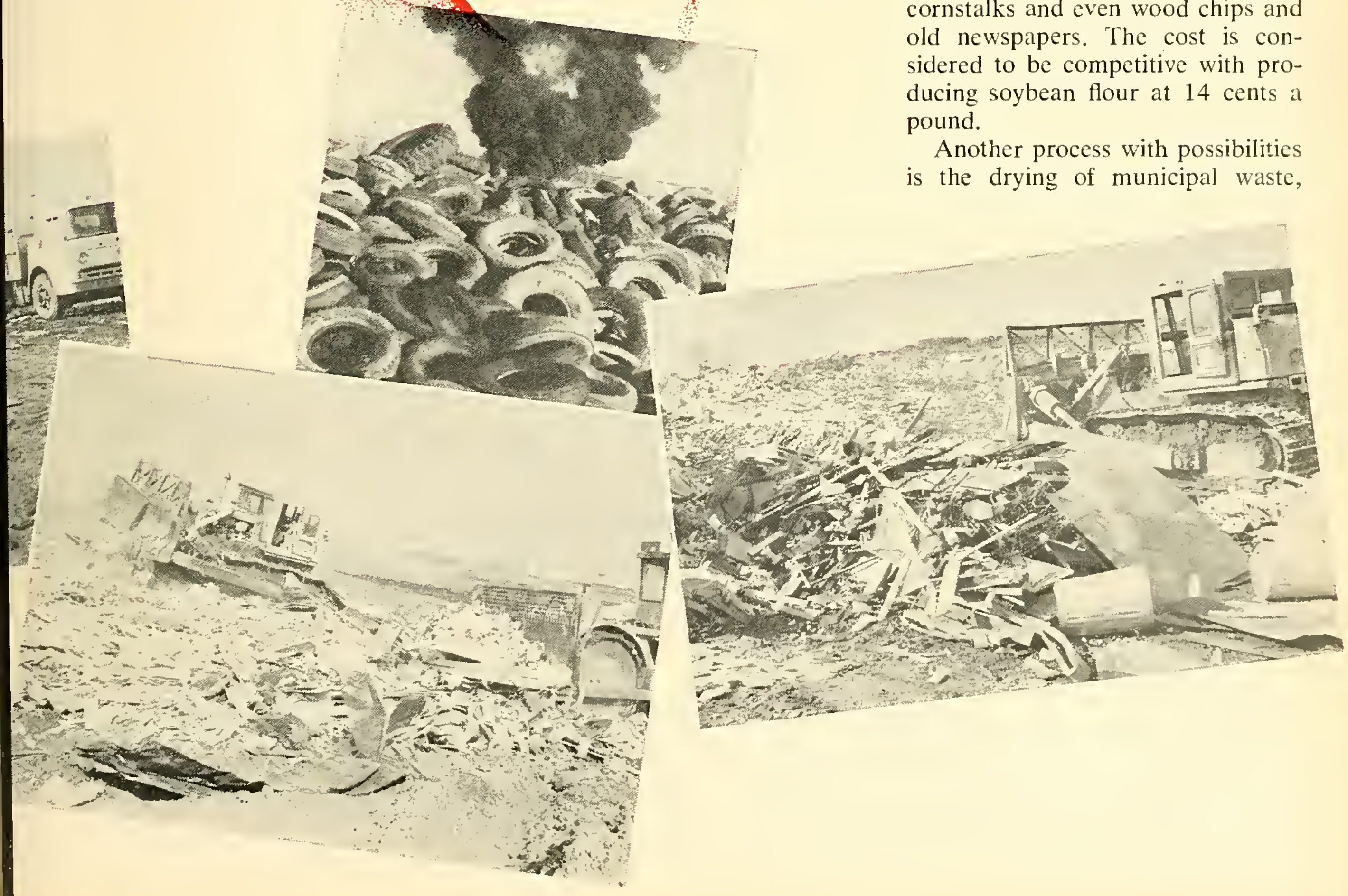
Landfill is another way of burying dead artifacts. But transportation is costly and what do you do when you run out of areas suitable for landfilling? Near Chicago there has been experimentation with "garbage hills." Trash is mounded up, covered with soil, and used for toboggan runs and other recreational purposes. "Super-incinerators" with temperatures up to 3200 degrees burn everything combustible and melt noncombustibles into liquid which is quickly quenched in water to form a "frit" of black granules. Ferrous metals can then be reclaimed from the inert frit which can be cast into building blocks like cinder blocks.

The problem here is that the intense heat which consumes the waste also tends to consume the incinerator itself!

In Cleveland, a process of compacting waste is being laboratory-tested to determine if there is any possibility of pollutant effect before it is used to fill underwater areas to reclaim land. Shredded solid wastes are combined with fly ash trapped in chimneys, dried sewage sludge, burnout from incinerators and lake dredgings to make a dense block.

At Louisiana State University, cellulose waste in the form of bagasse, the stalk waste after sugar cane is pressed, has been microbiologically converted to high-protein food which looks like coarse flour. There is a possibility that the process could be adapted to other cellulose wastes such as grass, hay, cornstalks and even wood chips and old newspapers. The cost is considered to be competitive with producing soybean flour at 14 cents a pound.

Another process with possibilities is the drying of municipal waste,



Tax on Waste Makers Is Suggested

A tax to be paid by manufacturers of potential garbage and junk was proposed to the Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution recently by a New York consulting engineer.

Leonard S. Wegman, president of a firm bearing his name, suggested a penny-a-pound Federal manufacturer's excise tax on any consumer goods expected to become junk within 10 years after purchase. It also would cover containers for foods and beverages, but not the foods and beverages themselves.

Wegman listed packaging, glassware, clothing, refrigerators, washers, bedding, TV sets, cars, beer cans, cigarette cartons, toothpaste and cereal containers as examples of items to be taxed under his plan.

Periodically all manufacturers would pay the tax to the Federal government, based upon the weight of the items produced and sold. Revenue thus obtained would be placed in a special trust fund for payments to cities. Cities would receive such funds under an incentive plan — those cities with maximum programs for the abatement of air, water, and land pollution would receive full appropriations, based upon population.

---

then burning it to develop electric power. Municipal waste has an unexpectedly high heat value of about 5000 btus per pound; about a third of that in a good grade of coal. Another ingenious use of human body waste has been achieved for many years in Milwaukee, where the city's sewage is processed to produce an organic fertilizer sold commercially all over the nation.

High-density compression of municipal wastes has been achieved both here and in Japan. However, the Bureau of Solid Waste Management considers the process to be of doubtful worth. In the process, waste is compacted with high-density presses capable of exerting 5,278 pounds per square inch. This forms the waste into a dense block or bale which can then be covered with concrete or with a vinyl jacket. Although much water is pressed from the waste in the process, a large amount remains. This water could cause trouble if the blocks were to be used for building purposes. In addition, anerobic materials trapped in the block could begin to ferment, producing methane gas. Experimentation is continuing.

If the problems of solid waste disposal seem to be insoluble, the ingenuity of man in attacking the problem is also fantastic. Consider the problem of getting rid of the 70,000 railroad freight cars which are junked every year. Open burning of the wood and reclaiming the metal has been adjudged undesirable from a standpoint of air pollution. Some genius came up with a high-pressure water jet which can actually cut the wood away from the metal. The metal is then recycled in smelters, and the wood is ground up to make particle board for use in the building industry.

For many years, the refuse from race tracks and livery stables was highly prized by mushroom producers. But the auto has largely replaced the horse, and mushroom farmers have been casting about for a substitute material for mushroom beds. At the University of Florida, experimentation is going on in the conversion of municipal wastes into composts for mushroom production.

There are many parallel problems involved in waste disposal. DDT and other potentially harmful chemicals persist even in composted agricultural wastes. At the National Canners Association in Berkeley, Calif., this problem has been studied. The pollution of subsurface water by sanitary landfills is under study at the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. At Auburn University in Alabama, studies are going forward on the desirability of processing municipal garbage and using it to fertilize grasses, woody plants and cut crops.

The ocean depths represent a vast waste dumping ground. There is the ever-present risk, however, that by dumping various chemicals and materials, the waters may become so polluted as to disturb the ecological balance in the water portion of our world. There is every possibility that, in ages to come, much protein for the world's burgeoning population will come from the sea as people occupy more of the land areas. If the fish of the ocean are poisoned by man's waste, he will have destroyed a vital source of his own food.

A seagoing incinerator system was studied by the Harvard School of Public Health. Municipal waste was loaded aboard a shipborne incinerator in Boston and burned en route to the open sea, where the burnout was dumped. Detailed studies on the effects on sea life were made. Toxicity tests with winter flounder and other marine life showed no mortality induced over a 96-hour period at 15 weight percent waste concentration, provided aerobic conditions were present.

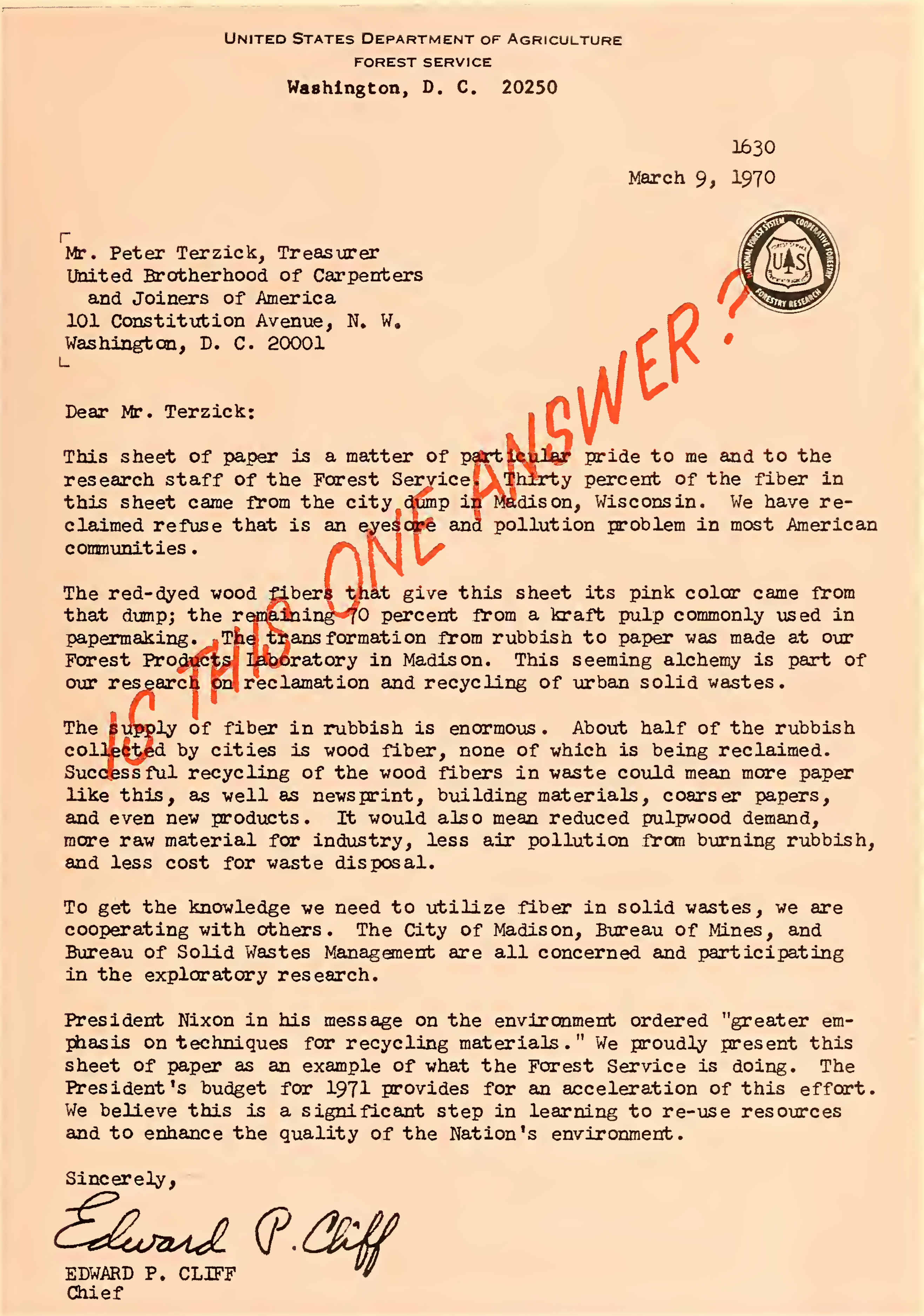
All over the world, the problem of waste disposal is occupying the minds of leading scientists and technicians. In Sweden, technicians are considering containers which are supposed to disintegrate rapidly after being exposed to sunlight. At Clemson University in South Carolina, a scientist is experimenting with bottles which melt away a few days after being broken.

One of the truly "far-out" solutions is the "fusion torch." This is the name applied to the incredibly hot exhaust from a controlled hydrogen bomb powering a thermonuclear power plant. It would conceivably vaporize anything it hit, thus reducing all waste to its component elements such as iron, copper, aluminum, silicon, etc., if used as a nuclear incinerator.

The problem of all waste disposal; solid, liquid and gaseous, is to actually get rid of the unwanted material . . . not merely to change its shape. Reuse and recycling accomplish this to a limited degree, but complete disposal is, thus far, more an "impossible dream" than anything else. Conversion of the unwanted matter into usable energy is probably the ideal achievement.

Truly, the maintenance of an ecological balance in this "balanced aquarium" we call The World is becoming increasingly more difficult day by day. ■

IS THIS ONE ANSWER?



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20250

1630
March 9, 1970

Mr. Peter Terzick, Treasurer
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Mr. Terzick:

This sheet of paper is a matter of particular pride to me and to the research staff of the Forest Service. Thirty percent of the fiber in this sheet came from the city dump in Madison, Wisconsin. We have reclaimed refuse that is an eyesore and pollution problem in most American communities.

The red-dyed wood fibers that give this sheet its pink color came from that dump; the remaining 70 percent from a kraft pulp commonly used in papermaking. The transformation from rubbish to paper was made at our Forest Products Laboratory in Madison. This seeming alchemy is part of our research on reclamation and recycling of urban solid wastes.

The supply of fiber in rubbish is enormous. About half of the rubbish collected by cities is wood fiber, none of which is being reclaimed. Successful recycling of the wood fibers in waste could mean more paper like this, as well as newsprint, building materials, coarser papers, and even new products. It would also mean reduced pulpwood demand, more raw material for industry, less air pollution from burning rubbish, and less cost for waste disposal.

To get the knowledge we need to utilize fiber in solid wastes, we are cooperating with others. The City of Madison, Bureau of Mines, and Bureau of Solid Wastes Management are all concerned and participating in the exploratory research.

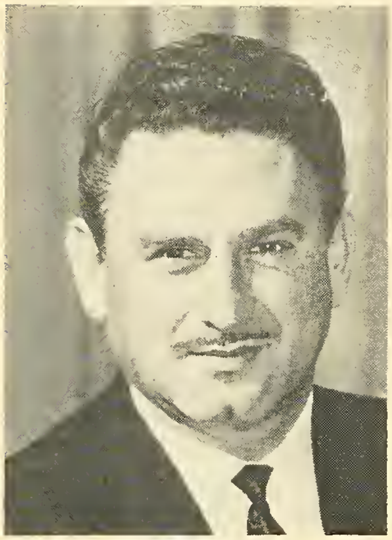
President Nixon in his message on the environment ordered "greater emphasis on techniques for recycling materials." We proudly present this sheet of paper as an example of what the Forest Service is doing. The President's budget for 1971 provides for an acceleration of this effort. We believe this is a significant step in learning to re-use resources and to enhance the quality of the Nation's environment.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Cliff

EDWARD P. CLIFF
Chief

Executive Changes in the Brotherhood



SIDELL

WILLIAM SIDELL

First General Vice President

As provided by the International Constitution, William Sidell has moved up to First General Vice President of the Brotherhood, filling the vacancy created by the death of Finlay C. Allan.

Sidell has served as Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood since 1964. He was elected to the General Executive Board from the Eighth District in 1962 at the 29th General Convention of the Brotherhood, held in Washington, D.C.

He had a distinguished career in the labor movement of California before becoming a member of the General Executive Board. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council and held a number of important posts in both the state federation and in various civic bodies.

He is a member of Local 721, Los Angeles, with over 30 years of membership. Within a few months of joining the local union he was elected an officer, and he held an elective post in the union until his election as secretary-treasurer of the district council in 1957.

He assumed his present office well grounded in all phases of Brotherhood activities, and as First General Vice President is taking on the responsibility for apprenticeship and training, fields in which he has a deep interest.

A native of California, Sidell is well known in the labor movement for his work on jurisdictional dispute panels. He is a member of the Jurisdictional Appeals Board.

Following the retirement of John R. Stevenson as First General Vice President in August, 1964, Finlay C. Allan was moved up to fill this vacancy, and Brother Sidell moved to the Second General Vice Presidency.

SKINNER

HERBERT C. SKINNER

Second General Vice President

Herbert C. Skinner, who has served as a member of the General Executive Board since the retirement of Henry Chandler, early last year, was, last month, appointed Second General Vice President to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of William Sidell to First General Vice President.

As new Second General Vice President, Skinner brings a wealth of trade union experience to this high position in the Brotherhood. A native of Augusta, Ga., and the Brotherhood's representative on the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes from 1964 until last year. Skinner is son of a carpenter, construction superintendent and contractor. He was initiated into Local 256, Savannah, Ga., on December 26, 1933, where he has held continuous membership except for a period of 18 months during 1934-1935, when he transferred membership to Local 283, Augusta, while working there. After serving both local unions in key posts, he was appointed a joint representative of the Brotherhood in 1957.

Skinner has served the labor movement in the Southeast in several capacities. He was president of the Savannah Metal Trades Council, 1942-44, president of the Savannah Building and Construction Trades Council, 1944-46; and president of the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly, 1945-48. At the time of his appointment to the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes on May 18, 1964, he was serving as Southeastern Regional Director of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

"THE MOLLY MAGUIRES"

Exciting Movie Depicts Tragic Coal Mine Saga

■ A movie entitled "The Molly Maguires" will be opening at your local motion picture theatre soon.

It offers a rare opportunity to mix entertainment — excitement, mystery and intrigue—with labor history, served up with welcomed even-handedness.

The film is not a documentary. It is a story based, however, on actual incidents. The end product is an important contribution to understanding a grim period in labor's past.

The Molly Maguires was a secret Irish organization concentrated in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions which operated for several decades after the Civil War. Its members were direct actionists who used murder and arson against the mine owners and bosses.

The film deals with James McParlan, a labor spy (played by Richard Harris), who infiltrated the Mollies, participates in their escapades and eventually puts his finger on them.

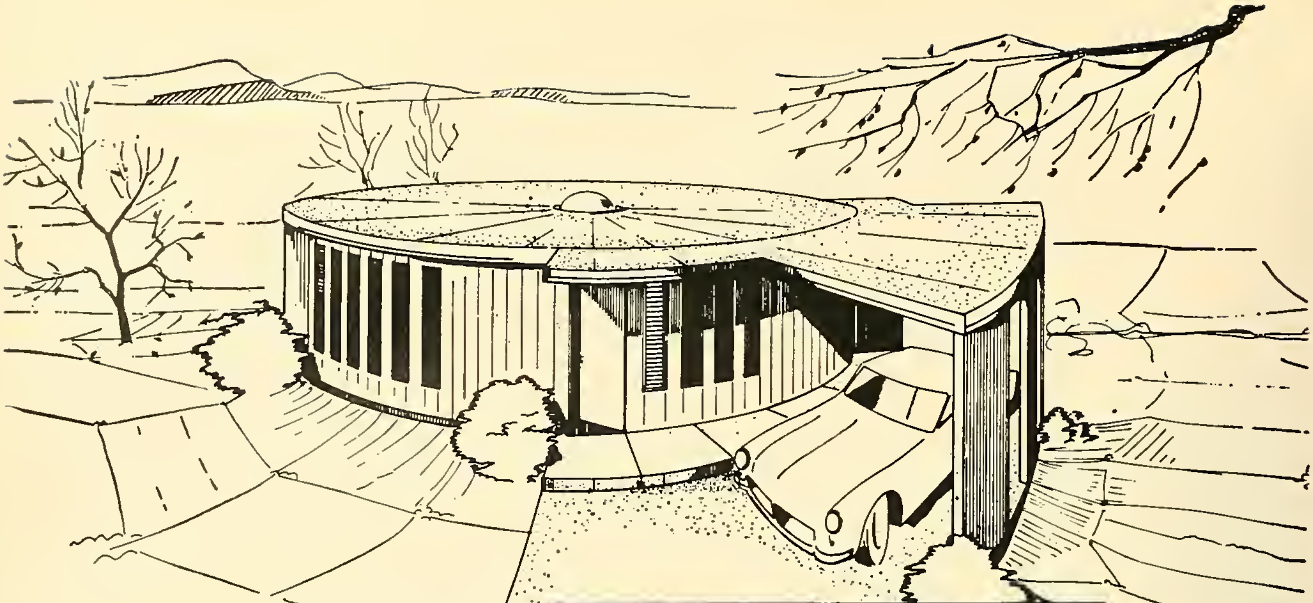
In the movie the Molly leader, James Kehoe (played by Sean Connery of James Bond fame) ends up on the gallows along with two supporters, after McParlan led them into a trap.

Actually, according to labor history, some 24 Mollies were arrested as a result of McParlan's spying and at least 10 were hanged.

If you like action, you get plenty of it in "The Molly Maguires." There is a soccer game, for example, between teams from two collieries that makes modern football an exercise in gentlemanly courtesy. Some 25 professional football players were hired as extras for it.

The vivid recreation of the mine

Continued on Page 27



Forest Service Shows How to Cut Housing Costs

More Efficient Use of Wood And Wood Products Is Key Factor

■ The rising cost of residential housing is being rolled back by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture through experimentation in producing better and cheaper housing through more efficient use of wood and wood products.

The Forest Service has designed 11 small, spartan frame houses at experimental laboratories in Madison, Wisc., and Athens, Georgia. The designs are simplified (in some cases unorthodox) and all "frills" such as dishwashers, disposers. kitchen cabinetry and much trim, both interior and exterior, have been omitted.

The Forest Service points out that the 1960 census revealed 27 percent of all rural housing units were dilapidated or deteriorating. Land costs preclude building really low-cost homes in the cities. If acceptable low-cost housing can be made available in rural areas adjacent to metropolitan centers, the trend of families moving out of the country into the cities may be reversed. The result would be effective in reducing population concentration, pollution and a host of other social and ecological ills which now beset the cities. Only a few of the rural poor live on farms; most live in small rural communities. By expanding these communities (while still maintaining their rural nature), the best interests of a large segment of the population may be served.

The houses are certainly not palatial, but are structurally solid. At least two are extremely unconventional; a circular house with center atrium where rooms come together, and an "egg house" built on the post-and-girder principle. The smallest house measures 576 square feet and includes only two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath. Largest has three bedrooms, living, dining, kitchen and bath on the first floor with two large "dormitory style" bedrooms on the second floor. In almost all the designs, the living and dining areas have been left open to create more of an atmosphere of spaciousness in a small house.

Interior doors have been omitted in instances where such doors are not essential. Open shelves substitute for cabinets, and closets are not equipped with doors, jambs or trim. In at least one design, a type of prefabrication of exterior wall panels can be effected, using standard exterior plywood, glued and nailed together with 2x4s flat between them. The panels are then nailed in place to form a self-studding wall.

Panel siding with perimeter nailing eliminates the need for corner bracing and sheathing. The rough-textured exterior grade plywood can be finished with pigmented stain. Where trimwork, both exterior and interior, has been eliminated in an effort to cut costs to the bone, the householder who so desired, could add it later to the basic house. In some of the designs, single thicknesses of particle board are used for partitions between some rooms.

The booklet which describes the houses warns the prospective builder that some features may not meet local building codes. Consultation on the local level is advised before construction is understaken.

The goal has been to make housing available at a price of $7 to $8 per square foot, not including exterior connections, land cost, legal fees, etc. Because of increases since the program was begun in early 1968, the attainable figure may be something higher at the present time.

The Housing Act of 1968 provides for subsidies for both monthly payments and interest for families which qualify for benefits under the law. Interest can run as low as one percent and monthly payments do not exceed 20 percent of the family income, adjusted for family size. The designs meet all FHA requirements for strength and serviceability.

The houses are designed to be built on treated wooden foundation posts rather than on masonry foundations. The walls, floors and ceilings are all adequately insulated for comfort and ease of heating. The plumbing, heating and electrical work have been kept to a minimum. Any forced-air heating systems have duct runs as short as possible.

Some of the houses are built on sleepers of 2x4s laid flat on a levelled bed of sand. The ground is poisoned against termites, treated sleepers are used, a vapor barrier and insulating board goes atop the sleepers and the space between sand and flooring is used as a shallow return duct for the hot air furnace. Most of the houses could be placed over basements if it were so desired, although that would significantly increase the cost.

Floor plans and descriptions of the houses are contained in a 28-page booklet "Designs for Low-Cost Wood Homes" available by sending 25¢ to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washintgon, D.C. 20402. Detailed working plans for each of the houses are also available for from $1 to $1.75 each. ■

Mechanics Training Urged

Plan To Stop Gougings On Auto Repairs Is Outlined

■ A five-part plan to overcome consumer complaints over auto repairs was outlined in Detroit recently by Senator Philip A. Hart (D. Mich.) in a speech before the Society of Plastic Engineers.

Hart is chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee which has been studying the auto repair problem the last 18 months.

"Consumers," Hart declared, "have put their overall complaint concisely: When the darn thing doesn't work right why can't someone simply tell me what is wrong and fix it—the first time."

Hart said that this complaint was well founded, that "figures for unsatisfactory repair jobs ranged from 36 to 99 percent."

Consumers have been agitated, too, by the total cost they have encountered in keeping their cars operating.

The Michigan Senator said that cars can be better designed so that they need less repairs, it will be easier to make more accurate diagnosis of the car's ills, and reaching and changing parts will be simplified.

Specifically, Hart is making these recommendations:

Standards—Minimum performance standards for both new and used cars should be established by the Department of Transportation under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

"Obviously," Hart said, "if we are to cut consumer costs by keeping cars out of accidents, not to mention saving lives, the method of checking safety must be simple or inexpensive enough to assure cars on the road are sufficiently safe."

Inspection—A national network of inspection stations with diagnostic equipment to be used to check the safety of cars and for a consumer to get the best evaluation of his car's ailments before being taken in for repairs.

Licensing—Such stations would be licensed with at least one master mechanic. He would oversee the work and sign it out as done completely.

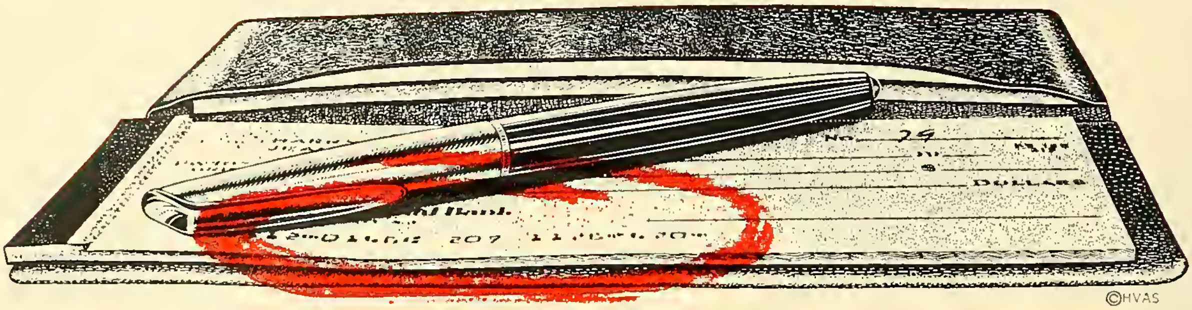
Training—"Today we are at least 70,000 mechanics short," Hart declared. "And while the vehicle population continues to explode, the rate of increase in skilled mechanics is not keeping pace."

He called for a "massive training program" which, Hart added, "might have social benefits far beyond getting consumers' cars repaired more quickly —and better. For it could help cut into the unemployment rate for many of our high school dropouts."

Design Changes—Hart said that the design of the car often affects the frequency of repairs and their costs.

Continued on Page 27

Those numbers on your checks . . .



©HVAS

. . . what do they mean?

NEARLY 16 BILLION CHECKS COVER NEARLY SIX TRILLION DOLLARS

■ Today's checks have been called "instant money"—not a bad definition considering the speed with which modern-day checks have accelerated the flow of money in the United States.

The prompt and widespread acceptance of checks which we often take for granted bears testimony to the fact that this method of transferring monetary funds from one individual or company to another far overshadows all other forms of payment. Some economists estimate that checks pay for about 90 percent of the total dollar volume of transactions in this country, while coin and currency are used for less than 10 percent.

65 Million Accounts

There are now more than 65 million checking accounts in the U. S. on which about 16 billion checks covering almost six trillion dollars ($6,000,000,000,000) are written each year.

Because of their convenience, the way they can serve as receipts, and a risk of loss much smaller than with cash, checks do most of the monetary exchange work in our economy.

The public's blanket endorsement of a fiscal economy so dependent on checks could have choked itself to death on success in the past decade . . . except for the introduction of electronic check processing. By utilizing high-speed electronic machines which read symbols imprinted with magnetic ink on individual checks, our "instant money" can be processed at an average rate of nearly 70,000 per hour.

Machine Readers

The machine feeds on the specially-marked checks which read, itemize, record on microfilm, and endorse them, then sorts the checks into compartments which represent either single banks or groups of banks, and even rejects those which are incorrectly coded, mutilated or which otherwise fail to fit the machine pattern. When the whole process is completed the machine's tabulation is reconciled to a "cash letter" total sent by the depositing bank. After verification, the sorted checks are packaged and sent on their way by road, rail or air delivery.

The speed with which the checks move through processing channels is such that a check drawn on a bank in San Francisco but deposited in another bank in New York now is paid in two days, compared with the two weeks it might have taken not too many years ago.

The magnetically-encoded check now required by most banks is almost a miracle in itself. Those strange looking numbers at the bottom of your special check tell a complete story about your transaction which, very uniquely, can be read by man or machine.

What Check Reveals

A glance at your check reveals several things. Across the bottom are a complete row of numbers. The numerals on the left tell you, your banker, or the processing machine these things: first, which Federal Reserve district the check must be cleared through; the second number indicates which Federal Reserve branch bank that the check will go; and the last of the three numbers in the first group tells the bank how many days it should wait before crediting its account with the amount of the check.

The next group of three numbers

is the bank's designation number.

Next, the center group of seven numbers is your account number at your bank.

The area at the lower right side of the check (below your signature) will be blank at the time you write the check. Perhaps you have noted that this space has been filled with numbers when the processed check is returned with your bank statement. Compare the numbers which have been added to the amount of the check; they should be the same.

The whole process of banking has then been accomplished, probably, with no one actually paying out or receiving "cash." "It has become a highly automated process involving the debiting and crediting of accounts in different accounts, perhaps different banks, different Federal Reserve branch banks and Federal Reserve districts.

Bank Restrictions

The newer, mechanized way of check writing and check payment has no doubt impersonalized another aspect of our society. Your bank will no longer accept your check written on just any scrap of paper, and may seriously frown at "counter checks" or even printed checks which have been crossed through or altered by the writer. Completely gone are the days when the local Kiwanis Club could present a "big" posterboard check to the March of Dimes except for publicity purposes; such a check would never make it through the bank.

Man has again given way to the machine, and in this case, man can consider himself better off for it.

Just how far man can push the electronic check processors is not known, however. The number of checks written has increased over 5 percent each year for more than a decade. At this pace we can anticipate nearly 30 billion checks annually by 1975 . . . and bankers say that such a large volume may be impractical to handle.

The money men are already looking for new techniques—perhaps a method that will completely eliminate the check entirely—which will satisfy our demands for monetary exchange.

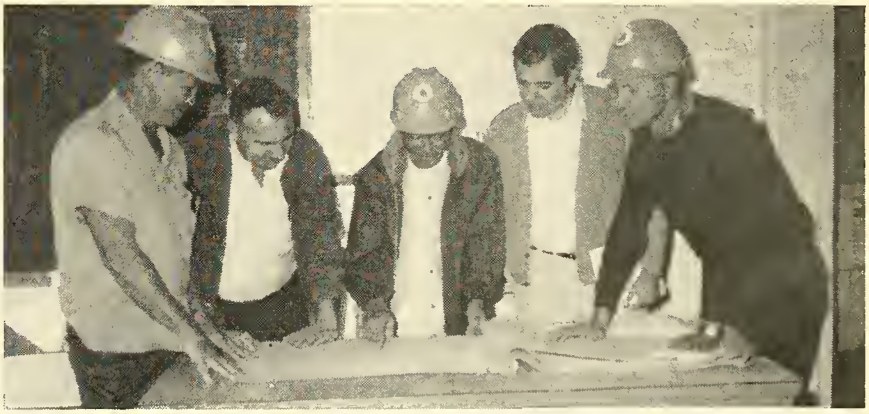
What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Job Corps Trainees in Hawaii Rebuild Hurricane-Downed Pavilion

A hurricane blew through the islands of Hawaii last January, damaging many structures and nearly demolishing the Polihole Beach Park Pavilion.

A group of Job Corps trainees participating in the Kokee Camp Carpenters Training Program has made the rebuilding of the pavilion its first construction project. They are doing the complete job, from staking and laying out the new building, to placing the batter boards, to building and placing the forms, and on through to the finished roof and trim. The concrete slab is being poured and finished by the Job Corps Masonry Training Branch.

The Job Corps work crew and leaders include, standing from left: Carpentry Coordinator Alan R. Pearson, Carpentry Instructor Kazuya Kuboyama, Corpsmen Robert Iwasaki, Glynn Mizumoto, John Jomwe, Matthew Motas, David Flores, Kokee Camp Director Art Harrington and Carpenters' Business Agent "Yasu" Yasutake. Kneeling: Gregory Oshiro and Raymond Benevente.



Going over plans for the pavilion are Carpenters' Business Agent "Yasu" Yasutake, Kokee Camp Director Art Harrington, Carpentry Instructor Kazuya Kuboyama, Instructor Dino Altermare, and Carpentry Coordinator Alan R. Pearson.

EDITORIALS

* Elections and The Census

This is an election year. This is also a census year. The state legislators who are elected next November will be given the opportunity to re-district their states for congressional representation purposes based on the population figures contained in census returns.

If reactionary politicians in the states succeed in gaining majorities, they will re-apportion their states' voting districts in a manner which will benefit the reactionaries and make it easier for them to gain elective majorities.

This process, known as "gerrymandering," is achieved by drawing the lines of voting precincts so that voting majorities are achieved in areas which might otherwise be lost to the opposition.

It is vital that liberal state legislators, congressmen and senators be elected next November. The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) needs your help; financial and physical. Contact your local union and see what you, as an individual, can do to help insure the election of honest and liberal legislators. Remember that one of the most effective means of protest against reactionary politicians is to contribute to CLIC. You can be sure your money will be used against them by aiding the election campaigns of liberals. Don't delay . . . start to CLIC today!

* A High-Profit Recession

There is a curious situation in this nation today. There are more and more people out of work, there is a gradual slow-down of business activity. People are finding less and less money in their pockets . . . and consequently in the cash registers of businesses. And yet prices are going higher and higher.

How can a business recession and inflation exist simultaneously? It is a hard nut for even the most theoretical economists to crack.

Ordinary working people don't try to understand it; they are busy enough just trying to live with it. But it would be interesting to know where the money represented by the spread between low prices to the producer and high prices to the consumer is going. This spread was dramatized last month in a television report on potato growers who were burning their crops rather than selling them for 3¢ a pound. The processors and distributors took profits from their work until the potatoes were sold to the retailer for 9¢ a pound. Here is where, according to the television report, a considerable jump occurred: the retailer sold the potatoes for 16¢ a pound . . . almost a 100 percent markup.

From time immemorial there have been poor people, rich people, and people-in-between. Chances are it will always be that way, no matter what type of governmental or economic system is in effect. But there is something essentially wrong about a distribution system which permits the workman to be deprived of the fruits of his labor by being priced out of the market for the same items that he produces.

* Earth . . Future Trashpile?

Pollution is much in the news these days, as the story beginning on page 5 attests. Pollution has been an increasing problem but, like an aspiring Hollywood actress, pollution now has a crackerjack press agent which keeps it in the public awareness: the U.S. government.

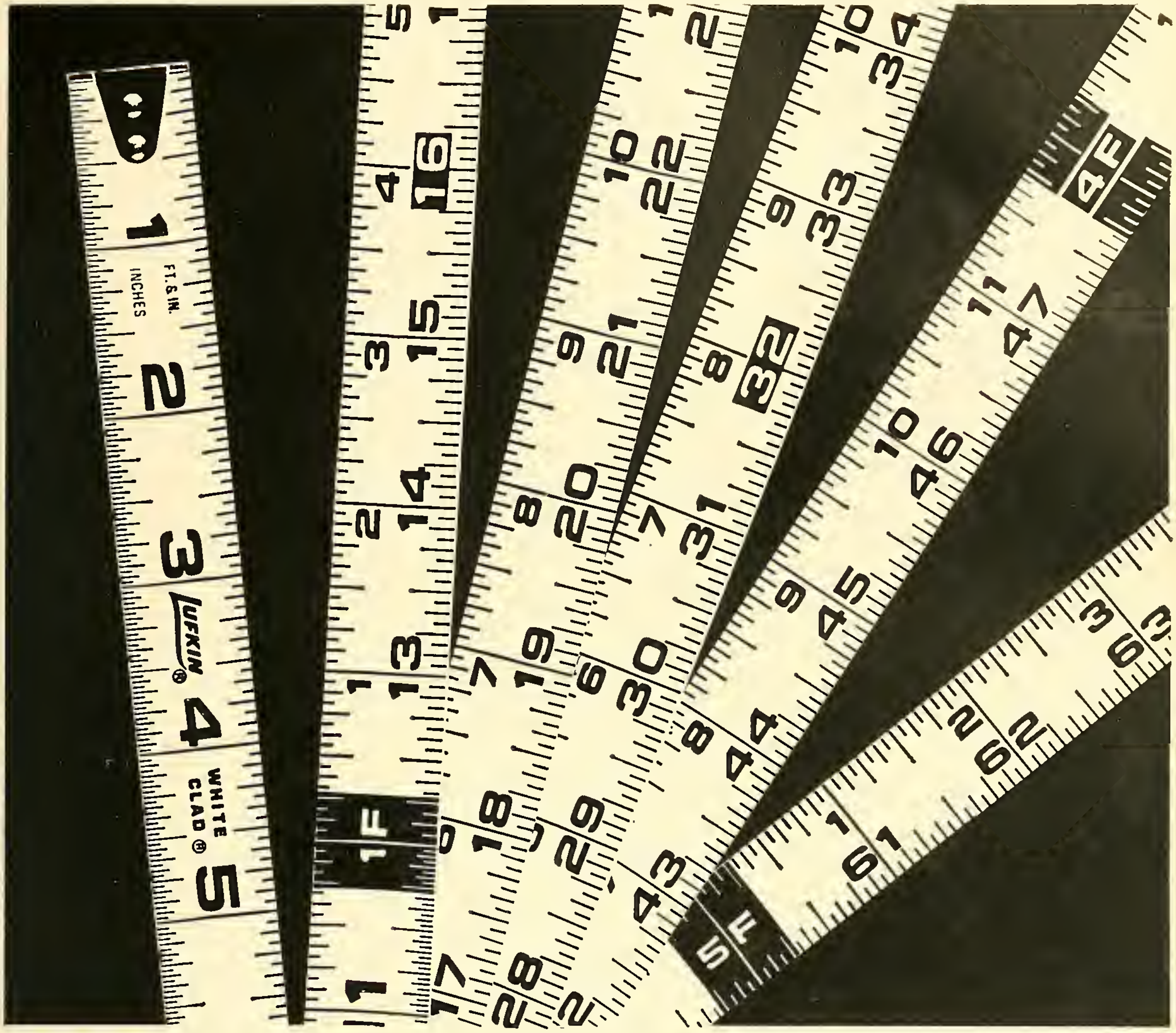
Consider the lowly milk carton. It starts out as a tree somewhere, contributing its mite to combatting pollution by soaking up carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen. Someone cuts it down, processes it and it becomes a milk carton. Ultimately it is filled with milk, put on sale, the milk consumed, the carton thrown into a residential garbage can. Only now does the milk carton become a problem.

If it is burned, it adds to air pollution. If it is thrown into the water, it pollutes the water. If it is buried in the earth, it pollutes the ground. What to do with the discarded milk carton? It can't possibly be returned to its original shape . . . a tree.

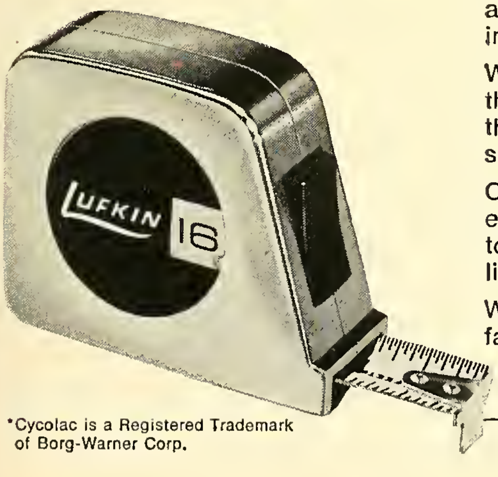
Multiply that single milk carton by billions. Multiply the types of discarded items by millions in all shapes, sizes and materials. Further complicate the problem with excesses of gases, smoke, and liquid wastes, and the enormity of the problem only begins to make itself manifest.

What is the answer? Even experts frankly admit they don't know the answer. As years go by and man continues to dump his discarded artifacts, it is only a matter of time until he finds himself living on top of a trash heap unless some solution is found.

Scientists tell us that matter is indestructible. What matters more is: is man?



IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY IT'S EASY TO READ LUFKIN MEZURLOK® POWER TAPE BLADES



An accurate measurement read incorrectly can cause as much grief as a measurement that is not right. Carpenters many times work under lighting conditions that make reading difficult.

With Lufkin Mezurlok power tapes, the big, bold, jet-black markings on the snow-white blade leave fewer chances for reading errors. In addition, there are "can't miss" color blocks to make foot and 16-inch stud centers stand out clearly.

Other Mezurlok features, built-in especially for carpenters, include the exclusive rubber shock absorber at the case mouth; the natural-action toggle lock on the front of the case; rigid $^3/_4$-inch concave blade, and the lightweight case of impact-resistant Cycolac.*

Why take less than Lufkin? You will find this all-time favorite at your favorite store.

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CANADIAN REPORT

Federations Fight Inflation Layoffs

The federations of labor across Canada are in process of presenting their annual briefs to their provincial governments, and two issues among many stand out.

They all condemn policies which are geared to creating more unemployment in the fight against inflation.

The major policy action has been taken by the federal government. The federations used their provincial briefs as an opportunity to protest against federal and all policy decisions which hit hardest at the workingman and the low income groups.

David Archer, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor, was speaking for all of labor when he told the Ontario government that policies of economic restraint which create more joblessness are as bad if not worse than the inflation they are designed to correct.

Don't get carried away by the inflation problem to such an extent that you ignore all the other important issues, said the OFL president, citing problems of housing, pollution, education, poverty and care of the aged.

Federation Notes Housing Crisis

The OFL itself did not ignore other issues in its brief.

One of the really serious problems it dealt with was housing. The public is really up in arms about the housing crisis in urban centers, yet federal policies are restricting house construction.

Money is very tight, and interest rates are the highest ever—now 10½ to 11 percent on top-rate first mortgages.

The OFL suggested to the government how money might be raised for housing and at the same time help reduce interest rates.

"There is just no way that housing price increases are going to be halted," said the OFL submission to Premier Robarts and his cabinet, "if money costs continue to go up.

"We suggest that the provincial government start an Ontario Savings Bond campaign along the lines of the federal Canada Savings Bond campaign. This would enable it to borrow substantial sums from the public at around 8 per cent and channel it into housing with mortgage money at not more than half of one per cent above the borrowing cost.

"This would be about two per cent below the rate of conventional mortgages and so make a contribution toward lowering housing costs.

"Increasing interest rates have had a greater influence on costs in the housing industry from 1965 to 1969 than all increases in the costs of labor and materials for construction, property taxes and federal and provincial taxes."

Another suggestion for raising money was also made. Get deeper into the banking business, said the Federation.

The Ontario government has for years operated Ontario savings banks. But it has not expanded the operation. There are only about 17 branches in all of Ontario.

Expand this government savings system and get more money directly from the public, was the proposal.

Emblem of the Canadian Labor Congress as displayed on a plaque in Ottawa.

The government indicated interest in both ideas. The Federation was told that a study was being made of the savings bank system. So far results indicate that an extension of the system would meet with public acclaim.

Record Set Straight On BC Hydro Claim

The British Columbia Federation of Labor proved to the satisfaction of the public, if not of the company, that the B.C. Hydro Commission was raising its rates, not on account of higher labor costs, but simply because of record high interest rates on its borrowings.

The company, owned by the B.C. government, raised its rates about 15 per cent.

The B.C. labor body proved that in a two-year period ending March 31, 1971, B.C. wage costs will go up around $12 million. But the cost of borrowing money for its various projects will go up over $42 million.

If labor costs were the only factor in the total costs, the B.C. consumer would have enjoyed a cut in rates.

This is further evidence of the kind of research which the trade union movement is capable of doing today. Management can't get away with as much as it used to.

Home Prices Almost Double in 5 Years

A home which sold in Metro Toronto for around $22,000 in 1965 was almost $43,000 in 1970.

A plot of land which then sold for $8,000 now sells for $16,000 to $18,000 for a single family home.

If this same plot of land is sold for a semi-detached dwelling, the selling price is $28,000.

Just to round out the picture, a $22,000 mortgage at 10 per cent over 40 years will cost the homebuyer a total of $88,000 or so by the time it's paid off.

Tax Reform Action Still Necessary

The most contentious issue in Canada today is the federal government's proposals for tax reform.

These proposals have brought forth concerted, even violent, attacks from business interests—big business, small business, banks, trust companies, industry, all the conservative elements.

There are so many angles in the

tax reform proposals that the public could easily get confused.

To simplify the basic proposals: about 90 per cent of hourly wage-earners would pay less taxes under the new proposals; about 90 per cent of executives and union staff would pay more.

The estimate of the government is that 750,000 taxpayers in the low income brackets would be taken off the tax rolls.

Another three million would pay less taxes.

This means that about half the present taxpayers would pay less, the other half would pay more.

The lowest income groups would benefit most.

Now this seems fair enough.

One proposed change in the tax laws has become an issue involving big and small business alike.

The government proposes to do away with the present tax concession to corporations with profits under $35,000 a year. They pay only 23 percent in taxes against the regular corporate rate of about 50 percent.

But of over 400,000 small businesses in Canada, only about 40,000 are incorporated. So only 10 per cent get the special advantage. Yet this has cost the government $400 million a year.

So business really has no reason to ask that this concession be continued. Why, asks Finance Minister Benson, should a businessman making $35,000 a year pay less in taxes than his employee making the same amount?

The tax reform proposals, outlined in a White Paper, would also do away with other special concessions to people with big money. It will cut down on expense account living, reduce capital cost allowances whereby real estate owners get away with little or no taxes, and introduce a capital gains tax for the first time in Canada.

The White Paper is far from perfect, of course.

It goes easier than it should on people earning over $40,000 to $50,000 a year.

It does nothing about indirect taxes which lean heavily on low income families.

But it is a step in the right direction. It would be a pity if the terrific attack on the proposals by big business should force the federal government to make substantial changes for the worse.

It is in the best interests of working people to see that the proposals are instituted and improved on from year to year.

18 Unions Hold More Than Half of Unionists

The Canada Department of Labor publishes a handy directory of "Labor Organizations in Canada." The latest edition lists 18 unions in Canada with membership over 30,000. These unions account for more than half of the two million trade union members at the end of 1969.

Trade union membership in 1969 increased by 3.2 per cent over the previous year. Of the 101 international unions listed in the directory, 85 were affiliated with the CLC and the AFL-CIO, five with the AFL-CIO and seven were independent.

Membership in international unions is 65 per cent of the 1969 total. The total represents 32.5 per cent of the non-agricultural labor force.

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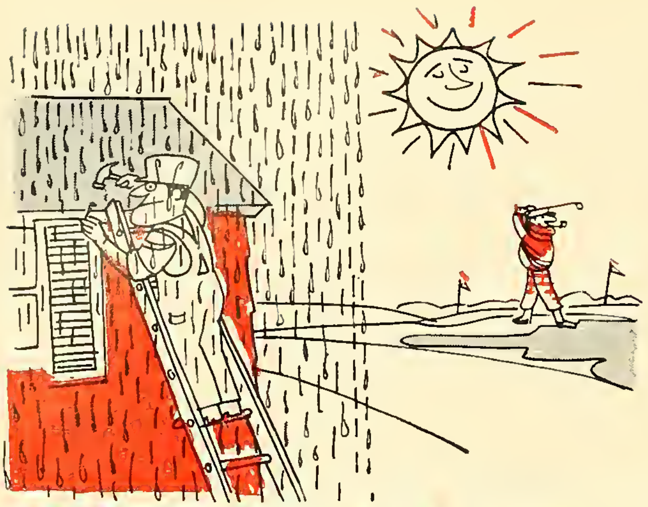

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Doggone Good Story

A vet in our town started cross-breeding animals. He crossed a poodle with a chicken and now he has a bird dog that lays pooched eggs.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Putting it Eggzactly

The chicken and the pig were walking together when the chicken saw a sign: "All the ham and eggs you can eat for $1." She suggested they try it.

"No," replied the pig. "For you it's only an involvement. But for me it's a total commitment!"

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Of Courts He Did!

A man, late for a funeral, slipped inside the church and sat down beside a lawyer friend. "How far has the service gone?" he whispered.

The lawyer nodded toward the minister in the pulpit and whispered back: "He just opened for the defense!"—Jerry Jasa L.U. 308, retired, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Keeping it Quiet

The office manager told the force: "When I enter, I want to see everyone cheerfully performing their duties. We have a suggestion box, and if anyone has ideas on how this may best be achieved, please put in your suggestion."

When the box was opened it had a slip of paper on which was written: "Don't wear rubber-soled shoes."

B SURE 2 VOTE!

This Month's One-Liner

The unluckiest guy in the world was the artist who choked to death because he couldn't draw his breath.—John Freeman, L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

As I Was Saying . . .

The girl was provoked. "Don't be so impolite! You've yawned five times in the past thirty minutes while I was talking!"

"I wasn't yawning," he shot back. "I was trying to say something!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Not So Orderly

Children really haven't changed much over the years since we were young. They still grow up, go off to school, get a job, get married and have children. The difference is: they don't necessarily do it in that order.

This Month's Limerick

A lively young glutton named Ned
Had a snack before going to bed.
He ate lobster and ham,
Ice cream, pickles and jam
And when he awoke he was dead.
—John Freeman, L.U. 22,
San Francisco, Calif.

A Close Squeak!

Hanging a door, a carpenter cut a bit too deep and was putting a cardboard behind the hinge when the owner saw him. "What are you doing?" he asked.

"Putting some cardboard behind this hinge so it won't squeak," fast-talked the carpenter.

"Good," said the owner. "Put it back of all of 'em. I don't want any squeaky doors!"—Morrison Lowry, L.U. 1046, Yucaipa, Calif.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

That's For the Birds!

A young carpenter went booming. Soon his wife received a telegram: "Made foreman; feather in my cap." Soon another wire said: "Made superintendent; another feather in my cap." Later still came a third: "Was fired, send train fare." She wired back: "Use your feathers and fly back!"—Jerry Jasa, L.U. 308, Retired, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TELL M U R UNION!

Smart Fella

A bachelor is a man who likes women, but doesn't let the feeling get nuptial.

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Westinghouse Unions Win 'Best Ever' Contract

Nine unions with 104,000 members stayed at the negotiating table in Pittsburgh, Pa., for 48 hours to win a "best ever" contract from Westinghouse Electric Corp. just ahead of a scheduled walkout.

The contract, approved by members of all the unions that coordinated their bargaining at Westinghouse, provides wage increases of 53 cents an hour over 41 months, cost-of-living bonuses to a top of 21 cents an hour and skilled labor adjustments adding 5-25 cents an hour to pay. Gains also were achieved in pensions, insurance, sick leave plus personal leave time, vacations, tuition payments and grievance procedure and other areas.

The cooperating unions are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, the Carpenters, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Steelworkers, and the unaffiliated Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Workers and United Electrical Workers (UE).

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed "warmest congratulations on the new contract settlement." He noted that while it does not meet every need of Westinghouse workers, it does "bring vast improvements, long overdue, in wages and working conditions."

Meany said the "firmness, determination and patience of Westinghouse workers gave their negotiators what they needed to reach a just and peaceful settlement." He called the outcome of six months of effort "a victory for collective bargaining" which "sets an example for the entire industry of how labor-management agreements can and ought to be reached."

Westinghouse workers, Meany noted, "had the support of every AFL-CIO member, precisely as those at General Electric Co. did throughout their long ordeal" of 100 days on strike. Both struggles, Meany said, "set a standard of solidarity and unity rarely matched in labor history."

He added: "The entire labor movement is stronger because of it."

Meany is chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee which set uniform contract goals last year and kept all affiliates informed of contract developments in negotiations with GE and Westinghouse.

New contract benefits were valued by the unions at 98 cents per hour, plus the "rollup" value of accompanying gains.

They include an initial increase, retroactive to Jan. 5, of 23 cents an hour, skilled trades adjustments of 5 to 25 cents an hour additional, hikes of $8 to $15 a week for salaried employees, and new wage brackets for higher pension and insurance benefits in the future.

This will be followed by a cost-of-living increase on Nov. 9 and annually for the life of the contract, and wage increases of 15 cents or 4 percent on March 15, 1971 and May 15, 1972.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Some Late Hunt Reports

Inasmuch as the warm-weather angling season is fast approaching, subsequent issues of Outdoor Meandering will be greater of content in that outdoor department. Meanwhile this column will review highlights of the past season's hunt achievements:

Two longtime members of Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio (about 22 years apiece) — Robert Callen and Howard Grubb—decided they wanted a little change from the deer-hunting routine in Pennsylvania, so they tripped far north to Quebec this past September in company with veteran hunt partner Corley Fox. Below is a photograph of Brother Callen (kneeling), Grubb (middle) and their French-Canadian guide with the first moose they downed on junket. They roamed far afield, but this one, which was estimated to weigh over 1,200 pounds, was downed less than 200 yards from camp.

Callen, Grubb, and French guide.

■ More Big Raccoons

Regarding a past item on raccoons, Donald R. Lescarbeau of North Adams, Massachusetts, a member of Local 193, says the largest he ever brought home—nailed on the Deerfield River banks—tipped the scales at 29 pounds. That's a large 'coon, Don, well above average, but naturalist Victor H. Calahane, in his excellent text "Mammals of North America," says he has had reports of 'em weighing as high as 49 pounds. Nevertheless, that 29 pounder is the largest we've heard tell about from Carpenter readers, anybody top it?

Brother Lescarbeau, who lives at 318 Ashland St., would like to hear from fellow "coon hunters," and is in the market for a good coon hound.

■ Nebraska Turkeys

Joseph Coufal and John Brown.

Brother Carpenter Joseph P. Coufal of Omaha, Nebraska, said the two turkey hunts in his home state—limited to 2,000 permits — proved successful for him, brother Chuck, and rancher friend John Brown.

The trio hunted in the Round Top area in western Nebraska. Joe (glasses) sent in the accompanying photograph of himself and John Brown with the four birds they nailed, and he made the following comments:

"We spotted the turkeys at Canyon Ridge, about a half mile away, feeding in a stubble field. We had to quietly sneak in back of them, cutting them off from the canyon where they could escape. I have found it a good idea to aim for the head and neck; these birds can take a good load of shot in the body."

■ Empire State Buck

Sal De Siena, vice president of Local 350, New Rochelle, N.Y., looks back on a successful hunt season last year, and didn't have to leave the Empire State. He nailed a six-point buck whitetail on the opening day of the season in the Catskills and countershot a week later on a doe hunt out of Davenport.

■ 30-Point Deer

Mariano Montileone of St. Louis, Missouri, a member of Local 1596, can lay claim to a many-pointed moose rack as a momento of last year's hunt in Ontario, Canada. He nailed a bull in the Sioux Lookout area which featured 30 points on the rack.

■ Colorado Elk

Another group of Carpenters who tripped over far-flung acres in quest of big game this past season was: Cyril Fritz, James Baker, Harold Borden and Herman Baker, all members of Local 1453 at Huntington Beach, California. In company with hunt buddies—Herb Weir and Kenny Werner—they brought home a wagon load of elk, downed in the high snow country of Colorado. (Sorry, men, the photographs were a bit too faint for reproduction).

■ More From Colorado

Another California hunter who tripped to high snow country of Colorado to nail buck deer and bull elk was Willis D. Kinney, a member of Local 2288 in Los Angeles for over 15 years. Here's a look-see at Brother Kinney with one of his mule deer bucks which sported a 4-point spread measuring 36⅝ inches from tip to tip. Brother Kinney and party, assisted by logger-guide—Brice Cole of Delta, Colorado—came out with two elk and a trio of mulies.

Kinney and buck.

■ Fishing Gear Check

The angler's sun is coming up over the horizon, time to think about the condition of your fishing gear. Here are a few guidelines:

REELS: Give 'em a thorough oil conditioning; last year's oil may have evaporated. Reels, pocked from saltwater corrosion, should be thoroughly checked, taken apart, soaked and scrubbed with a hot, soapy-water solution, wiped clean and dry and wiped again with a lightly-oiled rag. If you have a spin reel with a line roller, check it; even a slightly nicked roller bearing could ruin a new line in minutes. Do likewise with line guide mechanism of casting reel.

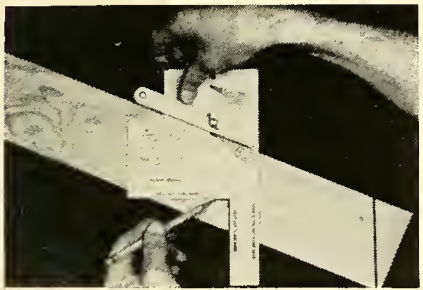
RODS: Check for shaky ferrules, a loose one can cause the rod to snap during a particularly sharp overhead snap cast or with a heavy fish. Replace and revarnish frayed wraps. Make sure tiptop and guides are free of abrasions. (Pull a piece of nylon stocking through them; if they are nicked the fabric will catch).

LINES: A used line should be gone over, fingering every inch of it for frayed sections. Don't lose the lunker of the day because of a defective line. If it's a fly line, remove last summer's dirt and grease with solution of warm water and mild, alkaline-free soap.

BOOTS or WADERS: Check for leaks. It's no fun fishing on a chilly opening with a boot full of icy water.

SPINNERS and PLUGS: Shine up spinners; touch up chipped plugs. Check lure's rings, swivels, hooks for defects.

HOOKS: Set aside a goodly supply for a few day's fishing and hone them to needle-point sharpness. It might make the difference between being skunked or coming home with a full creel.



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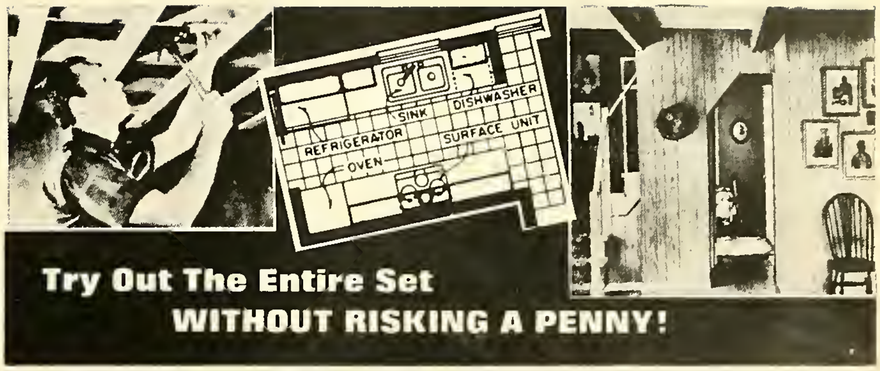

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11% of New 1969 Apprentices Recruited From Minority Groups

■ Impressive increases in the percentage of minority group participation in apprenticeship training programs have been reported by the Department of Labor.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz has announced that more than 8,000 apprentices from minority groups represented a record of 11 percent of the 73,000 new apprentices admitted to registered programs throughout the nation in 1969.

The influx of new apprentices, minus graduates and dropouts, brought to more than 20,000 the total of new and previously admitted minority participants working and learning in registered programs during 1969.

With an estimated 255,000 apprentices in all programs registered in 1969 directly with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, minority participation was 7.8 percent, compared with 6.5 percent at the beginning of the year and 4.4 percent in 1966.

OPERATION OUTREACH

Since July 1967, 5,633 apprentices have been recruited through Operation Outreach, with 3,308 picked up in the last year. This is an AFL-CIO program funded through the Dept. of Labor with the cooperation of such groups as the National Urban League and the Workers Defense League.

Of the apprentices recruited through Operation Outreach in the last year, 56 percent went into five crafts: Carpenters (1,132), Electricians (599), Plumbers & Pipefitters (527), Painters (513) and Sheet Metal Workers (424).

About one-half the minorities registered were Negro; the balance was made up mostly from Spanish-speaking Americans and about one percent of the total number of minorities were Indian and Oriental.

Using the tutor-and-cram technique, the exclusively minority-oriented Apprenticeship Outreach program prepared youths to pass written examinations and oral interviews and become apprentices in the building and construction trades. There are now 63 such programs operating in urban industrial areas throughout the country.

Another key program is the Apprenticeship Information Centers which assist those who wish to become apprentices in the recognized skilled trades by providing an apprentice information bank and counseling, testing and referral services. The centers are now established in the District of Columbia and 34 major industrial areas in 21 states.

During 1969, 12,727 became apprentices through the Outreach and information programs and 40 percent or 5,145 of them were minority members.—**PAI**

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New York Local Marks 85th Year

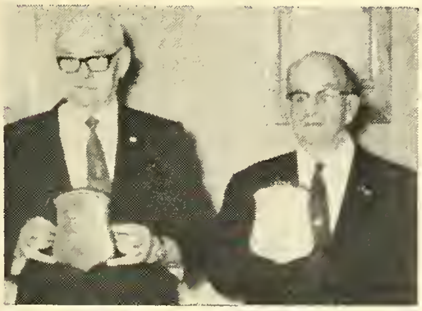
Any occasion for a gala dinner-dance is always welcome, and Local 6, Amsterdam, New York, had a better-than-average event to celebrate recently: its 85th year as a part of the Brotherhood. Longtime members were especially honored. Among those in attendance were, seated, left to right: Emil Yoos, a 43-year member; Samuel Douglass, a member for 53 years; John Dulczewski, with 61 years of service; Charles Maves, a 63-year member; Frank Leffert, the oldest living member of the local, with 65 years of service; Robert Bates, a member for 45 years; and William Frenz, with 53 years of service. Standing, left to right: Robert Erni and Joseph Rothmund, 44-year members; William Lawyer, general representative; Edward Gardner, secretary-treasurer of the District Council; Charles Beers, business agent of Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y.; Pasquale Zappone, president of the local; Henry Kartner, business agent for the local; Thomas Hammill, president of the District Council; Francis Gilmaier, a 30-year member; Edwin Leavenworth, with 46 years service; Walter Voss, financial secretary of the local; Seren Hansen, a 46-year member; and Joseph Ciskanow, with 30 years of service. Also present, but not pictured, were Charles Schwartz, 61 years; Leonard E. Krutz, 46 years; and John Zehrs, 30 years. Members who died during the year include Carter Douglas, a 62-year member; Fred Kriesel, a 50-year member, and Harry Ropa, a member for 31 years.

Tacoma, Washington, Local Honors Retirees

Members of Local 470, Tacoma, Washington, honored two retiring officers and their wives with a cocktail party and buffet dinner. The guests of honor were Harold L. Cosgrove and Jack Mitchell.

Brother Cosgrove has been in the Brotherhood since January 30, 1941. He held many offices in his Local Union including warden and vice president. He also served on the Apprenticeship Committee and for the past 19 years he has served the Local as business representative.

Brother Mitchell joined the Brotherhood on January 2, 1936, and since that time has held every office in the Local Union with the exception of business representative and financial secretary. Brother Mitchell has served as trustee for the past 18 years.



Retiring officers of Local 470 honored recently were Harold L. Cosgrove (left) and Jack Mitchell.

Honored guests, Local 470 President, and wives enjoy the Retirement Party, left to right: Harold L. Cosgrove, Mrs. Cosgrove, Mrs. Whitelick, Elvet Whitelick, Jack Mitchell, and Mrs. Mitchell.

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A representative sampling of the glass fiber concrete forms produced by members of Local 367, Centralia, Ill., employed by Bergan Built, Inc.

Centralia Manufacturer Employs Local 367 Members

A firm begun as a partnership with a Brotherhood member on a withdrawal card has achieved outstanding success and has established excellent contractual relations with Local 367, Centralia, Illinois.

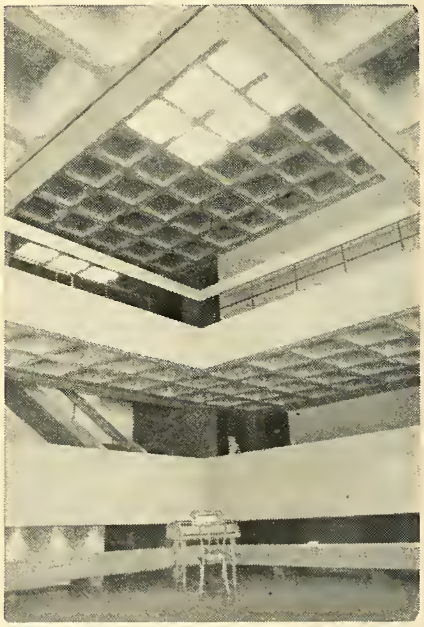
Less than five years ago, Irvin Colbert, a member of Local 367 at the time, entered into a business venture with Phillip Bergan to build reinforced glass fiber products. From the beginning they were moderately successful, but it was not until they began to produce glass fiber concrete forms that they really experienced an unusual degree of success.

Cards are Signed

In mid-1967, G. D. Meyer, business representative of Local 367, had authorization cards in the Brotherhood signed by 27 of the 29 employees of the firm, Bergen Built, Inc. With the assistance from Intl. Rep. Joe Gilliam, a two-year contract was signed. Since that time the company has continued to grow. Local 367 members have also built five new and modern buildings connected with covered walkways for a total of over 33,000 square feet of covered production area. In the near future this will be expanded to 42,000 feet. More than 60 Brotherhood members are now regularly employed by the firm.

According to Business Representative Meyer, the firm has proven itself to be unusually fair in its dealings with the local union. It voluntarily agreed to reopen the two-year contract in August, 1969, and an agreement was promptly reached. While not in the contract, the company gave the operators a 10¢ per hour raise immediately and a 5¢ per hour raise every two months thereafter for the duration of the contract. The present scale is $2.75 per hour and other classifications are pro-rated the same way.

In addition to the production of glass fiber concrete molds, Bergan Built, Inc. also does custom building, utilizing union carpenters in every instance.


Attractive design produced by use of Bergan Built glass fiber concrete forms at the University of Massachusetts.

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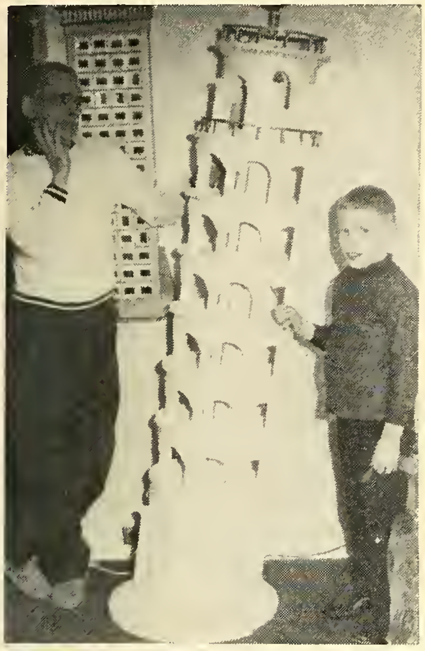
Cabinet Maker Creates Own Tower



Veteran cabinet maker Thomas DiNardi displays the Leaning Tower of Pisa he constructed following his visit to Italy. He is assisted by one of his six grandchildren.

It took Italy more than 200 years to erect the Leaning Tower of Pisa . . . but a retired member of Local 246, New York, N.Y., needed just five months to duplicate it. There is, however, a slight difference in the two Towers. The one built by veteran cabinet maker Thomas LiNardi is only six feet high—173 feet shorter than the original Tower in Pisa, Italy.

"I spent the summer in Italy," explains DiNardi, "and was so amazed at the beauty of the tower, I figured I had to have one in my house. I studied the tower and read all about it."

"I loved it so much, seeing the Tower of Pisa," he added. "I couldn't believe it was that beautiful."

DiNardi's Tower is only 18 inches in diameter and stands in the living room of his home in Queens Village.

The Molly Maguires

Continued from Page 11

village, the colliery and the mine itself, with its tunnels, shafts and slopes, provides a thoroughly realistic backdrop.

Fortunately, today's workers do not have to choose between murder and spying to secure a better life. They have their unions. And the tragedy of the Molly Maguires makes unionism seem even more vital. ■

Weather Bureau-Type Reporting of Pollution Levels Sought

Senator John Sparkman of Alabama has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate which calls for weather bureau-type reporting of air and water pollution news.

Sparkman said his bill is designed "to create the kind of public awareness of the pollution problem that will help to build widespread public support of a crash program to stop pollution. This bill calls for levels of pollution in both the air and water to be surveyed and made available to the public just like weather reports.

"The weather is the most sought after news in just about every part of the world. Nearly everyone sees, hears, or has access to the latest report on the weather," Sparkman said. "If we can throw the pollution report into normal weather reporting, then we shall have reached a most effective way to bring home to millions of people three or four times per day the seriousness of the pollution problem.

"This bill would authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Environmental Science Services Administration, to (1) make daily determinations of the extent of pollutants dangerous to the public health and welfare which are present in the air and (2) make appropriately frequent surveys of the pollution of the navigable waters of the United States," he said.

Sparkman expressed optimism for the bill's chances of becoming law. He said he believed the Congress and the people are of a mood to take every possible and practical step in the fight on pollution.

Auto Repair Plan

Continued from Page 13

"This," he added, "is one where the industry, itself, can take the necessary steps and avoid the possibility of the government regulating design with 'repair standards.'"

"There is no doubt in my mind," Hart continued, "that the consumer today is deeply concerned over the fragility of his car. Having laid out anywhere from $2,000 to $9,000 for a beautiful machine he is a little sick to see it a few weeks later looking as if it has been in a barroom brawl with all the parking lot nicks and creases.

"Worse, of course, is the discovery that the cosmetic touches on the front or rear will cost him $300 or $400 to replace when he nudges the car ahead in the traffic jam."

Autos these days have long since ceased to be a luxury for most Americans but a virtual necessity, Hart said, adding:

"He must rely on it in order to conduct his life. Let's build escape machines—but let's remember that the one thing the consumer wants most to escape from are the frustrations of maintenance." ■

Sean Connery leads a group of miners toward a confrontation with the mine bosses.

Texas Member Gets His Own 'Week'

Carpenters Local 198, Dallas, Tex., waited over 67 years before honoring one of its members but made up for the oversight when they proclaimed a "Forrest C. Hughes Week" to celebrate the 97th birthday of their treasurer, Forrest C. Hughes. He joined the local in 1902 and, prior to becoming its treasurer some 30 years ago, served many years as a trustee. Always active in the local, he taught in its first apprenticeship school, and has been elected delegate to many of the state and national conventions of the Brotherhood.

To kick off the week's celebration the members presented him with a Neiman-Marcus beaver hat. The ladies of Auxiliary No. 3 baked a large decorated birthday cake, which was served by their members. The ladies also did an artistic job on a birthday greeting placard with cut-out pictures of the tools of a journeyman carpenters. This now hangs in the local's office.

Local 198 gave a week-long birthday party for 67-year member Forrest C. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes responded to the presentation with an interesting talk, recalling many of his experiences in the now 83-year-old local that he joined in its 15th year. He ended his talk by advising those present that while it is well to look back to the wisdom of experience, it is the future that they should be concerned with. It is easy to understand that this advice, coming from one who has seen so many changes in his lifetime during which the mode of transportation came all the way from the covered wagon to the present space age, was well received.

Oregon Governor Spurns R-T-W Bid

Oregon Governor Tom McCall has declined to meet supporters of a "right-to-work" law in Oregon, he told an audience of 500 at a farewell luncheon for George Brown, retired political education director for the state AFL-CIO.

McCall said he could not in good conscience do anything else as a 22-year union member and former president of the Portland local of the Television & Radio Artists.

Besides, he said, "at 56 I am a little too old to become a prostitute."

Woman Member First Since WW 2

For the first time since World War II, Carpenters Local 1020, Portland, Ore., has a woman member.

She's Mrs. Anton Luhaorg, who does finish carpentry on construction projects for a local subcontractor. Her husband has been a carpenter for 25 years.

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"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

CENTER GRADUATE—Labor's first full-time education institution graduated a Virginia man from its second class, a seminar on Collective Bargaining for East Coast Metal Trades Councils.

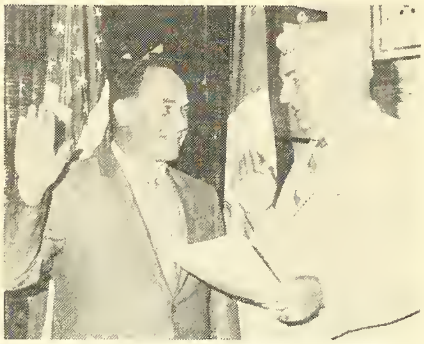
Dougherty

Enos R. Dougherty, Jr., International Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Richmond, received his diploma from the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington, D. C.

The Center, which opened its doors to unionist-students in December, will offer several courses including seminars on civil rights, health care and labor law.

PIONEER—In the days when the bread lines were beginning to form and a union newspaper for Ohio was still only a dream, John Cooper of Carpenters Local 104, Dayton, Ohio, was one of the first to support the venture and to offer a loan from his local to help make the dream come true. Ohio members now have a statewide voice in their Labor Union Newspaper, which recently honored member John Cooper for having helped make the paper possible. A member since 1919, Cooper has served as business agent and financial secretary of his local and has held the position of secretary to the Carpenters District Council.

Cooper



Queens District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell (right) administers oath of office to Brother McCabe.

CONSULTANT—Joseph McCabe, financial secretary and business representative of Local 1162, College Point, N.Y., has been appointed as a labor relations consultant on the Queens County Crime Prevention Board. The appointment was made by Queens District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell.

McCabe is a delegate to the Brotherhood's 40,000-member New York City District Council and also represents Queens on the Council's Political Action Committee. He served on the negotiating committee which recently resolved the controversy over construction union contracts in the boroughs of New York City.

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THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

1

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

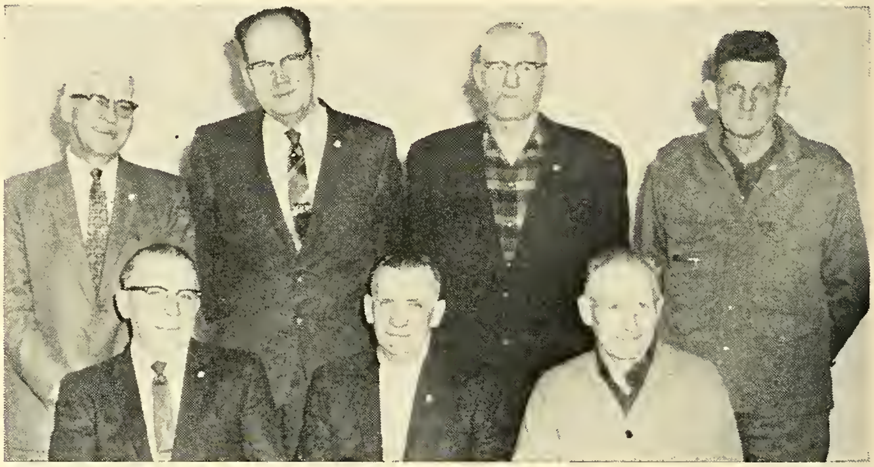
(1) DENVER, COLO.—Local 55 presented service pins to several of its members at a recent banquet. Participating in the ceremony were, front row, left to right: William Hunter, 50 years; Walter Jouno, 65 years; Mikal Villa, 60 years; James McFarland, president of the local; Axal Hansen, 60 years; Robert Udeson, 50 years; and Jesse Frame, 25 years. Second row, left to right: Ben Landenberger, Anthony Kowalski, W. C. Woodard, N. F. Peterson, Raymond Vaugn, Charles Center, Edwin Carlson, Charles Berry, and Willis Ray, 25 years; Roy Bergh, international representative; and Raymond Olson, financial secretary of the local.

(2) MORTON, WASHINGTON—In recent ceremonies, Lumber & Sawmill Workers Local 2767 presented 25-year pins to its veteran members. Kenneth Davis, West Coast Coordinator, made the presentations. Pictured, left to right, seated: Herman Wassenaar, Walt Arthur, and Howard Thompson. Standing, left to right: Kenneth Davis, Anton Kauer, Frank Brodin, and Nelson Stamper.

Eligible to receive pins but not present for the ceremonies were these seven members: Lionel Choiniere, Gordon Dunlap, Axel Frederickson, Herman Johnson, Basil Messling, Benjamin Nieme, and Bill Redick.

In other ceremonies, Frank Suter, Brotherhood Representative, presented Brother Davis with his 35-year pin.

(3) CATSKILL, N.Y.—Awards for long service were made recently to members of Carpenter's Local 2161, at their annual organizational dinner. Among those honored were, left to right: Max Weinert, recording secretary; Charles Dyce; Julius Lamanec, business agent and past president of the local; Glenn Ryan, president of the local; and Ralph Herron, Joseph Birk, Donald Stein, and Francis Bondy, past presidents of the local.



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(4) LIVONIA, MICHIGAN—Local 982 entertained its 242 members with 25 years or more of service to the Brotherhood at a lavish dinner dance on March 7, 1970. Guest speakers included: Peter Terzick, Brotherhood General Treasurer; John Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit District Council; and Leonard Zimmerman, Secretary-Treasurer, Michigan State Carpenters Council.

Other honored guests include: C. A. Shuey, General Executive Board Member from the Third District; Raymond Fair, President of Detroit District Council; Jack Wood, Secretary-Treasurer, Detroit Building Trades Council; Stanley Arnold, Secretary, Michigan State Building Trades Council; Robert Laing, International Representative; Raymond Zook, International Representative; Raymond Dzendzel, State Senator; and James A. Garrison, Editor, Detroit Building Tradesmen.

Local 982 President Frank Greenhalgh was Program Chairman for the occasion. Toastmaster for the gala affair was Vernon Ellsworth, Financial Secretary and Business Representative of Local 982.

Dancing to the music of Frank Venice and his Orchestra was enjoyed throughout the evening.

Arrangements for the festivities were handled by the Banquet Committee: Vernon Ellsworth, Chairman; Ralph Wood, and Julius Nagy.

Pins were presented to these members:

Raymond Ackerson, Albert Ahonen, Milton Albee, Albin Alfvegren, Claude Allen, David Anderson, Louis Arquette, Ralph Baird, C. B. Baker, Elmer Barnett, Farris Barnett, Andrew Bartkowiak, Russell Beardsley, Donald Bennett

George Berckley, Woodrow Berger, Leon Betcher, Howard Biegert, Albert Billard, Norman Bockelman, Lawrence Boese, Charles Borso, Albert Boss, Frank Bowles, Joseph Bracken, Abramo Brama, Wesley Brett, Henry Brewbaker, Arthur Briggs

Ernest Brisson, August Brosch, George Bueche, Leonard Bumstead, Frank Burte, John Caba, Gunnar Carlson, Mahlon Carter, Joseph Cherney, Robert Christenson, Obeodiek Churchill, Arthur Clinansmith, Donald Clink, Albert Comiski, Aaron Cosont

Roy Cumming, Lawrence DeGrandchamp, Frank Disinger, Arthur Dittmer, John Donica, William Dowsett, Linus Drogs, Walter Duprey, Clifford Duston, John Dzendzel, Raymond Dzendzel, John Eberly, Howard Edwards, John Edwards, Charles Ellis

William Ellis, Louis Faulker, Claud Fink, W. W. Foster, Everette Fox, William Frederick, Reginald Fryer, Lloyd Fuller, Harold Gallarno, Robert Gardner, Andrew Gebus, Harry Geistler, Lawrence Germain, Burnett Gibson, Emil Gitzel

Norman Graham, Leo Grandbois, Chesley Green, William Green, Hugo Gustafson, Herschel Hager, Stanley Hainer, Robert Hakala, Zemery Harden, Levi Harris, John Hayes, Louis Helwig, Elmer Henning, Elmer Heumann, Gerald Hewitt

Jack Hewitt, Lenford Hines, Edward Hoeppner, Anthony Hoffman, Christian Holm, Dallas Holmes, Harley Holycross, Henry Hoppe, Olaf Hotvedt, Clarence Houchins, Arthur Huffmaster, George Huffmaster, Clarence Inman, Jacob Jacobson, Edward Janke

Clarence Jarrett, George Jennings, Herman Jennings, John Jerore, Ewald Johnson, Glen Johnson, Sid Johnson, Walter Johnson, Ira Jones, Eli Karvonen, Alvie Kaser, Charles Kavan, Hollie Keeran, Ivory Kelm, Arthur Kirkey

Walter Kline, William Kniffel, Bruce Kolak, Reinhardt Kramer, Kurt Langematz, Norton Lawson, Robert Lawson, William Leckner, Guy Ledbetter, Robert Lefevre, John Liberski, Ervin Lincoln, Henry Lowe, Dewey Lyke, Thaddeus Maciusezek

Troy Martin, Ted Masters, James Matatall, Joseph Maurin, Thomas McArthur, Charles McClellan, Joe McClellan, Elmer McCombs, Andrew G. McGuinn, Bennie McLaren, Sam McMillan, Carl Mews, George Mihelsic, Eric Miller, Robert Millspaugh

Joe Minnick, Thomas Mitchell, Joe Montour, Dale Morrison, R. A. Mouland, Patrick Nadon, Eugene Nelson, Wilbert Nicola, Edward Nightengale, Edward Nordin, Foster Oatley, Charles Oldford, John Olejaszceski, Ole Olson, Walter Olszewski

Ray Osborn, George Osborne, Gerald Osburn, Ralph Otto, James Peacock, A. O. Pearsall, Algot Pearson, Herbert Peebles, James Perry, Martin Pietk, Edward Podgorski, Howard Powers, Merle Procter, Forest Quick, Russell Rattle

Raymond Reiten, Lloyd Rideout, Jack Robertson, Az Root, Peter Roulo, Mike Rymar, Irwin Sageman, Charles Schraeder, Fred Schultz, Harold Schultz, Herman Schultz, Joseph Sella, Albert Semke, William Septrion, Thomas Sheppard

Frank Shively, Harry Sholtz, Hugh Sigler, John Sikkala, Edward Skinger, Jack Skinner, Charles Smith, Harry Smith, Robert Smith, Hugh Sprott, Nick Star, Olaf Stenback, Graham Sterling, Ole Strellien, Leonard Sulkowski

Charles Surdey, Ernest Swanson, Alex Swantek, Raymond Swantek, William Taylor, Harold Telling, Howard Telling, Russell Tewksbury, Leon Thorley, George Thornton, Arthur Thrushman, Emil Tober, Erwin Totton, Fred Troke, John Troke

Elmer Trost, Elmo Trueblood, Frederick Turner, James Turner, George Wakefield, Robah Walker, Otto Walter, Henry Walthers, Neil Walton, Grover Wedding, Elmer Whaley, Robert Whelan, George Wickersham, E. A. Wigle, Wilton Witt, Grover Woodruff, Byers Young, William Young.

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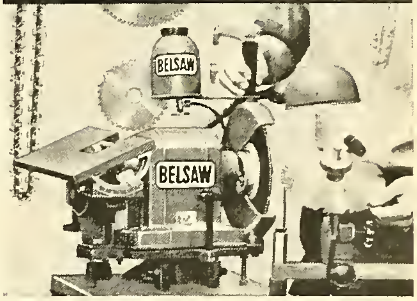

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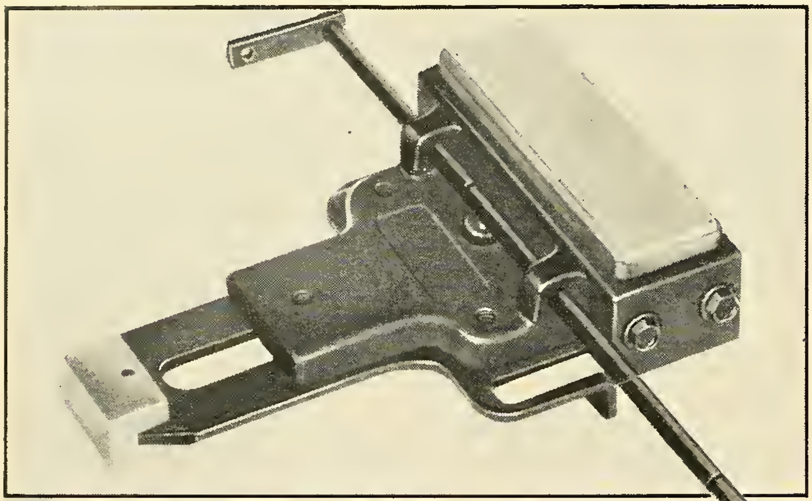

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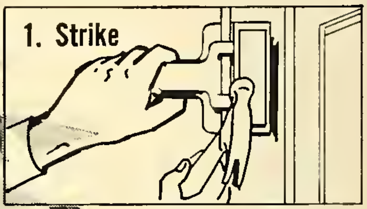

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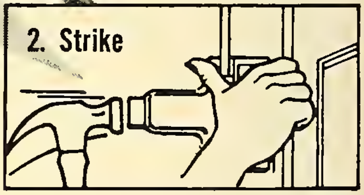

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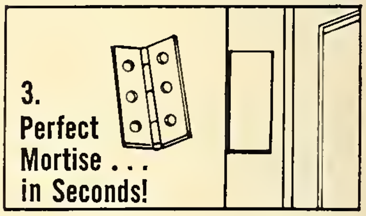

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1

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD

(1) TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA—Carpenters Local 27 recently honored its 25- and 50-year members at a Presentation Dinner. Those receiving pins were, front row, left to right: 50-year members F. Ward, F. Thorogood, F. Knight and V. Smith; second row, left to right: James Tanchuk, George Bartlett, Narare Landry, Joseph J. P. Landry, James Matheson, William Dragan, Tor Jokobson, Eric Filppula, Dan Galecki, Raymond Bruce, and Fred Nauss.

(2) TEMPLE TEXAS—Local 1971 recently awarded its first 50-year pin ever to member Oscar G. Wynne. Business representative Floyd Boyd, right, made the presentation.

(3) MANCHESTER, N. H.—Members of Local 1688 who recently received 25-year service pins are, left to right: Paul Toll, Walter Schoepf and Gerard Hecker. Local president Arthur Gimas, right, made the presentation.

(4) MUSCATINE, IOWA—Carpenters Local 1559 recently awarded 25-year pins to several of its members. They are, first row, left to right: Ralph Smull, John Barko, Ann Wollett, Ray Diercks, Donald Brewer, and Walter Paetz; second row: Ed Krenger, Lyle Hildebrandt, John Blaesing, Hugo Braasch, Harold Martin, George Cozad, and Ray Brown; third row: Orval G. Hubbard, Harvey Lamb, Howard Carl, financial secretary Chester Hank, president Rusty Reichstein, Midwestern Millmen District Council business representative Robert Warosh, who made the presentation, and Herbert Howard.

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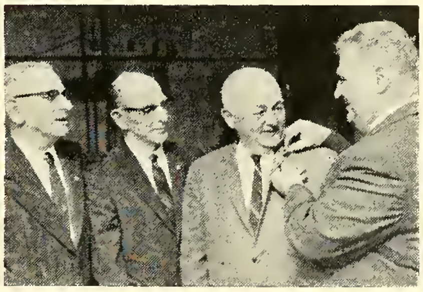

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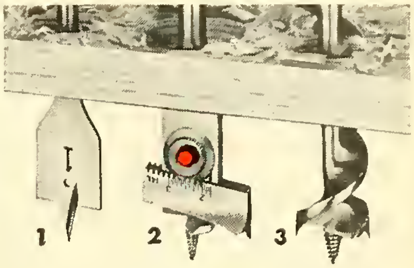

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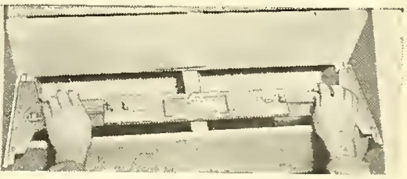

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CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ The 1970 CLIC program received a healthy boost in February when the Convention of the California State Council of Carpenters raised $2,430 for the political arm of our Brotherhood. At its meeting of February 22, the Los Angeles District Council added some frosting to the cake by collecting some $233 for the CLIC Fund.

The Missouri-Kansas Sixth District Business Representatives Training Seminar held in March collected $60 which it submitted to the campaign.

A number of local unions seem to be getting their 1970 campaigns started early. Listed below are the local unions which have sent in contributions since the last tabulation was carried in the magazine. Several of the locals listed have sent in monies they collected from their members earlier this year and the sum credited to them in this tabulation represents a second contribution. ■

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of March 13, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	ARIZONA	
221	Morenci	$ 18.00
	CALIFORNIA	
22	San Francisco	30.00*
25	Los Angeles	40.00*
34	San Francisco	40.00*
35	San Rafael	20.00*
36	Oakland	40.00*
42	San Francisco	10.00*
162	San Mateo	10.00*
180	Vallejo	10.00*
235	Riverside	15.00*
262	San Jose	40.00*
266	Stockton	10.00*
316	San Jose	40.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
386	San Andreas	10.00*
483†	San Francisco	334.00*
530	Los Angeles	20.00*
550	Oakland	40.00*
553	San Diego	10.00*
563	Glendale	30.00
642	Richmond	30.00*
668	Palo Alto	10.00*
701	Fresno	50.00*
710	Long Beach	40.00*
721	Los Angeles	30.00*
743	Bakersfield	20.00*
751	Santa Rosa	20.00*
769	Pasadena	10.00*
771	Watsonville	20.00*
829	Santa Cruz	10.00*
844	Reseda	30.00*
848	San Bruno	20.00*
907	Bishop	10.00*
925	Salinas	20.00*
929	Los Angeles	40.00*
944	San Bernardino	40.00*
946	Los Angeles	10.00*
981	Petaluma	20.00*
1046	Palm Springs	30.00*
1051	Sacramento	10.00*
1052	Hollywood	20.00*
1062	Santa Barbara	40.00*
1109	Visalia	10.00*
1113	San Bernardino	20.00*
1125	Los Angeles	20.00*
1140	San Pedro	20.00*
1149	San Francisco	20.00*
1158	Berkeley	10.00*
1205	Indio	10.00*
1235	Modesto	20.00*
1280	Mountain View	30.00*
1296	San Diego	30.00*
1300	San Diego	20.00*
1323	Monterey	20.00*
1358	La Jolla	20.00*
1400	Santa Monica	40.00*
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
1408	Redwood City	30.00*
1418	Lodi	20.00*
1437	Compton	10.00*
1453	Costa Mesa	30.00*
1473	Oakland-Fruitvale	10.00*
1478	Redondo	20.00*
1486	Auburn	10.00*
1490†	San Diego	30.00*
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1506	Los Angeles	50.00*
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1861	Milpitas	10.00*
1869	Manteca	10.00*
1913	San Fernando	30.00*
1930	Santa Susana	20.00*
1976	Los Angeles	30.00*
2006	Los Gatos	20.00*
2015	Santa Paula	10.00*
2042	Oxnard	30.00*
2046	Martinez	30.00*
2070	Roanoke	10.00*
2074	San Diego	10.00*
2078	Vista	10.00*
2164	San Francisco	30.00*
2170	Sacramento	10.00*
2172	Santa Ana	30.00*
2203	Anaheim	40.00*
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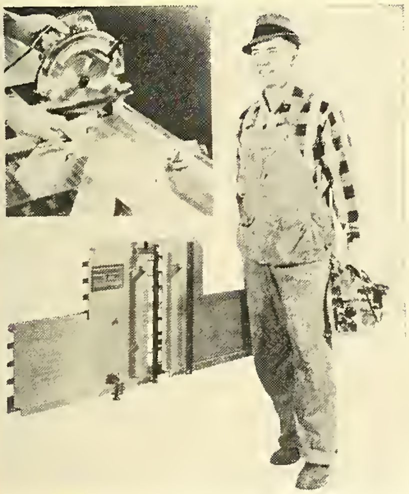
2308	Fullerton	20.00*
2375	Los Angeles	40.00*
2398	El Cajon	30.00*
2435	Los Angeles	40.00*
2463	Ventura	40.00*
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2565	San Francisco	20.00*
2665	Santa Ana	30.00*
2715	Medford	10.00*
2767	Morton	10.00*
Ladies Auxiliary #216-Torrington		10.00*
Ladies Auxiliary #748-Marysville		10.00*
	COLORADO	
1397	Golden	100.00
	CONNECTICUT	
825	Willamantic	20.00
	FLORIDA	
819	West Palm Beach	120.00
	IDAHO	
2816	Emmett	20.00
	ILLINOIS	
242	Chicago	90.00
1361	Chester	40.00
2158	Rock Island	200.00
	INDIANA	
3228	Winchester	70.00
	IOWA	
641	Fort Dodge	40.00
937	Dubuque	20.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
32	Springfield	40.00
33	Boston	300.00
275	Newton	10.00*
866	Norwood	25.00
1479	Walpole	20.00
	MINNESOTA	
548	Minneapolis	58.00
2465	Willmar	20.00
	MISSISSIPPI	
2315	Grenada	20.00
	MISSOURI	
61	Kansas City	40.00
2214	Festus	21.00
	MONTANA	
88	Anaconda	6.00
	NEW JERSEY	
15	Hackensack	171.00
306	Newark	10.00
490	Passaic	50.00
542	Salem	40.00
1743	Wildwood	20.00
2018	Lakewood	100.00
	NEW MEXICO	
1319	Albuquerque	39.00
	NEW YORK	
53	White Plains	48.00
284	New York	50.00
835	Seneca Falls	20.00
1135	Port Jefferson	30.00
1456	New York	10.00
	NEVADA	
971	Reno	10.00*
1780	Las Vegas	20.00*
	OHIO	
105	Cleveland	113.00
	OREGON	
226	Portland	141.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
8	Philadelphia	23.00
191	York	80.00
500	Butler	30.00
541	Washington	22.00

Continued on Page 36

MEMBER INVENTS SAW UNIT

E. A. Carroll, member of Local 586, Sacramento, Calif., has patented a new combination tilting arbor saw which rips to four feet, cuts off, miters, is lightweight so one man can load or unload from a truck. It comes with either a 10- or 12-inch blade and its one-horsepower motor can operate on either 110 or 22 volt current. For information, address the inventor at 1530 Mission Avenue, Carmichael, Calif. 95608.

PORTABLE WORK TABLE

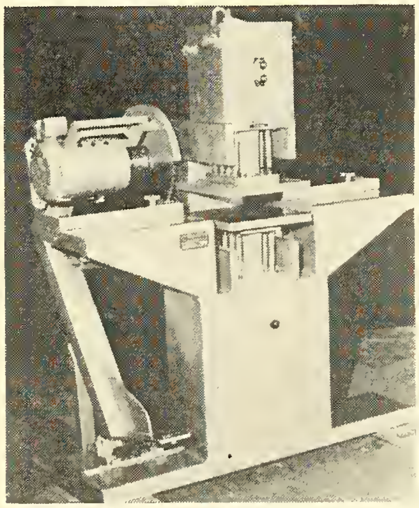


A light weight aluminum table that will take up to a full size 2" x 12" beam is now on the market. Called Porta-Table, it sells for $169.50, has a permanent recessed measuring tape, and permits accurate miter joints and siding cuts. Any portable circular electric saw with a full shoe can be used with it. Write Ed Raugstad and George Carlberg, Porta-Table Corp., 4026 N. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill. 60641.

TILT-IN WINDOWS

Double-hung wood windows are now available which can be easily tilted inward for routine cleaning and can also be removed, without tools, for maintenance and cleaning. Available in both colonial and contemporary styles, these windows can be cleaned from the inside even with an air conditioning unit installed. Write the Caldwell Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 444, Rochester, N.Y. 14602.

REUSE WASTE LUMBER



A new hydraulic press which converts short lengths of waste lumber into usable lengths is called the "Lumber Mizer." Powered by an electric motor-driven "Vanguard Jr." hydraulic pumping unit, the compact press produces an accurate load-bearing joint with a single stroke. An optional 14-inch cut-off saw can be attached to the press. Write the Construction Automation Division of Clary Corporation, P.O. Box 1627, Arlington, Texas 76010.

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Prefab Policy

Continued from Page 3

nizing campaign to organize all in-plant and erection employees of all companies manufacturing prefabricated houses or components or modules thereof.

2. **Brotherhood members will erect all prefabricated housing units, components, or modules, regardless of the materials.**
3. **The United Brotherhood will, where appropriate, negotiate national agreements for the manufacture and erection of prefabricated housing with firms operating in more than one area. These agreements will set forth broad, minimum, uniform guidelines relative to wages and working conditions; such guidelines to provide a bargaining base which can be adapted to meet economic standards in any given area.**
4. **Local agreements negotiated by district councils and/or local unions shall comply with the uniform guidelines. Agreements covering in-plant employees shall include a provision for automatic United Brotherhood representation whenever such employers expand their operations.**
5. **The General Office will coordinate efforts to organize companies engaged in the manufacture and/or erection of all types of prefabricated housing.**

While organizing the prefabricating industry presents a tremendous challenge which our Brotherhood must meet promptly and adequately, we must not lose sight of the fact that conventional construction will continue to constitute the backbone of the housing field. Regardless of how many prefab plants are built, many conventional builders will be able to hold their own.

In view of today's skyhigh interest rates and the outrageous land costs, the percentage of cost of owning a house attributable to on-site labor is very small. Yet all of the efforts by the government and most housing agencies is directed toward reducing the cost of on-site labor.

Therefore the prefabricating industry has very little advantage over conventional construction, since the only possible saving lies in lower on-site construction costs—costs that can be more than eaten up by high transportation costs.

Therefore there should be no let-up in our efforts to organize conventional home builders. Far too much of the industry is now unorganized and this constitutes a road-block to the kind of progress we are capable of making.

A further challenge is posed by the phenomenal growth of the mobile home industry. As land costs and interest rates have driven up the price tag on stationary homes, people of moderate income have turned increasingly to mobile homes. Some 400,000 mobile units were built in the United States last year. The industry accounts for a very substantial percent of all the housing units sold last year for less than $15,000. It seems logical that there will be continued growth in the mobile home industry and our organizing efforts need to be increased greatly in this field too. ■

CLIC Report

Continued from Page 34

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	TENNESSEE	
50†	Knoxville	150.00
345	Memphis	10.00
	TEXAS	
14	San Antonio	20.00
	UTAH	
722	Salt Lake City	30.00
	VIRGINIA	
396	Newport News	100.00
1534	Petersburg	20.00
	WASHINGTON	
317	Aberdeen	28.00
770	Yakima	20.00
1289	Seattle	30.00*
1862	Spokane	14.00
	WEST VIRGINIA	
3	Wheeling	22.00
	WISCONSIN	
1582	Milwaukee	15.00
2073	Milwaukee	10.00
	TOTAL	**$5,518.00**

† In addition to previous monies submitted to the 1970 Program.

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these convention contributions were the only monies received from the local unions.

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 1
CHICAGO, ILL.
Aune, Frederick
Eigenrauch, George Walter
Elly, Albert
Guyes, John
Halcrow, G. J.
Kerr, Harry
Knapp, Bert C.
Limbert, C. O.
Reetz, Leo
Rende, Robert J.
Spee, Ferdinand
Strofel, August
Whowell, Bernard F.

L.U. NO. 7
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Baker, Cecil
Bjorkland, J. R.
Bridgeman, Roy
Brown, Walter J.
Carlson, Curt H.
Carlson, Reuben C.
Edmondson, John
Hackler, Bradley
Halverson, Ole
Hanson, Hans
Heuer, Wyman
Huebner, Clarence
Johnson, John L.
Johnson, Luther
Lapham, Lester
Miller, Peter
Ness, Peder A.
Person, Peter
Satterlund, G. N.
Swanson, C. A.
Swanson, Herbert
Thompson, Andrew G.
Vallin, Gust
Whaley, Clinton

L.U. NO. 12
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Caruso, Antonio
Showers, Nelson

L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK. N. J.
Larsen, Conrad H., Jr.

L.U. NO. 21
CHICAGO, ILL.
Neugebauer, Max

L.U. NO. 25
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Akerson, E.
Boston, Curlin
Bradford, George S.
Jacobs, Alfred
Larson, William
Maupin, H. Q.
Nielsen, Ottis A.
O'Gora, James B.
Olsen, Mike
Phillips, Henry M.
Paiz, Wilfred O.
Querner, Dee H.
Setbacken, Ambrose
Simmons, H. B.
Sparks, William B.
Stewart, Ernest L.
Taylor, Johnny
Wilson, Lee
Writer, James E.

L.U. NO. 27
TORONTO., ONT., CAN.
Aukstakaunis, A.
Burgess, Charles
Cole, Reuben
Javainen, Andy
Jonsson, Axel H.
Kraut, Raymond
McGarr, Fred
Milne, James F.
Rodgers, Samuel
Ross, H. K. (Pensioner)
Sinclair, Wm. G.

L.U. NO. 31
TRENTON, N. J.
Bready, Charles
Crawford, Eugene
Duboaky, Nick
McCrohan, Maurice
Slack, Carl

L.U. NO. 32
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Mason, Alfred

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SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Flores, Julian
Upton, Robert

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ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Burk, C.
Mallette, N.

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BOSTON, MASS.
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Hermistone, John
Robey, Edwin
Smallman, William
Temple, Clifton

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Thompson, W. C.
Whitaker, W. J.

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Carnes, Kenneth
Tanch, Emery P.
Walker, David K.

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CICERO. ILL.
Binkowski, Chester
Lodl, James

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Franzen, Oscar F.
Mitchell, Thomas C.

L.U. NO. 62
CHICAGO. ILL.
Anderson, John S.
Benson, Oscar
Kershasky, Floyd
Mattes, Arthur
Nylen, Herman
Thorne, John W.
Van Dam, Martin

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HAVERHILL, MASS.
Bartlett, Mike

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Anderson, Edward A.
Bauler, Donald
Eng, Dennis
Hellie, Ed
Jacobsen, Albert
Lenzmeier, Larry
Meier, Charles
Pederson, Arne
Seed, Kenneth

L.U. NO. 98
SPOKANE. WASH.
Benson, John E.
Barberow, Henry B.
Carter, Robert W.
Causey, John F.
Drews, Raymond J.
Falk, Clifford E.
Fredrickson, Karl A.
Fulwiler, Charles J.
Hogue, LeRoy
Maass, John
Maxted, Harry I.
McConnell, Del C.
McLeave, A. L.
Meine, Paul L.
Nevdahl, H. O.
Porterfield, John C.
Reel, Paul I.
Saucier, Louis
Smith, Stanley

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BALTIMORE. MD.
Dove, Howard E.
Schluter, Milton E.
Smith, Wilbur
Taylor, Willard W. Jr.
Weyrich, Raymond

L.U. NO. 103
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Chavers, Cecil Harold
Edge, Henry J.
Henry, David A.
Hughes, Cecil T.
Jordan, William Ellis
Karnegy, A. W.
Moore, R. T.
Stevens, H. Herbert

L.U. NO. 104
DAYTON. OHIO
Browning, Herman
Eldridge, Ellis D.
Few, Donald O.
Gilbert, George
Long, Oscar Ernest
Sims, Jessie
Stebbins, Lester
Williams, James B.
Zwirner, John

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LAWRENCE. MASS.
Clarks, John
Hibbert, James

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Anderson, Einar

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Dreyer, George J.
Dunlap, Madison B.
Evans, Richard E.
Keller John M.
Park, Fred A.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
Becker, Sam
Gorelick, Rubin
Hipper, Sam
Hyman, Joe
Kantrowitz, Benjamin
Kohl, Hyman
Osman, Albert
Rintel, Hyman
Rothstein, Sam
Shapiro, Abraham
Zajfman, Nathan
Zaniewski, Edward

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Thomas, George A.

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Devenyns, Clement

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Oliver, Harry
Yates, Franklin

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Berg, Emil
Karum, John

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YONKERS, N. Y.
Tesoro, Albert A.
Weist, Gerald C.

L.U. NO. 211
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Mikut, John
Stadnick, Gustav
Sutherland, Charles

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LeGrow, William
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Summers, George E.

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Loewy, Joe
Opitz, Gus

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Novick, Nathan
Panzarino, Pasquale

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Pigeon, H.
Vidmar, V.

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Harnum, Jonas
Thorne, Richard

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Carlile, Nathan E.
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Gau, Mike C.
Hume, Alfred
Ricard, Raymond
Sloan, Robert L.

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VIRGINIA, MINN.
Woods, Everett

Continued on next page

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Preceding page

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Wixted, Mathew

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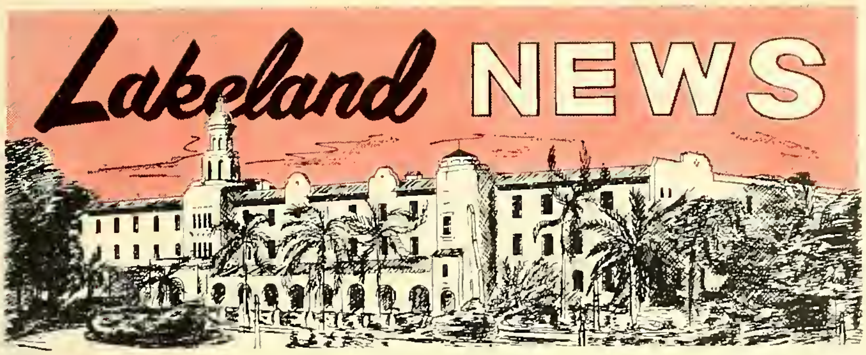

Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Albert Johnson, of Local 655. Key West, Florida, arrived at the Home February 2, 1970.

●

John M. Oldham, of Local 1419. Johnstown, Pa., arrived at the Home February 9, 1970.

●

William A. Dent, of Local 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home February 13, 1970.

●

Carl G. L. Jacobson, of Local 62, Chicago, Ill., died February 1, 1970. Burial was in Chicago.

●

Algot Johnson, of Local 94, Providence, Rhode Island, died February 3, 1970. Burial was in Providence.

●

Edgar James Lesher, of Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla., died February 7, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

George G. Dunlop, of Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., died February 11, 1970. Burial was in Philadelphia.

●

Arthur Neff, of Local 213, Houston, Texas, died February 14, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Moses Warner, of Local 842, Pleasantville, N. J., died February 25. 1970. Burial was near Philadelphia.

Strong Job Safety-Health Bill Urged

■ Passage of a strong occupational safety and health bill is a must item on the agenda of this session of Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared recently.

It reiterated "in strongest terms" the endorsement by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention of legislation introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) to provide on-the-job safety and health standards.

The measure would direct the Secretary of Labor to set the standards and enforce them with the power to shut down an unsafe operation in an emergency. Health standards would be based on recommendations from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Adoption of the legislation, adequately funded and staffed, "will be the first decisive step toward the ultimate achievement of a safe and healthy place of employment for all American workers," the council said.

The council's statement on the subject urged all AFL-CIO affiliates "to immediately use every means within their power" to appeal to their congressional delegations for passage.

"As every working man and woman knows," the council pointed out, "the danger of death or crippling illness or accident on the job is a constant and growing hazard."

Yet, it continued, there is no state with a completely adequate safety and health law and in many states such laws "are absolutely inadequate."

Noting that both the previous and present Administrations have urged enactment of federal legislation, the council added, "The issue is no longer whether or not any legislation should be adopted, but what kind of legislation."

With that made clear, the AFL-CIO leaders urged Congress to stop the mounting death and injury toll by enacting the O'Hara-Williams bill "at the earliest possible date." ■

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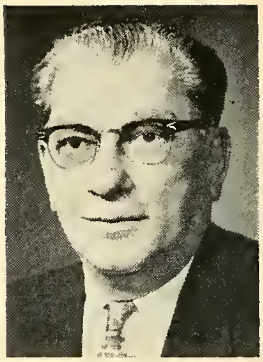
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



What Shortage of Skilled Construction Labor?

■ While skyscrapers continue to rise in the downtown areas of most of America's major cities, round about these giant edifices ordinary John-Doe citizens cry out for adequate housing. The modern marvels of steel and concrete look down on ghettos built before the turn of the 20th Century, where trapped people—men, women, and children—seek their livelihoods in polluted air, amid grimy surroundings.

Two things are required to improve this picture . . . to create beautiful residential communities in cities and suburbs: money and manpower.

Both can become available, if Congress and the Administration will take the proper steps.

The money is tied down by forbidding high-interest rates in bank vaults, as bankers turn away from residential housing toward short-term, speculative investments.

Other money is tied up by a Congress which will not give proper funding to the Housing Act of 1968.

We spend millions on questionable military procurements, while many citizens are forced to share living quarters with strangers in order to pay the rent.

The Nixon Administration and various reactionary elements have blamed organized labor for the housing shortage, claiming that skilled building and construction trades have kept their membership rolls closed and tightened apprenticeship training programs in order to bring high pay to their journeymen.

The facts do not bear this out: The Federal government's own figures for February, 1970, show a 7.9 percent unemployment rate among construction workers. During that month nearly a half-million skilled construction workers were idle.

Certainly this does not indicate that there is any shortage of construction labor. The nearly half-million unemployed construction workers could have turned out, during that idle month, thousands of new housing units to ease the crisis.

As we have said many times before, the cost of labor is not responsible for the high cost of housing. Between 1949 and 1969 on-site labor decreased from 33 to 18 percent of the cost of building a home, while in the same period, the cost of land rose from 11 to 21 percent, financing for a home went from 5 to 10 percent and materials increased from 36 to 38 percent.

President Nixon, late last year, put a freeze on many types of Federal construction as a measure to curb inflation. He recently announced that he was freeing $1.5 billion in state and federal funds for public construction and withdrawing a request he made to governors to postpone state-financed construction voluntarily.

He called for the doubling of the production of subsidized housing from 223,600 units in 1969 to 450,000 units in 1970, and he proposed authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association to deal in conventional as well as FHA and VA mortgages.

These and other steps should give some impetus to residential construction this spring.

The manpower is ready to tackle the big task. Union construction labor has the skills, if government and management will only unravel the financial morass. ■

“DON’T WORRY ABOUT IT . . . IT’S ONLY AN OFF-YEAR ELECTION!”

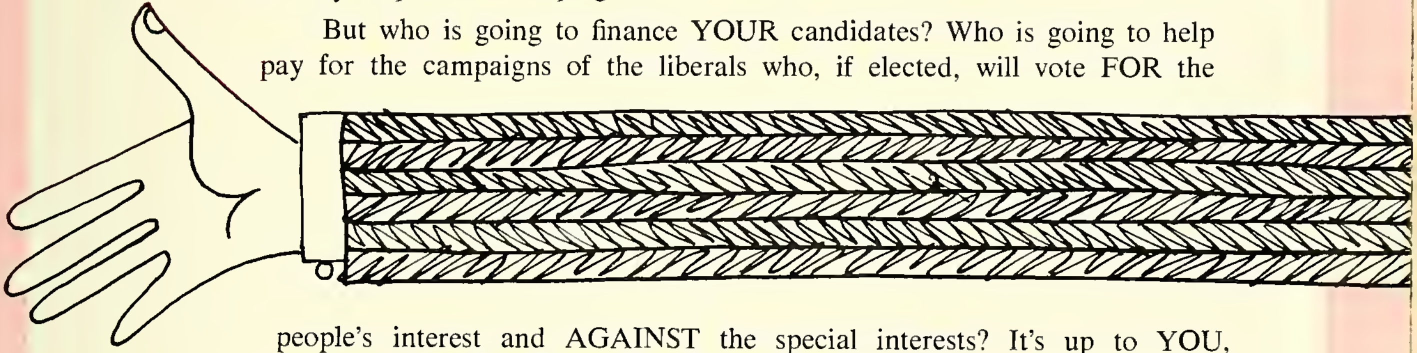
The conservative forces would have you believe that the election next November 3 is a “mere nothing . . . you might as well not even vote in it.”

Oh yeah? True, there’s no President and Vice President being elected, but just about everybody else is getting into the act. The entire House of Representatives is up for election. A third of the Senate is to be elected or re-elected. There are 35 governorships to be decided. In the states there are 1,460 seats in upper and lower houses at stake.

And this election isn’t important? You bet it is!

The big business interests who make money when wages are down and profits are high would just love it for you to “sit this one out.” They could hand-pick their stooges and get them into key positions where they could roll back the liberal gains that have been made in the past generation. In order to get yes-men into Congress and the state legislatures, they contribute heavily to political campaigns.

But who is going to finance YOUR candidates? Who is going to help pay for the campaigns of the liberals who, if elected, will vote FOR the people’s interest and AGAINST the special interests? It’s up to YOU, Brother! . . . and millions of others like you!



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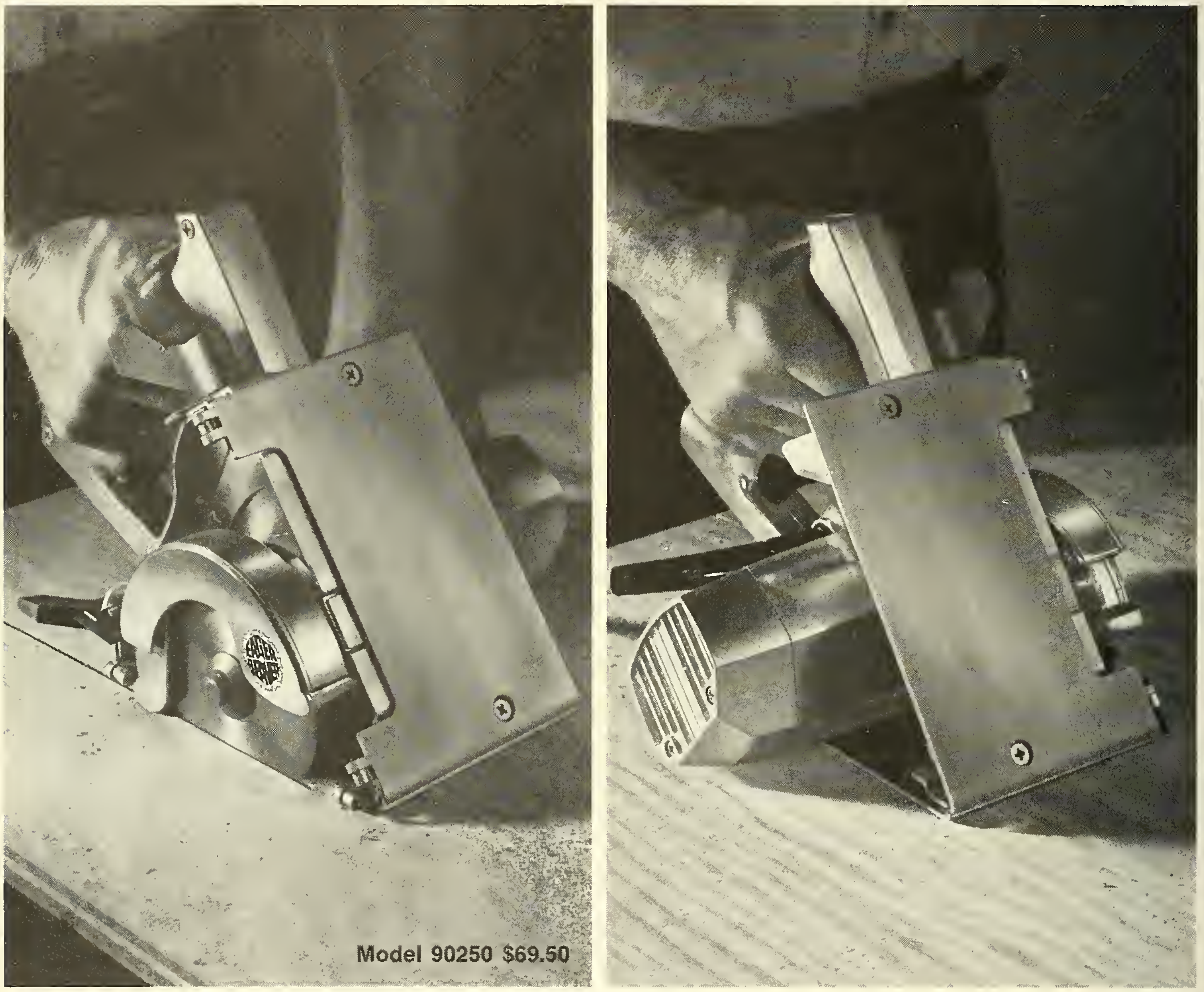
The saw with two bases... the Stanley Eager Beaver



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The
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MAY 1970

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 5 MAY, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

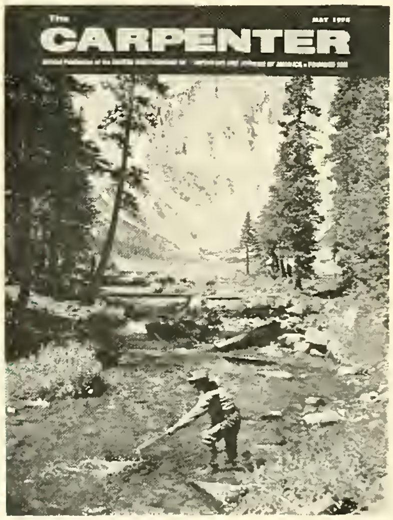
THE COVER

There are few joys equal to that of fishing a swift stream fed by the melting snows on nearby majestically mantled mountains. The angler on our cover this month is in the process of netting another finny denizen of a remarkably pollution-free environment; the high ground where industries are unknown and litterbugs do not penetrate.

The angler might be in any number of attractive National Parks in the western region of the nation. Glacier Park in northwestern Montana has more than a million acres of rugged mountain beauty, 60 small glaciers and more than 200 lakes fed by them. In northwest Wyoming is Grand Teton Park, 303,000 acres of mountain grandeur.

Kings Canyon Park in middle eastern California has almost 460,000 acres of Sierra wilderness, many peaks up to 15,000 feet and groves of giant Sequoia trees. Mount Rainier Park in west central Washington with almost 242,000 acres boasts the greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S. and dense forests.

There are many other National Parks of great attractiveness, from Acadia in Maine to the Everglades in Florida and Big Bend in Texas. All lend themselves to fascinating vacations featuring outdoors beauty and attractions such as camping, exploring and fishing.



Legislative Conference Urges Solutions t

The subject of housing, in all its forms, prevailed in virtually every address by prominent speakers appearing before the Building and Construction Trades Department Legislative Conference, held in Washington, D. C., March 23-26. Concerned Congressmen, various AFL-CIO leaders, and top Administration officials discussed the high cost of housing, the lack of housing, the quality of today's housing, and the myth of "insufficcient housing manpower." Inflation, unemployment and current Administration policies, and environmental problems were also under scrutiny.

Upon hearing of the current status of housing and associated labor, social and economic conditions, delegates to the 15th Annual Conference began action on the widest-range legislative program ever evolved by the Department. Following a long day of listening, the 3000-plus delegates devoted the next two days, as in previous years, visiting their own Senators and Representatives to urge prompt and favorable action on bills to carry out the program.

The delegates, after taking their problems and programs to Capitol Hill, reported back to the Department about their reception with their various Congressmen. Urged on by the impending crisis in construction, conferees then returned to their homes, in 600 cities and all 50 states, to build grass-roots support for the strong legislative program outlined at the Washington meeting.

The pressing nature of this year's legislative effort was stressed in the keynote address of BCTD President C. J. Haggerty. "Never before has our legislative conference been of more importance. The very fabric of our domestic society is being tested and even our personal health is continuously being threatened by uncontrolled pollution of our air and our waters . . .

"We are confronted," President Haggerty continued, "with one of the worst inflationary spirals in our history, triggered first by the raising of interest rates and then fueled by business administering prices on a 'what the market will bear' basis. In the midst of this runaway inflation we are going into a most widespread recession with the accompanying tragedy of severe unemployment."

More than 500,000 building tradesmen were jobless as of March

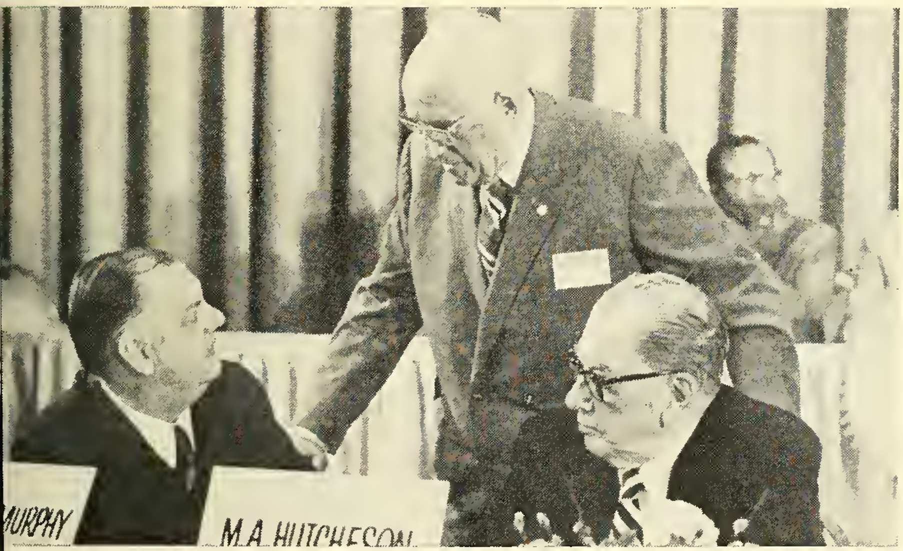
National Legislative Conference
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

ousing Dilemma

1, an unemployment rate of nearly nine percent, Haggerty pointed out, and the impact is sure to be felt by producers and suppliers of building materials. "The production last year was not even half of that and this year, at the present rate, it will be even less . . ."

Following the delegates' full day in general assembly, the presidents of international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department met with President Nixon in the White House. The 90-minute session was featured by a candid exchange of views on virtually every current issue from apprenticeship to Viet Nam. The President indicated that there would be

Continued on next page



M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the International Brotherhood, right (photo at above left), chats with Henry Saracusa, business representative of Local 111, Lawrence, Mass., left. James Bailey, Carpenters Legislative Representative, center, looks on.

United Association President Peter T. Schoemann, standing (photo above), discusses the legislative program at the speakers' platform with Bricklayers President Thomas F. Murphy and International Brotherhood President M. A. Hutcheson.

At left, Building and Construction Trades Department President C. J. Haggerty calls into general session the fifteenth annual Legislative Conference. Presidents of various international unions affiliated with the department are seated on the front row of the platform.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1970

Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO

Although the first session of the 91st Congress was one of the longest on record, it had the lowest legislative output of bills since 1933. Numerous bills of interest to labor, which should now be public law, are still pending. Congress enacts what the people want and demand, but the people must first make their views heard. The goal of the Legislative Conference is to make the voice of labor heard again. Below are just a few of the vital issues where Congressional action is being urged.

On-Site Picketing Amendment. Hearings have been held in House, and a report from Secretary of Labor is awaited.

Repeal of Section 14(b). Labor is supporting the first of several bills introduced in the House that would nullify state right-to-work laws by repealing section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Joint Labor-Management Industry Promotion Funds. House has passed legislation in 1965 and 1968, and Senate has considered bill. After heated debate this measure has been sent back to the Senate.

Lease-Option. Two bills in the House and one in the Senate have been introduced, with labor support, which would require extended compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act in the construction, modification, repair, painting, etc., of buildings leased by Post Offices or other government agencies.

Implementation of Construction Safety Act of 1969. News standards are needed to properly implement and enforce law.

Occupational Health and Safety. Senate Labor Subcommittee is near completion of hearings on this legislation, and House group is expected to soon report a bill to full committee for consideration. Several bills have been introduced, some which would assure safe working conditions, provide safety research, education, and information; others would just further confuse real problems. Close scrutiny is needed to insure that meaningful bills be passed.

Workmen's Compensation — Federal Standards to Insure Uniform State Benefits. Congress should act to make certain that no victim of a job-related accident lacks the funds he needs to pay his medical bills and support his family. There is now no state-to-state uniformity.

Unemployment Compensation — Federal Minimum Benefits Standards. Only a beginning has been made in proposed legislation.

Many other bills need action. To name a few: Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments, amendments to Landrum-Griffin Act, Farm Labor bills, inclusion of subsistence allowance in Davis-Bacon Act, railroad retirement. Organized labor is just as interested in other important legislation including those affecting our environment, national health insurance, tax justice, and the problem of inflation.

C. J. Haggerty, BCTD President, left, asks a question being pondered by General President M. A. Hutcheson, right, and Al Silverman, labor public relations consultant.

All Brotherhood delegates assembled with General Officers on the second day of the Conference for a special luncheon. Here are views of some of the participants.

Candid Views of the Brotherhood Luncheon

"a lot of work" in the construction industry in the near future. But beyond this forecast, the union leaders came away with the feeling that there had been little genuine communication between them and the President.

Overall, however, the Administration and its policies took a beating under the verbal barrage of several Legislative Conference speakers.

House Speaker John W. McCormack warned delegates that "We are witnessing an unfortunate replay of what happened during the 1950's. In 1957 the Republican Administration . . . pursued economic policies which crippled the housing industry. The sickness in housing then spread like a virus through the entire economy . . . Unless action is taken and taken immediately . . . I fear a similar economic catastrophe awaits the country."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, who briefed delegates on the problems to be faced in coming months, stressed that these problems exist because of "an Administration that talks one way and acts another."

Biemiller termed the Administration's proposed transportation labor disputes law "Rube Goldberg gimmickry" that would make a mockery of collective bargaining and "has got to be defeated.'"

Senator Harrison Williams, Democrat of New Jersey, charged in his address to Conference delegates that the Administration is misleading the nation by seeking to put the blame for high housing costs on labor.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, in his turn at the Conference rostrum, declared "that it is unwise, improper and unjust if our government, acting to protect the dollars that some people have, takes steps that mean other people won't have any dollars at all."

Continuing the criticism of Administration-assisted inflation and unemployment and apparent lack of concern in the area of construction safety, Senator Ralph Yarborough, Democrat of Texas, exclaimed that "Everybody who ever worked knows the thing a working man dreads is getting hurt and being off the job and getting those old measly pay-

Continued on Page 35

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

AID FOR "THE MIDDLE-MAN"—Howard Bahem, former printing company controller of Adelphi, Maryland, is registered in Washington as a professional lobbyist. He has founded the Average Citizens, Voters and Taxpayers Association of America. Its aim: to obtain a better break on Federal, state and local taxes for that forgotten man, the middle-income taxpayer. Two of his group's primary goals are to cut government spending and curtail tax deductions now allowed wealthy individuals and corporations. According to the Wall Street Journal, "Mr. Bahem is finding more doors open at the offices of Congressmen willing to listen to his views. Senators ranging the political spectrum from conservative Republican Barry Goldwater of Arizona to liberal Democrat Vance Hartke of Indiana have written letters endorsing his association's aims." The annual dues are $5, but one "average" Texan donated $1,000 for a lifetime membership.

THE CAPITOL TRASHBIN—Washington, D.C., is experiencing difficulty in ridding itself of its trash. It formerly burned most of it, but anti-pollution forces said the smoke was poisoning the air. The District considered filling marsh areas, but conservationists said that would ruin spawning grounds for water life. A move to use a land fill in nearby Prince Georges County was thwarted in the courts by Maryland forces.

Now Southern Railways has offered the city government a proposal to build a special processing plant. It would compress the trash into bales which would then be shipped on special flatcars to a land-fill site 100 miles south in rural Virginia.

NO LAUGHING MATTER—A recent ruling by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission makes it illegal for a supervisor to tell "Polish jokes" where a worker of Polish extraction is employed. The ruling has been attacked by a Washington comedy writer on the ground that it violates the supervisor's right of free speech as provided for in the First Amendment.

4,000 CONGRESSMEN?—When the founding fathers structured the present form of government, there was one representative provided for every 30,000 citizens. Considerable debate took place at the time on the question: is this enough representation? Today the average number of people represented by each of the 435 Congressmen is nearly 500,000. If the original rate of representation had been continued, the House of Representatives today would contain more than 4,000 Congressmen.

Few legislatures in the world approach the U.S. House of Representatives in the numbers of people represented. Russia has one representative for each 300,000 citizens, Great Britain one for each 60,000 inhabitants, France one for every 93,000 and Brazil one for every 150,000.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSING—The National Urban Coalition's housing task force is at work on a set of proposals designed to help break Federal housing program bottlenecks and stimulate more low- and moderate-income housing.

The program will call for restructuring the present housing subsidies program which allegedly makes it possible for communities to ignore housing needs of lower-income families. It will call for reorganization of lower-income housing programs so they can operate regionally or statewide in order to improve production and process. Federal authority to cut through restrictive codes on federally-assisted housing will be called for, as will authority to meet housing needs directly whenever other levels of government fail to act. Finally, the group will call for adoption of a "land bank" whereby land will be acquired in advance of need for public purposes, including subsidized housing.

First General Vice President William Sidell speaks to the organizers, above. General Secretary R. E. Livingston addresses them below.

Organizers work to improve their 'win average'...

Seinars Brief Organizers on Modular and Pre-Fab Problems

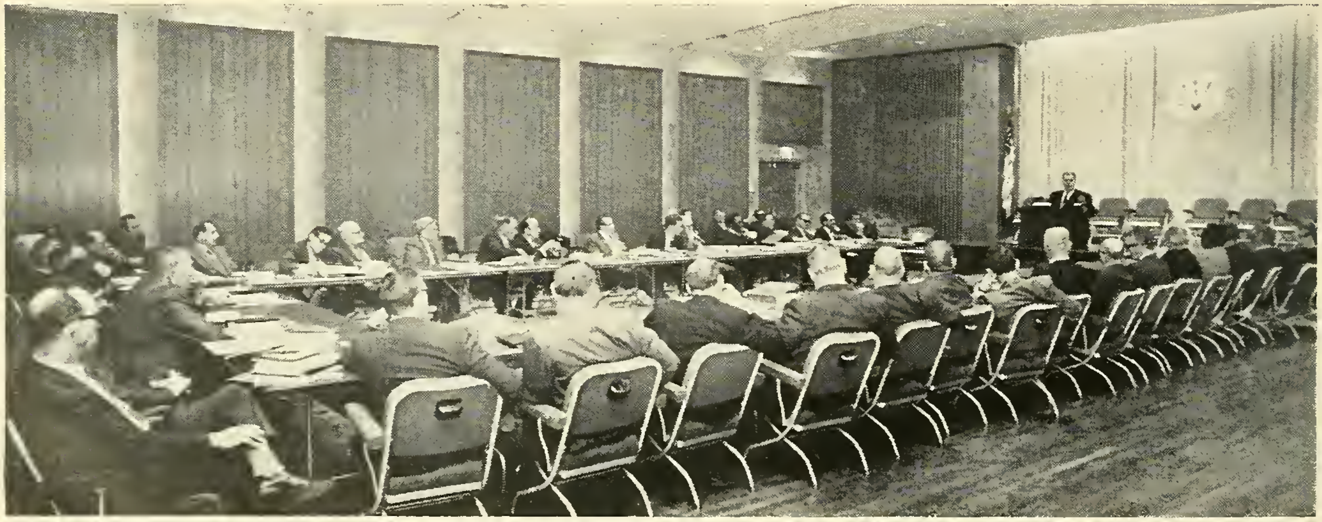
■ The changing nature of the construction industry and the vast growth in pre-fabrication is posing a great organizing challenge to the United Brotherhood, as it is to other building and construction trades. These changes have been matched by the changing needs and desires of the workers.

To better equip our organizers with the necessary tools and data to cope with this new climate of activity, the Brotherhood sponsored two 3½-day seminars at the General Offices last month.

The first 2½ days of the seminar were concerned with new organizing methods and the activities of the National Labor Relations Board. Staff representatives of the AFL-CIO Department of Organization conducted these sessions. These seminar leaders included Assistant Directors of Organization Ed Haines and Alan Kistler. They were assisted by Dick Healy and Gerald Sommers.

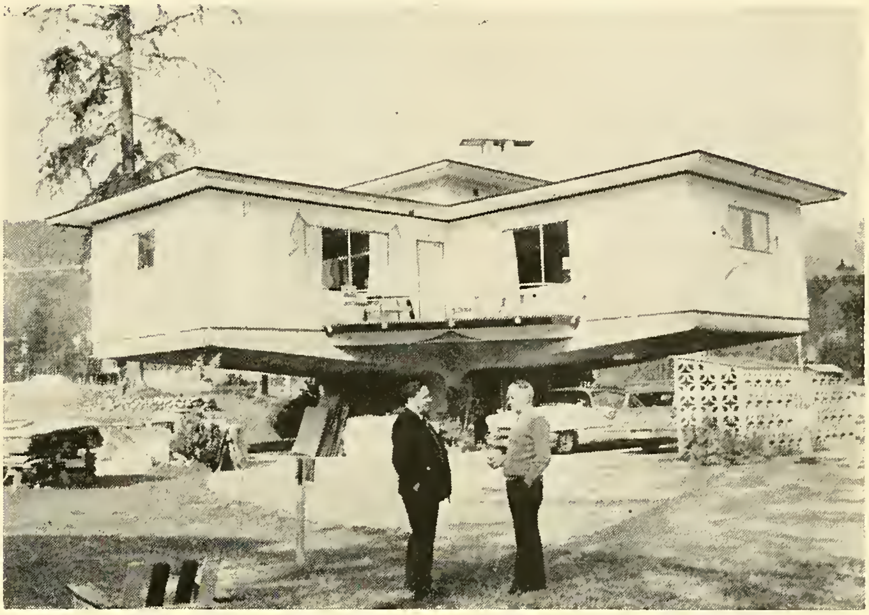
The last day was devoted to collective bargaining and modular and pre-fab industry agreements. These sessions were conducted by Don Danielson, with a final summation of the entire seminar by the Brotherhood's Director of Organization, Anthony Ochocki.

As one participant in the seminar commented later, "This material should greatly enhance our effectiveness in our day-to-day organizing activity and improve greatly our win average."



Victim of Highway Widening:

Member's Unique Home Is Copied, But the Original Must Be Demolished



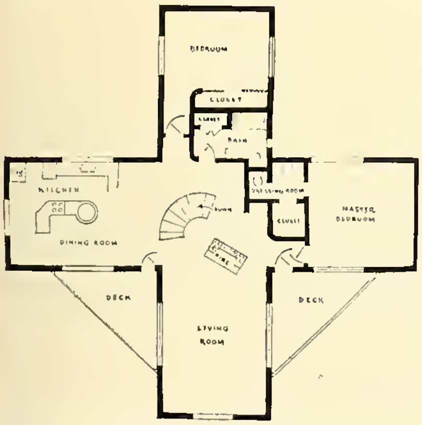
Here Brother Henry Switzer (right) discusses his unusual home in the background with Brother Carl Erickson, Financial Secretary of Local 452 in Vancouver. The 22-foot reinforced concrete wings extending from the central concrete core of the house support the frame structure. Sun decks give the Switzers a very pleasant place to relax on sunny days.

To have designed and built his own home, which up until a few years ago was the only one of its kind in the world, is the unique experience of Brother Henry Switzer, a member of Local 452 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

People from far and wide have come to gape and take pictures of his unusual house beside the Upper Levels Highway in West Vancouver, which unfortunately will have to be demolished when the highway is widened to cope with the ever increasing traffic.

When Brother Switzer worked on a house in rocky West Vancouver, and found that it cost over $5,000.00 to blast out the basement, he thought there must be an easier way. That is how he came upon the idea of building his own home in the same rough terrain on a 16- by 16-foot concrete base, containing a furnace room, a small workshop, a hall, and a curved stairway leading up to the living quarters above, suspended in four 22-foot reinforced concrete wings with 1800 square feet of living space.

These living quarters have an exceptional freedom of access, with only three doors in the entire upstairs—on the two bedrooms and the bathroom. The kitchen area, with an electric stove, modern cupboards and sink facilities is separated from the dining room by a low, semi-circular wall, making serving convenient from both ends.



Plan shows the layout of the upper living quarters with its ease of access from one part of the house to the other.

An ornate fireplace separates the kitchen from the living room, where the walls and ceiling are of acoustic plaster.

When you enter the home, you see a small medallion stating "Copyrighted Switzer Home of Tomorrow" imbedded in the concrete, and if anyone is interested he will provide the plans and permission to build for a specified fee. Up until now the only other one built is in Puyallup in nearby Washington State, but Brother Switzer has also designed a motel unit with a similar plan, and no doubt the idea can be very feasible and practical to those who have to contend with rocky terrain.

Up until now the Switzers have not decided what they will do when they are finally forced to vacate their premises. But whatever happens, West Vancouver will never be the same without this unusual house that has been such an attraction for thousands of tourists and Sunday drivers since it was built in 1960.

Sorry, Pardner, This Austin Not in Texas

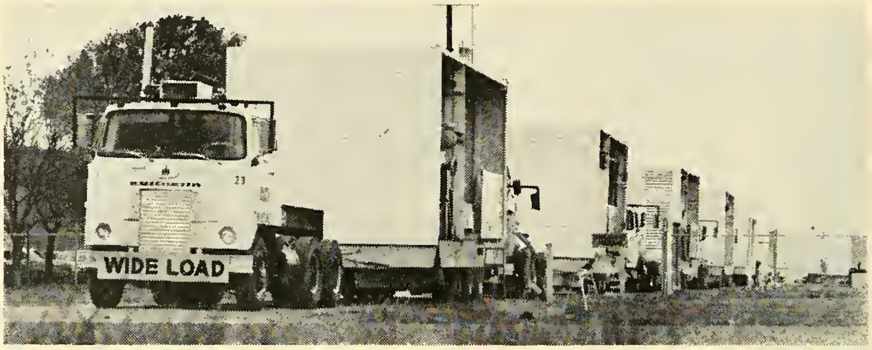
The March, 1970 issue of the **Carpenter** carried an article (page 31), giving one of Minnesota's 26 vocational-technical schools to Austin, Texas.

We are notified that Minnesota is justly proud of its modern post-secondary Vo-Tech schools, of which the one at Austin (Minnesota, that is) is among its pioneers. The 26 Minnesota schools give the state an educational network, offering vocational-technical course work, tuition free to residents under 21 years of age. Austin is one of 14 schools offering 18-month instructional programs in carpentry or cabinet making.

Our apologies, please.

Union-Made Buildings 'On the Move'

■ A growing number of Houston, Texas, union carpenters are working for the Robert R. Sloan Company, a contractor whose product is—quite literally—on the move. Considered one of the most efficiently run union shops in the Southwest, Sloan makes and moves custom-designed building modules which, when delivered and coupled together at the site, comprise a complete, ready-for-occupancy structure.



These six truckloads of modular buildings will, when delivered to location, be linked together, then connected to utilities, and "open for business" in five hours. Success of this type of construction is attributed by the builder to be largely due to efforts of union carpenters who make and assemble them.

Sloan units are built in Houston with floors, ceilings, plumbing fixtures, lighting, air conditioning, and any other fixtures necessary for immediate "open for business' operation, needing only utility connections to be operational.

The firm's president, Robert R. Sloan, attributes much of his company's growth to the splendid cooperation offered by the Carpenters District Council and its capable members. All work involved in the manufacturing and assembling of the buildings is performed by carpenter members.

The company was organized in 1965, primarily to market pre-fab buildings. Sloan soon became a general contractor, however, and now has his own architectural, engineering, electrical, plumbing and air conditioning departments. In the past year many exciting changes have been made in developing a unique method of "manufactured modular construction."

A striking example of this new construction technique is shown in the recently-completed modular buildings built for Passpoint Car Wash. The Houston plant designed, built and transported these units to St. Louis where, upon delivery, they required only five hours of installation time.

Each unit of the car wash is approximately 12 ft. by 25 ft. by 12 ft, making the overall size of the six-unit structure 72 ft. by 35 ft. by 12 ft. Construction is of pre-cast lightweight reinforced concrete, using a structural floor system with tilt-up walls welded into place. The roof system consists of 18 gauge interlocking roof panels, and when all six modules are bolted together, they form a continuous roofing system. The underside of the roof is insulated with spray-on polyurethane. The interior of the car wash is finished with a nylon base paint that completely seals the walls and floors from water, grease and detergent. The conveyor system is cast into each floor module with final alignment and connections made in the field when the units are bolted together. All of the car wash equipment is set into place in each module and completely piped and wired, requiring only utility connections to be completely operational.

The company also makes other, and uniquely different modular buildings for such customers as Leslie's Chicken Shacks, Youngblood's Restaurants, U-Tote'M, and Parky's.

The buildings are being delivered to sites across the country, requiring specially-built telescoping semi-trailers. Each trailer must be able to carry a 25-ton module in lengths up to 52 feet.

Sloan credits his success to the outstanding job done by labor operating in an atmosphere of free enterprise. He is justly proud of his company, his union employees, his country, and the American way of doing business.

Pre-cast concrete module, completed by Houston carpenters, begins cross-country journey aboard specially-built trailer.

Revamped Board Back In Business

Executive Council of Building Trades Department approves amended plan for settling jurisdictional disputes within National Joint Board framework

The Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and the national Participating Contractors Employers' Associations last month successfully completed negotiations for amendment of the "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally in the Building and Construction Industry" under which the 22-year-old National Joint Board settles jurisdictional disputes in this industry.

The amended Plan, which became effective April 3, 1970, and continues in effect until March 31, 1971, has been approved by the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department as the method of procedure for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes under Article X of the Constitution. That Article provides that plans and methods of procedure approved by the Executive Council "shall be recognized as final and binding upon the Department and upon all affiliated national and international unions and their affiliated local unions."

The National Joint Board is providing a private means for settling jurisdictional disputes amicably in the building and construction industry. It is a home-grown solution to labor problems which would otherwise load up the already overtaxed facilities of the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal courts. Although it is privately financed by the parties to the agreement, the facilities of the National Joint Board are available to all contractors dealing with organized labor in the building and construction industry. No charge is made for use of these facilities.

The Building and Construction Trades Department is composed of the 17 national and international union affiliates of the AFL-CIO which represent employees in the building and construction industry. The Participating Contractors Employers' Associations include the following organizations:

SIGNING CEREMONY—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz (center) presents C. J. Haggerty, President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, with the pen he used to sign the amended plan for settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry. At left is James E. Swan, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Electrical Contractors Association, who represented the Participating Contractors Employers' Association in signing the agreement. Mr. Swan also received the pen he used for the signing.

- National Constructors Association
- National Electrical Contractors Association
- Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.
- National Association of Reinforcing Steel Contractors
- National Association of Miscellaneous, Ornamental and Architectural Products Contractors
- National Erector Association
- Crane and Rigging Division of Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference
- Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association
- Painting and Decorating Contractors of America
- Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Assotiation
- Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association
- Gypsum Drywall Contractors International
- Glazing Contractors Labor Jurisdiction Committee

The above-listed associations comprise more than 25,000 employers in the building and construction industry and employ the bulk of organized employees in the industry.

The National Joint Board represents the long-term effort of the building and construction industry to provide the kind of private method for the voluntary adjustment of jurisdictional disputes which Congress intended to encourage as stated in Section 10(k) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The extensive revisions of the Plan accomplished over many months of negotiations include ten amendments listed below. The Joint Negotiating Committee representing management and labor signatories will meet every three months to consider the adoption of further amendments which are mutually desirable.

1. The National Joint Board is increased in size from four to eight regular members plus an impartial chairman.

2. Members are to be selected from among individuals representing primary experience and knowledge in each of the following general categories in the industry: (1) industrial, (2) commercial, (3) heavy and highway, and (4) residential.

3. The eligibility requirements for participation on the Appeals Board are conformed to the eligibility requirements of the Joint Board in that qualified association staff members who have had experience and are actively engaged in the building and construction industry may be selected as members.

4. When a dispute is filed, the Joint Board is required to first investigate the claims to determine

Continued on page 10

No RISK TRIAL

Ideas, Construction Details, and Labor-Saving Pointers on

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Completely revised and enlarged edition of long famous book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen. All the latest styles—provincial, contempo rary, modern, etc. Dozens of new photos, too!

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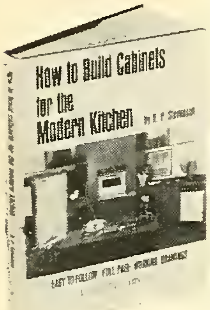

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REVAMPED BOARD

Continued on page 9

whether or not a disposition thereof has been made by a previous decision of record or by recorded agreement between the parties to the dispute, and then, if there is no such coverage, the job decision is to be rendered on the basis of established trade practice and prevailing practice in the locality.

5. The parties have specifically agreed to take into account the consumer interest in the matter of jurisdictional disputes by specifically providing that:

> "Because efficiency, cost and good management are essential to the well-being of the industry, the Joint Board should not ignore the interest of the consumer in settling jurisdictional disputes."

6. The Chairman of the National Joint Board is authorized to request the establishment of joint committees of those national and international unions most affected to begin resolution of the most serious and/or repetitive disputes in the industry. In addition, the hearings panel procedure has been revised to permit the hearings panel, after reference by the National Joint Board, to ascertain "whether and to what extent the disputed work operations are governed by a decision or agreement of record." The hearings panel is further authorized to "make national jurisdictional determinations of work operations not governed by decisions or agreements of record which shall be binding on all parties."

7. The Joint Board is authorized to receive and act upon protests with respect to "any agreement, resolution or stipulation" that attempts to establish jurisdiction deviating from the spirit and intent of the agreement.

8. The employer associations and the national and international unions which are affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department agree to take all action which is legally within their power to secure stipulations by employers to the procedures of the National Joint Board.

9. It is provided that if a work stoppage persists for more than 48 hours following notification by the National Joint Board (Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays excluded) the contractor is free to pursue methods of settlement other than the Joint Board.

10. In the event the Joint Board declares any international union or a contractor to be in noncompliance, such union or contractor cannot be represented on either the Joint Board, the Appeals Board or a hearings panel, if any, during the period of noncompliance.

Commuted Sentences

In 1848, nine men were captured in Ireland, tried, convicted of treason against Her Majesty, the Queen of England, and sentenced to death—John Mitchel, Morris Lyene, Patrick Donahue, Thomas McGee, Charles Duffy, Thomas Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Terence McManus and Michael Ireland.

World-wide protest led Victoria to commute the sentence to exile for life in Australia.

In 1874, word reached the astounded Queen that the Sir Charles Duffy newly-elected as Prime Minister of Australia was the same Charles Duffy transported 25 years before. On the Queen's demand, the records of the rest were revealed, and this is what was uncovered.

Thomas Francis Meagher
Governor of Montana

Terence McManus
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

Patrick Donahue
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

Richard O'Gorman
Governor General, Newfoundland

Morris Lyene
Attorney General, Australia

Michael Ireland
Attorney General, Australia (after Lyene)

Thomas D'Arcy McGee
President of the Council, Dominion of Canada—Member of Parliament—Minister of Agriculture

John Mitchel
Prominent New York Politician, father of John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, 1913-1917

—*St. Peters Institute of Labor Relations*

* Editorials

* Rising Arson Threat

Fires are becoming an ever-increasing threat to life in the United States. Despite the best efforts of fire prevention forces and fire fighters, big-city fires are becoming primarily responsible for a horrifying annual toll of approximately 12,000 lives, to say nothing of the fantastic property loss involved.

Authorities declare that although arson is a proportionately small cause of this tragic loss . . . it is estimated that about 15 percent of all fires in heavily-populated areas are deliberately set . . . it is by far the most serious aspect of the fire loss problem. The first reason is that the arsonist can strike anywhere and at any time despite the precautions of those who live in the property or its owners. Usually the arsonist picks the cover of night for his despicable act, when his innocent victims are asleep. The second main reason why arson is such a major factor in fire deaths and property losses is that the arson fire almost invariably involves what authorities term "an accelerator." This can be anything from gasoline through kerosene, paint thinner or crumpled paper. The fire spreads . . . and kills . . . too rapidly to be controlled.

Seldom, if ever, does a building go up in smoke because of its basic construction. The wooden structure is little if any more prone to normal fire damage than the so-called "fireproof structure." It has often been truly stated that "there is no 'fireproof' structure" because its inhabitants, furnishings, furniture and other contents are all combustible and can be fired by the arsonist.

The heinous crime of arson, which allows death-dealing fire to kill at random, is increasing. Spokesmen for fire departments in New York, Washington and Los Angeles declare that cases of suspected arson last year were four times what they were in 1960 despite the fact that fires in general have increased no more than 2 percent annually since 1960.

In other times, arson was generally a crime of revenge. The arsonist sought to destroy the property of an enemy who had, at least in his mind harmed him. While that motivation is still in the arson picture today, fire officials say that now frustrations often bring on arson; a school is burned because a student views it as an enemy, a slum tenement burns because a slum dweller can find no other way to escape it.

Everyone in a position to speak with authority states that more and better housing will unquestionably reduce the fire death rate and the property loss. The question seems to be: will our construction rate manage to outstrip our destruction rate?

* Unfair Competition

Members of very few labor unions in the United States have not been injured during the past several years by the flood of imports into the nation.

After World War II, when it seemed desirable to build up the economies of the free world, the programs of the United States were tailored to aid the foreign producers. Billions of dollars were spent in foreign aid. There was not a day that several foreign "production teams" were not being escorted through the firms and factories of the nation . . . soaking up "Yankee know-how."

The free world profited greatly. Foreign firms borrowed U.S. dollars to buy U.S. equipment and put it to work in foreign nations. Soon the foreign nations were knocking at our doors with their arms full of products they wanted to sell. "If you don't buy our products, we are lost!" they cried.

As a result, the U.S. began to roll back the tariff barriers which had been erected to protect our high standard of living. Before long the Kennedy Round of tariff reductions was in progress. Tariffs now are at the lowest levels in history. The old posters of the depression days, "Buy American!" are beginning to be seen again. Now it is not our friends abroad who are hurting . . . it is us!

Now it seems that unemployment, caused in some part by competition or imports from low-wage nations admitted to this nation without equalizing import duties, is causing the AFL-CIO to take a second longer, harder look at the problem. American funds and American know-how shipped abroad have made themselves a Frankenstein monster that has come to haunt them.

Other nations manage to protect their home industries with tariffs . . . even Japan. It is time that Congress consider the problems posed by unfair foreign competition with domestic industries.

ISSUES OF THE 70s

First in a series of articles discussing the major problems of this decade

Tight Money

A poor remedy for the ills of inflation

■ Interest rates at the highest level in 100 years!

National economic growth rate declines!

Unemployment rising!

And with all this, the cost of living still rises.

These are some of the strange and frightening trends we are experiencing in our economic picture and many economists are openly expressing serious doubts about the way we are handling them.

Inflation, without a question, is a subject of serious concern. The dollar just doesn't go as far as it did; it takes more dollars to buy the necessities of life.

The Nixon Administration says that one of its primary tools in fighting inflation is making the cost of borrowing money so high that people will be discouraged from making major purchases. They say it will help to "cool off" the economy and bring inflation under control.

This policy is known as "tight money" or "hard money." It is a very old economic theory largely identified with Republican administrations of the past.

What concerns many economists and many members of Congress today is that this economic approach in the past has led to either depressions or to moderate-to-severe recessions with the resulting high unemployment.

In 1920, when the Harding Administration assumed power, interest rates were increased to dramatic peaks, leading to the 1921 depression. Again, in 1928, in the Hoover Administration, tight money was pressed and the catastropic 1929 depression got under way.

From 1930 to 1940 the average rate of interest on the Federal debt —one of the measuring rods for hard money—fell from 3.8 percent to 2.6 percent.

During World War II, despite the fact that the national debt rose by more than $208 billion, the average interest rate on the public debt declined from 2.5 percent to 1.9 percent.

From 1946 to 1950 there was a gradual rise in interest rates. There was a mild recession in 1949.

Beginning in 1953, however, with the Eisenhower Administration, we witnessed "hard money" flower. The net result was three major recessions. This contrasts with the eight Kennedy-Johnson years in which there were no major recessions.

However, interest rates did start to climb in the latter Johnson years. This was largely through the actions of the Federal Reserve Board and it is important to understand the role of the "Fed" if we are to understand economic policy.

The Federal Reserve System was set up in 1913 by the Congress to supervise banking. It was given great power to influence credit conditions. An important way this is done is through setting the rediscount rate member banks are charged when they borrow from the Federal Reserve banks. It is used to signal the desired direction of all interest rates.

By increasing rediscount rates the "Fed" can effectively raise all interest rates and consequently restrict the supply of credit. This is a 'tight money' move.

The charge is frequently made that the "Fed" is dominated by the bankers. Most of its seven-member board of governors have banking backgrounds and they are appointed by the President.

Only recently, President Nixon appointed one of his closest economic advisors, Arthur Burns, as "Fed" chairman, replacing William McC. Martin, Jr. And though the "Fed" is theoretically independent it is now expected to closely follow the lead of the Administration.

Past history has shown that "hard money," has been used to fight inflation in the past but it has almost always had these results:

1. Reduces the level of demand and brings on a recession.

2. Increases unemployment.

3. Hits home building particularly hard since it relies on long-term credit. The auto industry also feels the impact as do other industries.

4. Government program using credit for essential social programs are curbed, and

5. It increases the profits of financial institutions.

Opponents of hard money say that in small doses it is not an effective answer to inflation and in large doses it often leads to major recessions or depressions.

Other anti-inflation proposals are being made but certainly in the months ahead the use of hard or tight money will be an increasingly hot issue.

—by Press Associates, Inc.

Two Views on Rising Hospita

TODAY IT TAKES ALMOST 300 HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES TO TAK

■ The seemingly uncontrolled increase in hospital charges has been the subject of hundreds of studies. All come up with versions of the same set of reasons. The very necessary and long-delayed increase in hospital wages; introduction of new and costly drugs, of new and high cost machines (heart-lung, kidney, cobalt bombs, etc.); a sharp increase in the ratio of employees to patients—in 1964 voluntary short-term hospitals in the United States employed 247 persons per 100 patients, by 1968 it took 278 employees to take care of 100 patients.

Medicare did not help this situation. The original reimbursement formula for hospitals was a cost-plus formula. "That policy encouraged duplication, overlapping, and unnecessary expansion of facilities and services and created an unhealthy economic incentive to maximize operating costs," said a U.S. Senate report. The formula was revised July 1, 1969, to eliminate the cost-plus feature.

Another factor within the formula was a 2 percent item which, in theory, was to cover hidden costs, actually put there to finance hospital growth. Two percent of even a $1,000 hospital bill is a relatively small amount, but 2 percent of a total annual hospital benefit of $4 billion comes to $80 million—a worrisome figure. The argument was made that if the federal government is to help hospitals with their capital needs, it ought to be done directly rather than as a hidden cost in hospital insurance for the elderly. The 2 percent growth factor was also removed in 1969.

Medicare payments to physicians make headlines when they are so large as to suggest overcharging, or so improbable they suggest unethical practices. In 1968 more than 4,200 physicians received over $25,000 each in Medicare reimbursements. Twenty-five thousand dollars is not a large income for a physician, however, physicians with $25,000 Medicare billings often had large Medicaid payment incomes also—and in few cases did the doctor limit his practice to Medicare and Medicaid. He had non-Medicare and Medicaid patients. For example, one California doctor received $37,269 from Medicare and $29,452 from Medicaid in 1968; a Georgia physician was reimbursed $36,444 and $32,237; a Michigan doctor received $108,526 from Medicare and $29,811 from Medicaid.

In some cases these fees were collected under circumstances that raise very real doubts. Gang visits are particularly suspect. In these, a physician charges for services to 25 of 30 or 50 residents of a nursing home, seen in a one-hour visit, or he charges for treating seven patients when he visits the home of a mother and six children.

Another doubtful practice is for the physician to charge separately for services that formerly were part of his overall fee. For example, a physician who formerly charged $10 for a visit including routine laboratory tests now charges Medicare patients $10 for the visit, plus an additional fee for the tests. Similarly, some surgeons now charge extra fees for preoperative and postoperative visits.

These are the headline-making cases, but they are not the most important factor in the unanticipated rise in the cost of Medicare medical insurance.

The Medicare law says that "in determining the reasonable charge (to a physician) . . . there shall be taken into consideration the customary charges for similar services . . . as well as the prevailing charges in the locality for similar services." Moreover, the fiscal agent of the government in handling Medicare (generally Blue Shield or an insurance company) is required by the statute to assure that charges "will be

DOCTORS ARE 'PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN'; HOSPITALS HAVE 'VEIL O

■ One of the more vexing problems in our deteriorating medical care system is the skyrocketing cost of hospitalization.

The Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Philip Hart (Dem., Mich.) has just completed two days of hearings devoted to these costs. It produced some insights which at least point the way to some solutions.

One witness was Leon J. Davis, president of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU. He sought to place the hospital costs into a proper perspective.

First, Davis said, "it is absurd to think we can control hospital costs alone without considering the interrelated problems of drug costs, costs of doctors' services, etc."

And, he added, "if we want to talk about costs, we must start out with a clear and pressing commitment our first priority is to provide excellent medical care for all."

Davis said that the entire picture of health financing has changed. For example, prior to World War II, 30 percent of the support for voluntary or private, non-profit hospitals came from philanthropy. These hospitals were operated for the poor by religious groups.

Costs

RE OF 100 PATIENTS . . . *Excerpted from the Martin E. Segal Co. Newsletter*

reasonable and not higher than the charge applicable . . . to the policyholders and subscribers of the carrier."

Under the spur of Medicare and Medicaid, physicians' charges skyrocketted and reimbursements to physicians by the fiscal agents of the government had little relationship to the amount they paid for the same services to their own policyholders and subscribers.

Comparing the average reasonable charge on which Medicare reimbursement was based, with the maximum Blue Shield payment for the same procedure, wide differences are apparent.

For gall bladder removal, for example: In Alabama the Blue Shield maximum was $100, the Medicare average was $303; in Illinois areas in which Continental Casualty is the fiscal agent the maximum and average were $165 and $294; in New Hampshire (Blue Shield) they were $160 and $300; in Texas (Blue Shield) the figures were $95 and $303. (Figures are for January-July, 1968.)

For a prostatectomy: Colorado (Blue Shield), Blue Shield mamimum is $250, Medicare average is $333; Iowa (Blue Shield), $190 and $325; New Jersey (Prudential), $300 and $501; Rhode Island (Blue Shield), $267 and $335.

Although Congress had clearly intended that Medicare reimbursements be reasonably close to carriers' payments for the same service, neither the Social Security Administration nor the carriers made any pretence of requiring this standard. The result, as a Congressman put it, was that the ceiling on fees became a floor.

Both before the Medicare law was passed and after, there was much discussion about new forms of health care delivery, of new ways of organizing services that would hold down costs. The big hope was in group practice—which has been steadily promoted by secondary levels of government officials since Medicare became a reality. Group practice has been growing, but not at the rate, and without the price-restraining results, hoped for.

A few weeks ago the Administration proposed an expansion of Medicare coverage that would have the effect of improving services to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries while stimulating group practice organization. The proposal was for an optional full service program, including preventive care—to be provided by group health programs such as Group Health Insurance and Health Insurance Plan in New York and the Kaiser-Permanente programs on the West Coast.

Present Medicare coverage does not include periodic health checks or routine injections (flu shots, for example). The propoosed optional program would encompass these preventive measures and, it is hoped, reduce the acute illnesses that are now covered.

Both opponents and proponents of national health insurance point to Medicare to prove their case. Opponents point to the steadily mounting tax and premium rates that seem to confound projections and assumptions. These, say those opposed to health insurance, are a poor augury for a national system. Proponents of national health insurance, on the other hand, point to the quality and quantity of health services provided 20 million older Americans pre- and post-Medicare, to the improved economic, psychological, and physical health of the older population. This view is generally coupled with a caveat: that a national health insurance program will work only if procedures can be developed to improve the delivery mechanisms and quality of such care and control their costs.

CRECY,' SAYS WITNESS . . . *Excerpted from an Article by Press Associates, Inc.*

Today, less than two percent of these costs are paid by philanthropic contributions. Most of the income now comes from patients' care through Blue Cross, commercial insurance, Medicaid and Medicare.

At the same time that the old form of financing was fading, costs were rising.

"The new forms of financing have not yet been rationalized," Davis said, "to the point where they adequately cover hospital costs, either from the point of view of the consumer or from the point of view of the hospital."

Davis emphasized that "hospitals are not entirely self-controlled institutions." He noted that individual doctors play a determining role in hospital costs—whether a patient is admitted, how long he stays, what procedures are used and what equipment is needed. And doctors, he stressed, are "private businessmen."

The union leader also expressed concern over what he called the "veil of secrecy" behind which hospitals operate. "It is impossible to find out," he said, "accurate information about personnel and wage structure, breakdowns of sources and expenditures of money, alleged inefficiency of operations, alleged misuse of money for such purposes

Continued on Page 37

Instructors and Training Leaders Meet In Washington for 'Post-Graduate' Study

Instructors and training leaders involved in Federal Manpower Training Administration programs gathered in Washington, D. C., General Headquarters of the International Brotherhood, to continue their "post-graduate" study. The seminars are part of a continuing program for upgrading and informational study. Shown in pictures here are those attending the February and March seminars.

PLANE GOSSIP

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Not Exactly What She Meant

The hillbilly had gotten married and, after the honeymoon, the new bride complained: "Yew tol' me before we-uns wuz married that yew wuz well-off!"

"I wuz well-off" replied the new groom, "but it's too late now to correck mah mistake!"—F. S. Millham, Fullerton, Pa.

FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Against The Law of Physics

Just when you've managed to convince your kids that it's impossible to put ten pounds in a five-pound bag, your mother-in-law starts wearing slacks!

REGISTER AND VOTE

Double Mistaken Identity

The Irishman, walking along the road, sees an old friend walking the opposite direction on the other side. They wave to each other and start for the center with arms out-stretched only to realize as they drew closer that the first didn't know the second nor the second the first.

Said Pat: "Sorry, I thought you were . . ."

"That's all right," interrupted Mike. "I thought it was you, and you thought it was me . . . and it was neither of us!"—Mary Gillen, Flushing, N.Y.

This Month's One-Liners

By the time you scratch up enough for a nest-egg, inflation has turned it into chicken feed.

Fashion is what a him tells a her to do to her hem to get her a him.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

He Mint No Harm

A minister had a wonderful reputation for delivering 20-minute sermons. One Sunday, however, he was 2 hours late for dinner following his services. It was his custom to put a candy mint under his tongue as he began his sermon, and bring it to a close as he felt the mint dissolve. This Sunday, however, he mistakenly had put a shirt button in his mouth.—Leo Spies, L.U. 47, St. Louis.

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Just In Case

Leaving her psychiatrist's office, she said: "Doctor, I don't know how I can thank you enough for curing my kleptomania!"

"My fee is quite enough," replied the headshrinker, "but if you should have a relapse, you might pick up a transistor radio for my son."

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Really Teed Off!

At the dinner table, the wife of the inveterate golfer said: "Junior tells me he caddied for you today."

"That's it!" exclaimed the golf bug. "I knew I'd seen that kid somewhere before!"—Maurice Howes, L.U. 444, Ret., Sunmmerfield, Fla.

This Month's Limerick

An epicure dining at Crewe
Found quite a large mouse in his stew.
  Said the waiter: "Don't shout
  And wave it about,
Or the rest will be wanting some, too!"

Long-Distance Lotharia

Doctor: You must avoid all forms of excitement.

Patient: Can I look at 'em from across the street?

B SURE 2 VOTE!

His Return Was Returned

When the B.A. made out his 1040 this year, he tried to claim three bartenders as exemptions. He said they mostly depend on him for a living!

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

Ain't It The Truth!

When you decide to spend your vacation in your back yard, your neighbors will realize that you're sensible, imaginative, level-headed, home-loving, dead broke.—Wilfred Beaver, Chicago, Ill.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Light Comedy

The stage electrician was fired. It seems the star of the broadway show, in one of the quick-change blackouts, called for her tights. He thought she said "lights."

CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ At the Massachusetts State Convention, held early in April, the delegates present contributed a total of $1,800.00 to the 1970 Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee campaign fund.

At a 4th District seminar, also held in April, in Jacksonville, Fla., the business agents present contributed $520 to CLIC.

CORRECTION: In the last "CLIC" report, Carpenters Local 306 of Newark, New Jersey, was credited with a contribution from Ladies Auxiliary Number 306 of Santa Barbara, California. Our apologies are extended to these two organizations. The correct amounts and locals are listed in this report.

Inadvertently, Local Union 2544 of Shawano, Wisc., was not listed in the final report of contributions to the 1969 CLIC program. This local did contribute $14 to the political fund during that campaign year. We regret this error.

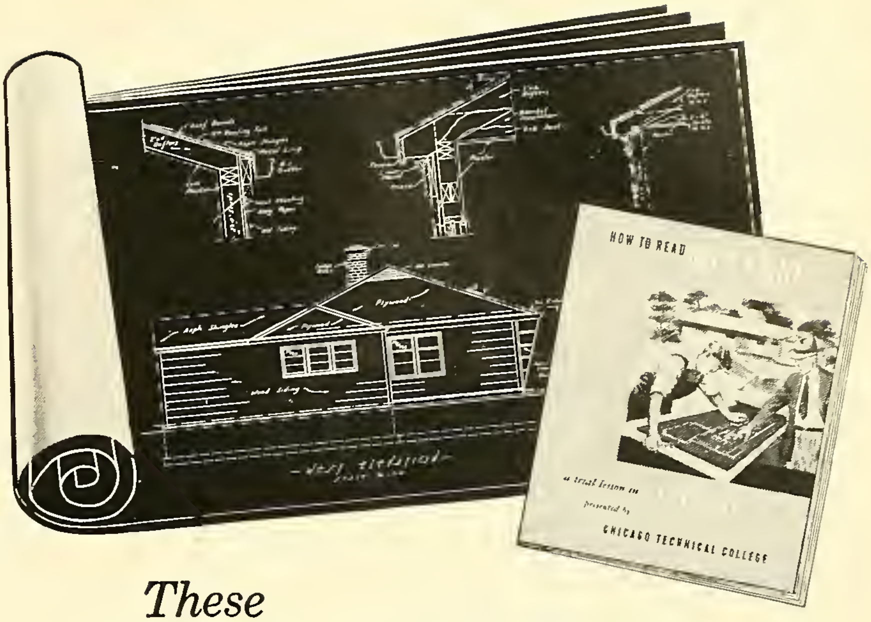
CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of April 13, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$20.00
	ARIZONA	
1089	Phoenix	10.00
	CALIFORNIA	
34	San Francisco	30.00(a)
35	San Rafael	5.00(a)
180	Vallejo	62.00(a)
483	San Francisco	131.00(a)
710	Long Beach	400.00(a)
929	Los Angeles	10.00(a)
1280	Mountain View	10.00(a)
1323	Monterey	16.00(a)
2006	Los Gatos	20.00(a)
2046	Martinez	21.00
	Ladies Auxiliary #306-Santa Barbara	10.00
	COLORADO	
2834	Denver	20.00
	CONNECTICUT	
43	Hartford	10.00*
825	Willimantic	10.00(a)
	FLORIDA	
405	Miami	10.00*
627	Jacksonville	30.00*(a)
696	Tampa	30.00*
727	Hialeah	30.00*(a)
993	Miami	52.00*
1194	Pensacola	10.00*
1250	Homestead	10.00*
1275	Clearwater	10.00*
1278	Gainesville	10.00*
1308	Lake Worth	10.00*
1383	Sarasota	10.00*
1394	Fort Lauderdale	20.00*
1447	Vero Beach	10.00*
1500	Palatka	10.00*
1509	Miami	60.00*(a)
1510	Tampa	49.00*
1554	Miami	10.00*
1641	Naples	10.00*
1685	Pineda	10.00*
1765	Orlando	10.00*
1927	Delray Beach	10.00*
1947	Hollywood	10.00*
1966	Miami	20.00*
2024	Miami	190.00(a)
2139	Tallahassee	10.00*
2217	Lakeland	10.00*
2340	Bradenton	10.00*
2376	Sanford	10.00*
2411	Jacksonville	10.00*
2795	Fort Lauderdale	100.00
3206	Pompano Beach	10.00*
	GEORGIA	
144	Macon	10.00*
225	Atlanta	40.00*
256	Savannah	20.00*
283	Augusta	10.00*
547	Athens	10.00*
865	Brunswick	10.00*
1263	Atlanta	10.00*
1723	Columbus	20.00*
1977	Rome	10.00*
3265	Albany	10.00*
	IDAHO	
1482	Grangeville	3.00
	ILLINOIS	
62	Chicago	30.00
242	Chicago	20.00(a)
839	Des Plaines	98.00(a)
1996	Libertyville	40.00
	INDIANA	
215	Lafayette	41.00
2601	Lafayette	40.00
3154	Monticello	4.00
	IOWA	
308	Cedar Rapids	40.00
	KANSAS	
1445	Topeka	38.00
2279	Lawrence	13.00
	LOUISIANA	
1811	Monroe	40.00
2258	Houma	100.00
3172	Dodson	10.00
3177	Holden	10.00
	MARYLAND	
1126	Annapolis	10.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
32	Springfield	120.00*(a)
33	Boston	100.00*
40	Boston	100.00*
48	Fitchburg	80.00*
49	Lowell	81.00*
51	Boston	80.00*
56	Boston	70.00*
67	Boston	100.00*
82	Haverhill	20.00*
107	Worchester	60.00*
111	Lawrence	40.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	90.00*
275	Newton	50.00*
327	Attleboro	20.00*
351	Northampton	30.00*
400	Hudson	10.00*
424	Hingham	20.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	30.00*(a)
549	Greenfield	20.00*
595	Lynn	20.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656	Holyoke	20.00*
680	Newton	10.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	20.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
847	Natick	20.00*
858	Clinton	10.00*
860	Framingham	40.00*
866	Norwood	20.00*
867	Milford	20.00*
878	Beverly	50.00*
885	Woburn	50.00*
888	Salem	20.00*
910	Gloucester	20.00*
988	Marlboro	20.00*
1035	Taunton	20.00*
1121	Boston & Vicinity	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1459	Westboro	20.00*
1479	Walpole	30.00*
1503	Amherst	20.00*
1531	Rockland	20.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
1593	Concord	10.00*
2168	Boston	10.00*
	MICHIGAN	
26	East Detroit	30.00
297	Kalamazoo	20.00
335	Grand Rapids	20.00
337	Detroit	20.00
982	Detroit	30.00
1161	Bay City-Midland-Saginaw	8.00(a)
1373	Flint	10.00
1433	Detroit	20.00
1452	Detroit	30.00
1513	Detroit	10.00
1615	Grand Rapids	25.00
2265	Detroit	20.00
	MINNESOTA	
766	Albert Lea	23.00

	MISSOURI	
61	Kansas City	40.00(a)
602	St. Louis	20.00
	NEBRASKA	
253	Omaha	54.00
	NEW JERSEY	
306	Newark	60.00
432	Atlantic City	100.00
	NEW YORK	
20	New York	140.00
246	New York	10.00*
301	Newburgh	150.00
357	Islip	50.00
447	Ossining	10.00
754	Fulton	20.00
787	New York	50.00
1135	Port Jefferson	20.00
1656	Oneonta	3.00
1772	Hicksville	40.00
	OHIO	
171	Youngstown	10.00
716	Zanesville	27.00
1454	Cincinnati	20.00
1514	Niles	10.00
1602	Cincinnati	40.00
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	30.00
986	McAlester	20.00
	OREGON	
2627	Cottage Grove	13.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
59	Lancaster	40.00
206	Newcastle	13.00
321	Connellsville	20.00
333	New Kensington	40.00
773	Braddock	10.00
1333	State College	160.00
2264	Pittsburgh	80.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
176	Newport	100.00
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
159	Charleston	10.00*
1798	Greenville	10.00
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	50.00(a)
1357	Memphis	10.00
	TEXAS	
213	Houston	30.00
425	El Paso	15.00
1822	Forth Worth	50.00
	WASHINGTON	
770	Yakima	40.00(a)
2382	Spokane	20.00(a)
2536	Port Gamble	20.00
	WISCONSIN	
657	Sheboygan	10.00*
849	Manitowoc	10.00
2334	Baraboo	23.00
	WYOMING	
1564	Casper	10.00
	TOTAL	**$6,048.00**

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these convention contributions were the only monies received from the local unions.

(a) In addition to previous monies submitted to the 1970 Program.



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CANADIAN REPORT

White Paper on Taxes Draws Fire from Many

The Federal government headed by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau got itself into trouble with both the right and the left as a result of its White Paper on Taxation, but this was nothing compared with the clobbering it took for its so-called anti-inflationary policies.

The bitter attack on the government, especially by the right led by the entire business community, small business as well as big business, was not entirely deserved. The government made what it considered to be a reasonable attempt to probe public opinion on the basis of its proposals for tax reform.

Most of the proposals were good, helping lower incomes while taxing higher incomes and instituting a capital gains tax. They were far from perfect, but did not deserve the whipping they got from the moneyed interests.

But the government's policies to halt inflation are another matter. In this case the big interests are applauding. Organized labor supported in parliament by the NDP is angry and rightly so.

What the Trudeau administration set out to do is to use high interest rates, tight money and unemployment to halt inflation.

Accordingly interest rates are at record high levels. Money is in such short supply that housing construction has come almost to a standstill. Unemployment is at the highest levels in many years.

It is not only the trade union movement which is raising its voice against these policies. After the Canadian Labor Congress presented its brief to the government March 23rd, a whole chorus of expert opinion has attacked the policies from stem to gudgeon.

The CLC told Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet that their cure for inflation is worse than the disease. They should be making jobs, rather than joblessness. Inflation such as Canada has had was not as serious a problem as unemployment. And if the federal policy is to be continued, the unemployment will extend at least into next year.

"We are concerned," said the CLC in its annual brief, "that your government seems to be indifferent to the human as well as economic costs of rising unemployment. The prospect of hundreds of thousands of unemployed people in this country, as well as the considerable loss of output of goods and services, cannot be lightly regarded."

An economist for the Toronto Star, Dian Cohen, took a position which in effect supported the CLC case.

In her column March 30th she said that the government's axe is chopping jobs but inflation is still marching on.

The government has backed itself into a corner, she said. It made a bad value judgment by thinking that inflation such as Canada has had was worse than declining production and increasing unemployment.

Canada is paying a high price for the Trudeau policies, she contended, with "billions of dollars of goods lost to production."

Professor Weldon of McGill also agrees to a large extent with the CLC criticism. But he usually takes a position with which labor economists agree.

But Professor Grant L. Reuber has not been known to side with organized labor. Yet in a paper he circulated privately, he argues that the government is wasting time and money as well as misleading the Canadian people about the desirability and effectiveness of voluntary restraints. These restraints were supposed to get business to keep down prices and labor to hold down wages.

This so-called voluntary action has never worked and never will work. The banks don't have to do anything but sit tight. They are enjoying the highest profits in history.

But many union contracts are expiring this year. These have tied hundreds of thousands of workers to agreements signed two and three years ago. Should they be expected to use restraint in 1970 when business has enjoyed the results of several boom years?

The most effective challenge to government policies came from within its own party ranks. In this country with its strong party discipline, this is very unusual.

Liberal Senator Maurice Lamontagne, a Laval University economist, called for easier and cheaper money and selective tax cuts. This would mean reversing the present situation.

The Trudeau policies, he said, were hitting hardest at those areas and those people who could afford it least.

"It may well be that the poor will be hit twice, both by inflation and its so-called cures, while the stronger sectors of the economy, which are mainly responsible for cost-push inflation, will continue to enjoy rising incomes.

"In this way, what we are trying to achieve—unconsciously, I am sure—is to make the poor so poor and the weak so weak that the rich and the strong will not be able to exploit them any further by pushing prices up."

To top them all, federal NDP Leader T. C. Douglas charged the government with deliberately inducing a recession in Canada.

"It is nothing short of criminal for any government to create unemployment as a deliberate policy and then to refuse to do anything about it.

"The government has a responsibility either to present to Parliament a program that will provide jobs . . . or resign."

Housing Crisis In Canada, Too

It is estimated that Canada still needs two and a half million new homes by 1979. The housing crisis has been bad for a year or two and is getting worse.

Yet housing starts in the first three months of this year have been way down.

Spokesmen for the government still believe that about 180,000 to 200,000 units will be built this year. Last year about 215,000 were built. So even if these spokesmen are right, Canada will get fewer new homes than last year, and far below the minimum of 250,000 a year needed to catch up with the backlog of demand.

Office Construction Remains at High Level

If housing construction is in the doldrums, office buildings are still going up at a fast rate.

In major Canadian cities demand is high and the vacancy rate low for first class office space.

In metro Toronto, for example, 1969 was a record year for space occupancy. Buildings under construction or close to the construction stage will produce 12.5 million square feet between now and 1974. But the demand is expected to be as high as 16.5 million square feet.

In Edmonton, Alberta, not enough office space is being built to meet expected demand. Last year office construction set a local record.

The situation in Calgary is somewhat similar. Last year 1.2 million square feet became available, so a slowdown this year was expected.

In Vancouver the downtown vacancy rate is low. In 1969 1.2 million square feet became available. This year only one new office building has been started, but several major developments are getting going.

Office rents in Vancouver are around $6 to $7 a square foot at this time. The rate is expected to rise to $7 to $8 a square foot.

In Toronto there is little or no space downtown at less than $8 a square foot. The going rate for prime space is about $9.50 to $10.50 a square foot.

In downtown Ottawa, prime space is going at $6 to $8 a square foot, the same as in Winnipeg in the mid-West.

Call for Low-Rent Housing Issued

The fight against poverty is being hampered by poor housing, a government agency, the Federal Department of Health and Welfare, told the Senate Committee on Poverty.

The department's brief called for a large increase in low-rental housing projects.

The Canadian Welfare Council is getting ready to do something about the housing situation.

It has just announced that it is establishing a national housing committee which will be strongly representative of low-income and other citizen groups.

It is being frankly labeled as a pressure group. The CWC says that there are already special interests lobbying governments, but there has been none at the national level that represents low-income groups and citizens' housing organizations.

It is perhaps surprising that no trade union names have been put on this committee. The trade union movement through the CLC and through its National Labor Co-operative Committee has been actively promoting housing for low and middle income families.

Anyway, the job needs to be done. Now is a good time to do it. Unemployment has hit hard at the building trades in many areas. Stepped up housing construction would help make jobs.

Will the federal government start reversing its high interest, tight money policies and encourage homebuilding?

Minimums Up In Two Provinces

Two provinces have increased their minimum wage rates. Both Alberta and Manitoba have stepped their rates up to $1.50 an hour.

Ontario hasn't done so yet, but it will likely do so within the next few months.

Ontario Amends Law After Recent Decision

The Ontario government has amended its labor legislation to wipe out the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Metropolitan Life case. (See March issue.)

The amendment restores the conditions laid down by the Ontario Labor Relations Board before the court decision made it mandatory for the Board to refer to union constitutions as a guide to certification.

Union constitutions vary greatly. The Board's conditions are generally acceptable to labor, but still not as good as they should be.

Nationals Versus Internationals

Canada has always had some "national" unions as opposed to "international," but they have never had more than 10 or 15 per cent of total union membership across the country. Only in the province of Quebec has a national union captured over 25 per cent of union members.

Nevertheless, in the fight for union membership, feelings sometimes run high and things are said which were better unsaid, especially when they are spoken from strong prejudices and are untrue.

A recent attack by a highranking officer of a national union on internationals is a case in point.

Continued on Page 24

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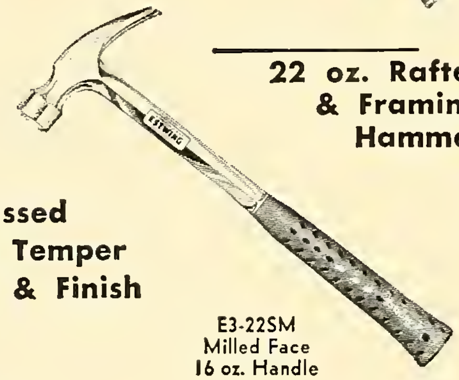

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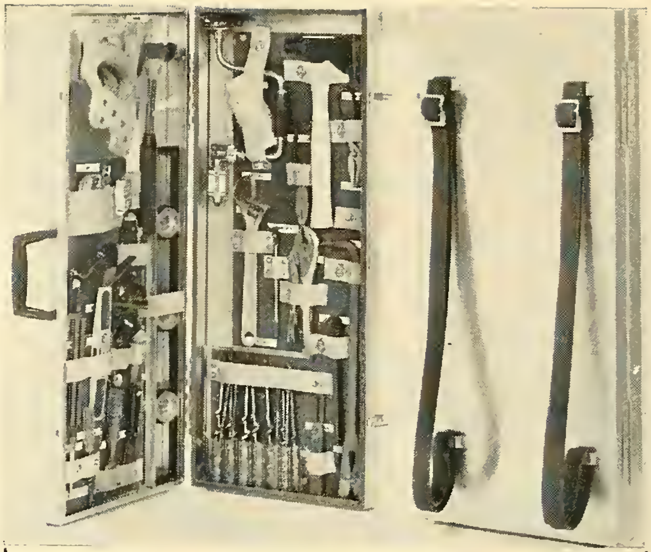

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ When You Get There

Having dealt in a recent issue of this column with suggestions on getting gear ready for the opening of the fishing season, here's a few ideas on what to do when you get there:

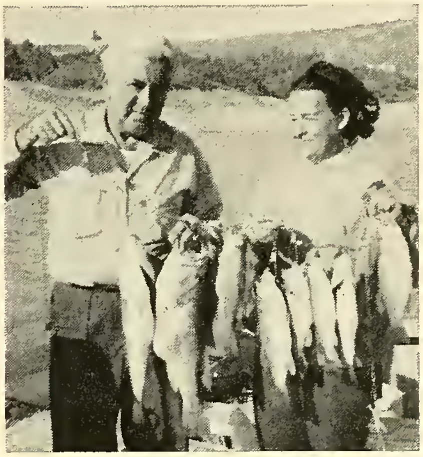
● I've oft' been asked if the action of the outboard motor's prop frightens fish. I believe it usually does in the immediate area. To offset this, I usually troll as far behind the boat as possible, and very slowly, just fast enough to activate the lure.

● In stream fishing for trout, I've found it a good idea to stand as far back from the bank as possible. And I've found it pays off—after taking a trout or two from one hole—to move down to another likely spot. True, there may be more fish in a comparatively restricted area but doesn't it seem logical that repeated casts in a small patch of water, with an occasional hooking of fish, could spook the school. Give the "hot spot" a chance to cool off, then come back and hit it again.

● Getting back to boat fishing, may I suggest that you move around as little as possible, whether you're trolling or still-fishing, to avoid exposing yourself or casting moving shadows from the boat, especially in comparatively shallow water. And I've learned from observation on a gin-clear lake that the surest way to disperse the fish is to scrape the bottom of the boat with a heavy object—like an anchor, bait bucket, tackle box, or even a heavy heel. (That's why many boat fishermen wear rubber-soled sneakers.) Water, it must be remembered, is an excellent medium for transmission of sound vibrations.

● We've had some letters about "pros" and "cons" of treble hooks. To those who would like to remove trebles, replacing them with single hooks, I urge them to do so. Single hooks should improve rather than impair the lure's action as they offer less resistance to movement than treble hooks, and what is more important they increase the possibility of releasing small fish unharmed.

● If you want to start your youngsters out right, make sure they are familiar with their equipment. I've watched some mighty enthusiastic young anglers go "cold" on the angling pastime after continually fouling up their line. Try starting them out with dry-land casting lessons, knot tying, hook baiting, streamcraft,, conservation, fish identification, etc., then head for your favorite lake stream or the briny. This pre-trip training will sharpen their interest, technique, and help put a few fish in their creel.



Martin and String

Haddock and Antlers

Pressley and Fish

■ Out of the Ice

Carl S. Ekholm, secretary-treasurer of Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union at Port Arthur, Ontario, calls attention to a real lunker walleye caught by Mike Stachowich, shop steward. Mike eased a 15-pounder from a hole in the ice on Dinorwic Lake. It measured 32 inches from nose to tail.

Stachowich

■ California Duo

Avid husband-and-wife angling team who are "out there," just about every weekend, is Mr. and Mrs. Max Martin of Bakersfield, California. Max is a member of Local 743. At left is a photograph of the outdoor-loving pair with a bowed stringer of largemouth bass they eased from Lake Nacimiento. Largest on this stringer was a 5-lb., 2-oz. specimen, but the very largest Max nipped from Nacimiento was a lunker of a largemouth that tipped the scales at 8-lb., 10-ozs.

■ Hunting Haddocks

"You gotta' watch these women folks. Teach 'em how to hunt and they'll make you step to the music to try and keep up with them." That is the conclusion of Hugh R. Haddock of Grants Pass, Oregon, a member of Local 3009. In the big-game hunt season 'fore last, Hugh nailed down a six-point bull elk in the eastern highlands of his home state.

No question about it, Hugh was top gun that year but last year it wound up differently. Both Mrs. Haddock and the Haddock's daughter-in-law nailed a trophy-antlered elk last year while Hugh barely managed to fill his tag with a spike. They'll do it every time, Hugh.

■ Another Prize Catch

Getting back to the subject of noteworthy catches, we're bound to record a few "prize catches" by Jesse Ronald Pressley of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of Local 101. At left is a look-in on Brother Pressley at home on Gough Street, displaying his mounted rainbow

Continued on Page 24

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Outdoor Meanderings

Continued from Page 23

trout which was taken from the Big Gunpowder River (falls area); tipped the scales at 4-lbs., 2-ozs. and earned him "Best in State" award from Sports Afield magazine. Another "Best in State" certificate from Sports Afield was earned for 5-lb., 2-oz. shad he nipped from the Susquehanna Flats. (I was particularly interested in Jesse's catches for in recent visits to my home town of Baltimore, I've fished the aforenamed waters, sauntering out from my old home on Robinson Street which crosses Gough near Patterson Park, but I've never caught one near as big as Jesse did.)

Canadian Report

Continued from Page 21

The attack was that international unions are deriving revenue from their Canadian members in excess of benefits received.

The basis of the attack was a government report of returns under the Corporations and Labor Unions Act.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gathers data about unions under authority of this Act, but the data is far from complete and as a result, the information gathered is both deficient and inaccurate.

The Canadian Labor Congress has repeatedly protested this Act to the government but nothing has been done to correct it.

Said the CLC in its submission to the government in March, "The data published are being used to attack international trade unions by those who have an interest in doing so even though an examination of the legislation and of the annual reports make it clear that the statistics are not reliable. . . . The annual reports should not become an avenue for the expression of one-sided opinions and uninformed comment as to the place and role of trade unions in the economy. We find these views out of place in an official publication."

Says CLC Legislative Director Andy Andras, "It is worth observing that international unions tend to deposit their Canadian cash receipts in Canadian banks or to invest them in Canadian bonds and stocks. The 1967 Annual Report shows that in that year international unions had over $18,000,000 in cash on hand and on deposit in Canadian currency and another $60,000,000 in federal, provincial and municipal bonds, bonds and debentures issued by corporations resident in Canada and stocks issued by corporations resident in Canada."

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Charlotte, North Carolina MDTA Class 'Beyond Fondest Expectation'

These 27 members of the Charlotte, North Carolina, class of carpentry apprentices, studying under a MDTA program, are described as "not teenagers, but good, solid citizens," by Instructor Coordinator Dowd L. Rape (shown standing at rear). He also praised the present group's success as "beyond my fondest expectation." The class includes, shown from left: front row—Hugh A. McLain, Jr., David M. Lingerfelt, Billy R. Sellers, Ralph W. Broome, Roy L. Brown and James H. Livingston; second row—David W. Helms, Lawrence A. Peavler, Ronald D. Bates, John M. Clanton, James H. Therrell and David E. Lee; third row—John S. McDaniel, William F. Heptig, Daniel G. Candle, James F. Wiles, Richard A. Price, James C. Little and Jay Lewis Eddings; back row—Ronald R. Ross.

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1970

State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alabama	X		
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		X
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia & Vicinity	X	X	X
Florida	X		
Georgia	X		
Hawaii	X		
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		X
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	
Michigan	X		X
Minnesota	X		
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		X
Utah	X		
Washington	X	X	
Wisconsin	X		
Ontario, Can.	X		X
British Col.	X	X	
Calgary, Alberta	X		
Totals	36	16	19

South Florida JATC Selects Top Apprentices

Seven 4th year apprentices participated in the annual "Apprentice of the Year" contest. The winner, John Johnston (see photo) was presented the "Arthur E. Stewart Memorial Trophy" and will participate in the Florida Statewide Contest. The Statewide Contest will select the "Sunshine State" representative to the International Contest to be held in Denver, Colorado in October.

All the participants were selected by the JATC on the basis of their overall school record and on-the-job performance. Selection for participation is an honor obtained only through hard work and study.

Wallace S. Bray, Director of the South Florida JATC, congratulated all the participants for their contribution to the promotion of craftsmanship through apprenticeship.

No beards, no long hair, no dope, no anti-establishment. Just seven clean cut young men who are 100 per cent for the establishment and proved so by developing themselves into premium wage earners in the construction industry. Left to right are: Alexander Smith, Terry Doolittle, John Johnston, winner of the contest, Will Rollins, Wayne Sites, alternate, John Copeland, and Spenser Cunningham.

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Los Angeles Starts First of Five MDTA Pre-Apprenticeship Classes

First of five sections of training under the MDTA program is being conducted by the Los Angeles JACT. Under the direction of Charles Sanford 100 will receive pre-apprenticeship training. The first group of pre-apprenticeship trainees include, from left (back row) Tom Benson, coordinator; Jorge Ihudo; Ray Doncette Jr.; Billy D. Potts; Donald W. Tresvan; John Sermeno; George A. Cantley Jr.; James W. Walker; Jerry Romero; Raymond P. Pablis; Victor Penn, instructor. (Front row): Larry G. Brent; John Madril; George A. Johnson; Leroy Wheaton and Robert McNeil.

Nine Detroit Area Locals Graduate 183 Apprentices at Honors Banquet

At a recent ceremonial banquet in Detroit, 183 certificates of apprentice completion were presented by officers of nine local unions. Shown here, Leo Gable, technical director of apprenticeship and training, United Brotherhood, is presenting Donny Brown his certificate. From left are: Stan Arnold, secretary-treasurer, Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council; Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, director of organization, United Brotherhood; Leonard Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer, Michigan State Carpenters Council; Gable; Raymond Fair, president, Detroit Carpenters District Council; Brown, and John Harrington, secretary-treasurers, Detroit Carpenters District Council. Donny Brown, 1969 state carpentry apprentice contest winner, gave the graduates response to the officers' presentation of certificates, in which he gave high praise not only for the training program but also for the "dedicated instructors." New journeymen were added to the ranks of Locals 19, 26, 337, 674, 982, 998, 1067, 1433, and 1513.

48 Apprentices Learn Carpentry At Rochester Institute of Technology

Forty-eight potential carpenters are taking a 144-hour course at the Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York. This internationally-known institution of higher learning is providing space at its downtown center for the carpenter's apprenticeship program through arrangements with the Builders Exchange of Rochester. Robert H. Griffith is assistant secretary and apprentice training coordinator of the Exchange.

Griffith states that the class is the "biggest yet." The project derives its funds from the Industry Advancement Program administered by the Building Trades Employers Association, and in cooperation with the Rochester Carpenters District Council.

Total current enrollment in the overall program this year is 106, which includes advanced apprentices. All completed their training April.

A new phase of the apprenticeship program at the Rochester Institute of Technology is an eight-hour "crash program" in first aid. Shown here, from left are apprentices Richard J. Hocenic, Robert J. Schoepfel, Jr., Robert San Filippo, David White, and Howard I. Briggs. This portion of the class program is taught by John Loomis, safety instructor for the local Red Cross.

Practical Skills Emphasized in King County, Washington Pre-Apprentice Training

Now nearing completion, the third MDTA program sponsored by the King County (Washington) Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust has emphasized use of carpenter tools, manipulative skills and practical training. As a consequence of this training, the young men are anxious to go to work at the trade. Shown here is the class and its leaders, from left, back row: Cecil Jensen, Larry Gilmore, Wendell Phillips, Weldon Abrams, Dan Kennedy, Mike Wanwig Fred Anderson, Apprentice Coordinator Bob Buckingham, and Secretary-Treasurer Donal Johnson. Kneeling are George Urovak, Eddie Ramos, Phil Demmert, and Ben Alexander.

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Job Corpsmen Build Student Building

Young Hawaiians in Job Corps, preparing for apprenticeship program of Local 745, built the structure shown behind the group, which will be used as student body headquarters for Aiea High School in Aiea. On the stairway, from top to bottom, are: Ralph Tokuda, Sam Ogitani, Richard Hirokane, Alan Feliciano, Harry Kuihahi, Doublas Miyashiro, Russell Kim, Gary Tachera, Saduyuki Hashimoto, William Taisipic, Johnston Jonas, Harry Brogden, Vidado Dumlao and John Manuel.

'First' Apprenticeship Grad Under GI Bill Is Challenged

In 1947 the **Carpenter** published a story about the graduation of what then appeared to be the first man trained in a vocational school as a carpenter under the GI Bill of Rights.

A member of Local 1296, San Diego, California, has now come forward with supporting documents to lay claim to that title. He is Coyle W. Turner, Sr., now a general building contractor in El Cajon who maintains his membership in the United Brotherhood. Turner trained under the GI Bill at the San Diego Vocational College. He was issued a diploma by the State of California, and promoted to journeyman status on November 1, 1946. The dates of his graduation and advancement has been verified by Bob Bethel, coordinator of vocational education at SDVC.

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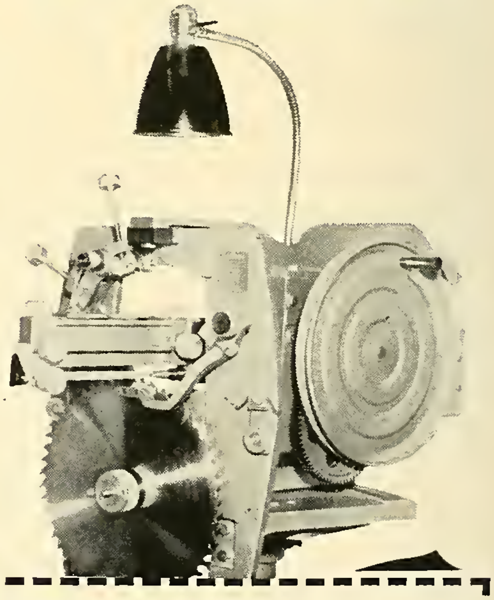

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Detroit Area Selects Top Apprentices

Joel Bergman (center), of Carpenters Local 1433, is shown receiving his championship award from John Harrington, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council, after winning the Detroit Area Carpentry Apprentice Contest. Pictured from left, are: Harrington; Dennis Campbell, Local 998, who placed third in contest; Joseph Miller, business agent of Local 337 and contest committee chairman; Bergman; Raymond Fair, CDC president and chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Kenneth Rosemeck, Local 674, contest runner up; and Clay Langston, JAC secretary representing management.

Participants in the Detroit Area Carpentry Apprentice Contests, held recently in the large Cobo Hall, to choose winners which will, in turn, participate in the state contest later this year. Shown, left to right: front row seated—Stuart Proctor, Coordinating Judge, International Apprenticeship Commissioner; and contestants Robert Drinkert, Wesley Treece, Edwin LaBut, Dennis Campbell, Joel Bergman, Kenneth Rosemeck, Norbert Brohl, Jerome Rospierski, David Gray, and John Casey; second row seated—Floyd Lynch, Judge representing Labor; Rex Jenkins, Representing Associated General Contractors and JAC; John Rogers, Business Representative of Local 1433; Herb Schultz, Assistant Head Instructor of the Apprentice School; Chris Magnusson, Coordinating Judge representing MCCA and JAC; Joseph Miller, Business Representative of Local 337, Chairman of the Contest Committee, and member of the JAC; Donald Sudan, Business Representative of Local 674, member of JAC; Amos Stewart, Business Representative of Local 19, member of JAC; and Clay Langston, Secretary of the JAC, representative of the AGC; third row standing—Jack Kelley, Judge, Deputy Commissioner, City of Detroit Building and Safety Department; Raymond Cooks, Coordinator of the Detroit Carpentry JAC; Daniel Kelley, Business Representative of the Carpenters District Council; Nelson Kropik, Judge representing Management; John Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer of the CDC, member of the JAC; Raymond Fair, Chairman of the CDC, and JAC; Henry Tuck, Head Instructor of the Apprentice Training School, and George Eickholdt, Instructor at the Apprentice Training School.

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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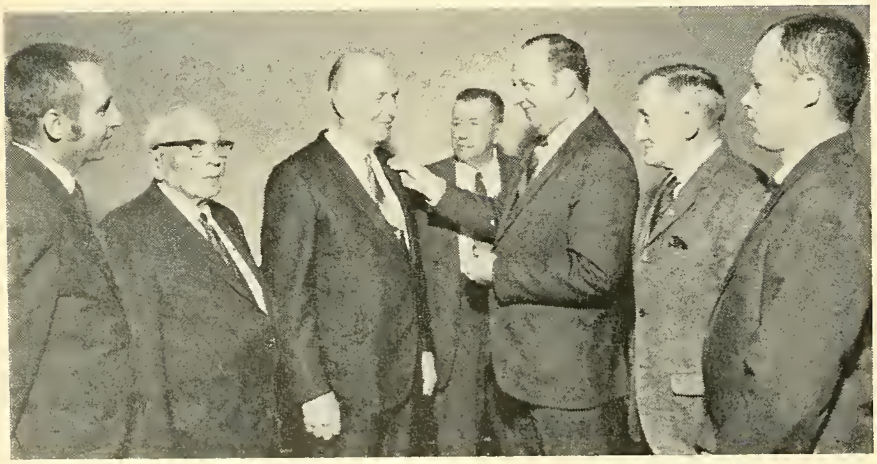
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(1) LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA—Local 1308 recently honored its long-time members at a special dinner. Kenneth Moye, business representative, was toastmaster. Art Hallgren, vice president of the Florida AFL-CIO, and Local 1308 President Herbert M. Schuette presented the awards. Shown here, from left, are: front row—Harold Jordan, 25 years; John Newman, 60 years; Arlie Dunbaugh, 50 years; Mortimer E. Cole, 25 years; standing—A. C. King, financial secretary of the local for 47 years; Charles C. Pearson, Jr., 25 years; H. M. Schuette, local president; Earl Boles, 25 years; and Art Hallgren, Florida AFL-CIO vice president. Others to receive awards were Vaino Lahde, 50 years; Walter Ousler, Garland Fore, Frank Moore, and Lester Williams, all 25 years.

(2) GREELEY, COLORADO—For the first time in the history of Local 418, members and their wives gathered at a Recognition Dinner to honor its senior members and past presidents. Fifteen long-time members were recognized, and five past presidents of the local were also honored. Shown here, from left, are: Carl C. Taylor, past president; Roy Nordell, charter member, 35-year pin; Herman Diekman, past president, Dennis Gustafson, 30-year pin; Floyd Stansbury, past president; Lee Clevenger, 30-year pin; Paul Willis, 25-year pin; Clarence Boyd, 30-year pin; Pete Sundberg, 25-year pin; Robert Speer, 45-year pin; and Lynn Koenig, current president of Local 418.

(3) NORWOOD, PA.—Three hundred members and their wives attended the Annual Awards Night dinner of Local 845, to honor 20 men who received their 25-year service pins. Shown here at the presentation, from left, are: Bernard Stromberg, 25-year pin; Frank Shriver, 25-year pin; George Walish, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Carpenters and guest speaker; Douglas Quigg, financial secretary of Local 845; Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer of Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council, who is pinning a 25-year pin on Vin-

cent Martinicchio; Robert Shmucker, 25-year pin; Joseph Seefeldt, business representative of Delaware County; and Edward Kammerer, president of Local 845. Not pictured, but receiving their 25-year pins were: Joseph Barbour, Joseph Bonghi, Larry Boyle, George Castle, Charles Killen, George Killen, Charles Kandle, Samuel Mannera, Donald Napier, Lawrence Olsen, Russell Sigmund, E. Truckenmiller, Joseph Tumola, Earl Wilson, Charles Wilson, and Anthony Yakas.

(4) NEENAH AND MENASHA, WISCONSIN—Local 630 recently paid tribute to three of its members who have earned their 50-year service pins. Shown at the presentation are, from left: Business Agent Jerry Johnke; 50-year members John Christian, William Neubauer, and Emil Blank; Wisconsin State Council President Ronald Stadler; Erven Schultz, master of ceremonies; and Local 630 President John Lauer, Jr.

(5) HELENA, MONTANA—The Local 153 awards banquet, held recently, honored several members. Standing, from left, are: Al Sternberg, master of ceremonies; Bernhard Merkel, executive secretary of the Montana State Council of Carpenters, who presented the awards; Elmer Mills, 25-year pin; Ivan Martinson, 55-year pin; Art Englund, 60-year pin; Mrs. Herman Lindstrom (who received 60-year pin on behalf of her deceased husband, who served as a local officer most of his 60 years in Local 153, and prior to his recent death, missed only five meetings in the past 18 years); Kenneth Lindstrom, and Phillip Ogle, president of Local 153. Robert Costain, not present, also received a 55-year pin.

(6) CLEVELAND, OHIO—Five members of Local 1929 (Piledrivers) have been awarded 50-year service pins. They are, from left: first row—Hugo Granfors, Patrick Livingston, and Edward Kresin; second row—Nick Koseff, Tom Forsythe (53-year member), and Tovio Maki. Standing in the third row is Local President Howard Kail and Business Representative David Quinby.

(7) WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY—Emil Dahldren is the recipient of a 25-Year service pin, being presented by R. M. Ayers, president of Local 2499, Whitehorse. Brother Dahldren, a native of Sweden, emigrated to Canada in 1928. He joined Local 452 in Vancouver, and in 1949 transferred his membership to Local 2499 in Whitehorse. There he worked steady at his trade until retirement December 31 when he took his withdrawal card. Emil and his wife are now preparing for a visit back to Sweden.

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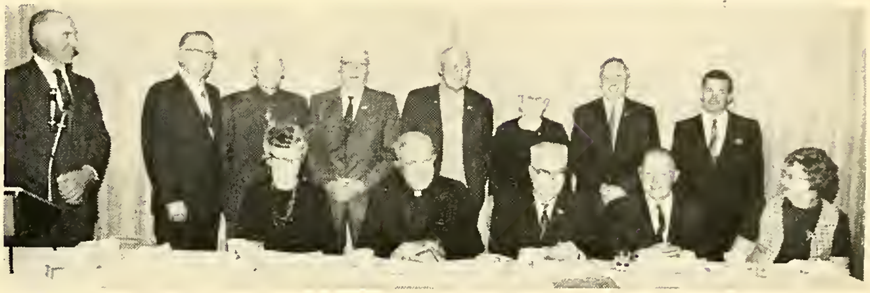
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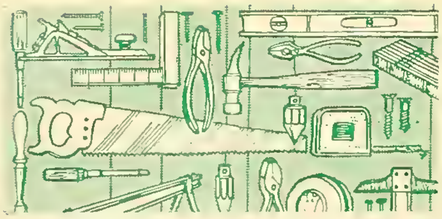
Several area labor dignitaries were present at the annual Old Timers Luncheon of Local 34 (Piledrivers), San Francisco. One 50-year service pin award and several 25-year pin presentations were made, and special recognition was given to past presidents of the local. The luncheon group, shown here, included these guests: Joe Sullivan, president of Bay Counties District Council; C. Bruce Sutherland, administrator for Carpenters Health & Welfare Trust Fund for California; Gordon Littman and Dave Wilcox, of the Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship Training program; Clarence Briggs, 8th District international representative of the United Brotherhood; Al Figone, secretary of Bay Counties District Council, and Anthony L. Ramos, secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Ukiah Local 2143 Honors Long-Time Members

Long-time members of Local 2143, Ukiah, California, were given special recognition at a recent ceremony. Flanked by Local 2143 President H. E. Carr (left) and Gus Urban (far right), president of the North Coast District Council and member of Local 1040, Eureka, Calif., who made presentations, are 30-year pin recipients Vernon Mize, Lloyd Golding, Frank Reed and E. J. Schuette. Not present to receive his pin was Frank Kallio.

Local 2143 members receiving 25-year pins are, from left: seated—Bill Hein, Louis Page, Pete Gialdini, and George Townsend. Standing—Joseph McEntire, Carl Burton, Leslie Knighton, Herbert Clem, Harry Cranucci, Harvey Davis, and Local 2143 President H. E. Carr, and Cus Urban, president of North Coast Council of Carpenters.

Member Keeps Old Ritual

Retired carpenter George Flieg is shown here holding a ritual used by the first carpenters union in Jefferson County, Missouri. The charter for the local was No. 1352 and was issued March 20, 1918 at Pevely, Missouri. The charter was in force until September 23, 1930. The carpenters of Jefferson County are now served by Local 2214, Festus, Missouri.

Brother Flieg, a union carpenter much of his life, is now 86. He was born in Stabtown, and moved to Herculaneum at an early age where he worked at his trade for many years. He is now retired in Flat River, Missouri. The ritual, among Brother Flieg's prized possessions, holds many memories of an exciting era in Missouri unionism.

George Flieg with ritual.

Local 1778 Hosts Turkish Visitors

Carpenters and Millwrights Local 1778, Columbia, South Carolina, were recent hosts of a five-man delegation of the Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions. The group is taking a six-week tour of the United States under the auspices of the Agency for International Development (AID). U. S. Department of State.

The men, officers of rail, highway and defense workers unions in Turkey, met with Local 1778 representatives and toured one of the carpenters' job sites.

Union Membership Fulfils 'Active Search' Provision of Georgia Unemployment Rules

Organized labor has taken a great step forward in Georgia, because of a major rule change in the state's unemployment insurance program. The program is administered by the Employment Security Agency of the state Department of Labor. The new ruling should prove helpful to carpenters and other tradesmen, in good standing with their local unions, who apply for unemployment benefits.

Commissioner of Labor Sam Caldwell announced that: "Effective September 22 (1969), union or professional society members will be considered to comply with the active search requirement of the Georgia Law if they show they are members . . . and are willing to accept any job to which they are referred by the officials of the organization."

The rule, as revised, now states: "The Law requires that one make an active search for work. Because union members generally secure their jobs through their locals, one shall be considered to comply with the active search requirement if he is in an occupation in which jobs are filled through labor union channels, professional societies, etc. He must show he is a member in good standing, is currently registered with the union or society and is willing to accept any job to which he is referred by the officials of such organization."

In Magazine Article

St. Louis Member Gives Flooring Tips

The sound advice of professionals was presented in a special Sunday magazine supplement to the April 5 issue of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. The subject was flooring, and one of the professionals speaking out on that topic was Perry Joseph, business manager of the Carpet, Linoleum, Hardwood and Resilient Tile Layers Local 1310.

His recommendations, and his valid appeal for specification of union workmanship, are worthy of repeating here. Mr. Joseph's by-lined article was entitled, "Get the Job Done Right!"

"Throughout the years we've tried through many different programs to be of greater service to the public because when all is said and done, our existence as a Union depends on how well we serve you.

"Our members are hired by flooring contractors, retail establishments and installation service companies. We do the actual physical work of installing whatever type of new flooring you select. These men are well trained and have years of experience behind them.

"We urge you to select a reputable dealer because he is responsible for advising you on what type of material (and there are hundreds) is best suited to your installation.

"He will point out any preliminary work that should be done before installing the new flooring material and tell you what will wear best in high traffic areas or areas that get soiled often. He also knows about cleanability and maintenance requirements of the material.

"There are many other elements he will consider, too, such as exposure to sunlight, radiant heat or below-grade installation. He'll want to know about pets, cooking areas and many other factors that the uninformed do-it-yourselfer could not possibly know.

"We advise you to follow these simple steps—for your own protection—when you consider buying any type flooring material:

"1. Select a reputable dealer—this is most important.

"2. Explain in detail the installation you are considering.

"3. Let the dealer come to your home or business and actually examine the installation site carefully if he feels it necessary.

"4. Insist on Union Floor Layers—they are well trained.

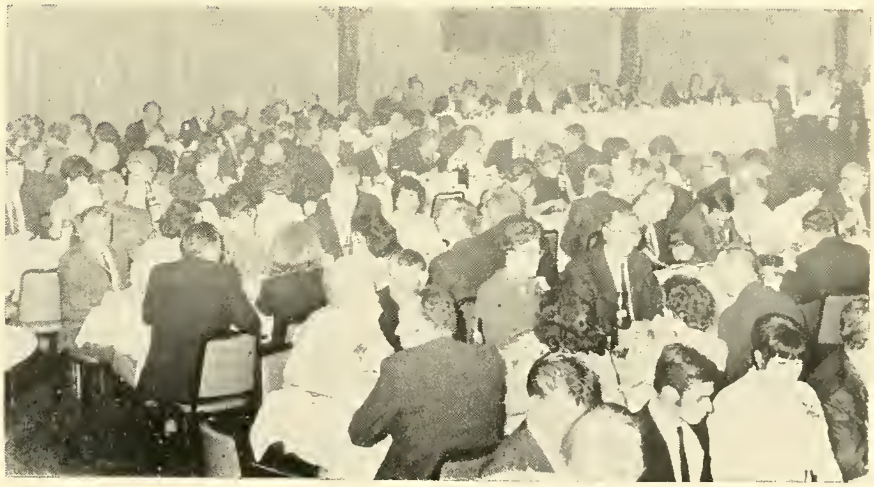
"5. Don't be fooled and try to install a do-it-yourself floor.

"Follow these simple guidelines and get the job done right—that's the only way all the pieces will fit together and give you a beautiful serviceable floor for years to come."

Local 412 Marks 70th Anniversary

A gala banquet was held recently to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Local 412, Sayville, New York. The event was also a testimonial to retiring Business Agent George Steenland for his many years of devoted service to the local union and the district council.

At right: Assistant to the President John Rogers makes presentation to George Steenland, with Mrs. Steenland in the foreground.



Below: Turnout was big for the Local 412 banquet. Seated at the head table are officers and special guests, which included General Agent George Babcock of the Suffolk County District Council, and General Representative George Welsch.

New One-Family Homes Down 26% In Year

The grim state of housing in this country is reflected in preliminary statistics just released by both the Department of Commerce and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

They show that during February 1970, the number of new one-family homes sold in the United States was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 377,000 units, 16 percent below last month's rate and 29 percent below the February 1969 rate.

The number of new one-family homes sold during February was estimated at 29,000 units without seasonal adjustments, 9 percent below last month and 28 percent below February 1969.

Invented by Local 226 Member:

Concrete Form Ties Completely Removable

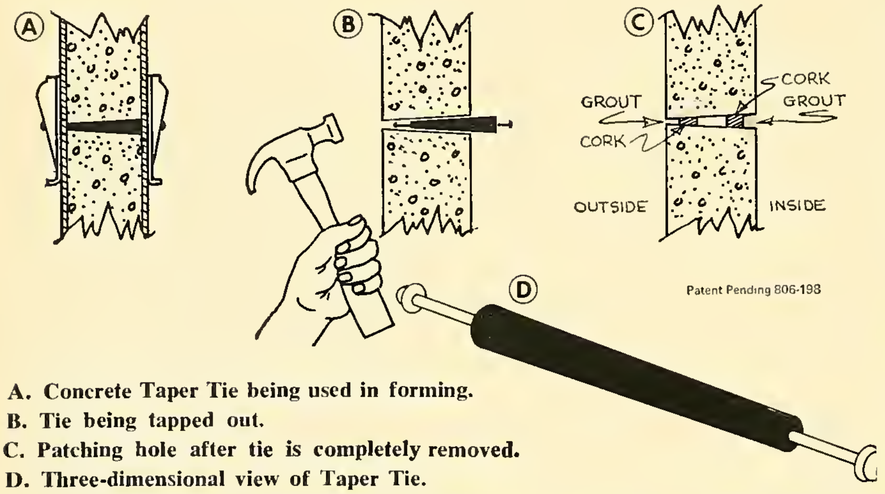
Latest innovation in concrete form work is the Taper Tie, which can be used again and again, can be easily removed, leaving no metal in the wall to rust or corrode. The device was invented by William B. Huber, a member of Local 226, Portland, Oregon. The product—offered in several sizes to accommodate different wall thicknesses—is being made and marketed by Concrete Taper Tie Corp. (For further information write Concrete Taper Tie Corp., 2323 Northeast 181st St., Portland, Oregon.)

"I got sick and tired of busting my knuckles on ties and figured there had to be a better way," said Huber in explaining the motivation for his invention.

The Taper Tie consists of a steel rod sheathed with a high-grade plastic to which concrete does not adhere. Cork cones are supplied which can be inserted in either end to facilitate grouting.

The new forming aid has a time saving advantage. A strike on the end of the tie removes the complete tie from any thickness of the wall, with up to 100 percent recoverability. The customer or builder can specify his own depth of breakback, that is, how deep the hole is to be plugged with grout by inserting proper size corks in either end. (See diagram.)

Inventor Bill Huber illustrates the ease of removal of his Taper Tie.



A. Concrete Taper Tie being used in forming.
B. Tie being tapped out.
C. Patching hole after tie is completely removed.
D. Three-dimensional view of Taper Tie.

Because the taper extends the entire thickness of the wall on the taper tie, the hole left for grouting provides almost parallel walls, and provides excellent grip surface for grout. The ties are constructed with 3000 lb. test load wire for 7, 8, 10 and 12-inch wall dimensions.

First Age Discrimination Suit Against Employment Agency Filed by Government

The U.S. Labor Department has filed the first lawsuit in the country against an employment agency under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

Federal Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said the Department has asked the U.S. District Court in Cleveland to permanently restrain the Mansfield (Ohio) Employment Service, a private agency, from taking illegal job orders from clients which specified age ranges and from otherwise violating the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The injunction named Thomas Shimer as defendant in the case.

The age discrimination law, which became effective in June 1968 and is enforced by the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, prohibits discrimination in employment of persons between 40 and 65 years of age.

The law applies to employers of 25 or more employees, labor unions, and employment agencies.

The suit against Shimer alleges that he refused to refer a 55-year-old applicant to a job advertised by his agency because of the applicant's age. The applicant is a widow supporting a handicapped child.

Shimer had previously been investigated by the Department for refusing to refer the same applicant to a job and for having on file more than 100 job orders from clients on which age ranges were specified in violation of the Act. He agreed at that time to refrain from such discrimination but a subsequent investigation revealed that his agency was continuing the improper practices.

Moran said he is determined to move forcibly against age discrimination wherever it occurs in an effort to assure equal employment opportunity for all persons protected by the Act, regardless of age.

"I am convinced," he said "that the problem of age discrimination in employment is fully as perverse and as damaging to the economy as discrimination based on race or sex or any other arbitrary criteria. If we cannot erase age discrimination through voluntary cooperation, I shall not hesitate to utilize fully the legal sanctions contained in this law to solve this problem."

The Ohio complaint was filed by Aaron A. Caghan, the Labor Department's Regional Attorney in Cleveland, on behalf of Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz.

Don't pity those on production lines!

Workers on Automated Equipment Enjoy It, New Study Maintains

Workers who work on automated jobs and assembly lines and think they are bored can forget it. At least, University of Michigan researchers say it isn't so.

The University's Institute for Social Research has just published a report, "Technological Advances in an Expanding Economy," which rejects the warning given by Adam Smith 200 years ago about the evil effects of machine technology on man.

U. of M. economist Eva Miller drew her conclusions from a nationwide study of more than 2,600 blue-collar and white-collar workers. The report states that "those who work with highly automated or mechanized equipment are more likely than others to say that they enjoy their work."

Workers in all major socio-economic groups who have experienced changes in machine technology view their jobs as having become more demanding and requiring more attention, new skills, and a greater need for planning and judgment, the U-M survey revealed.

Over the five-year period (1962-67) about which the workers were questioned, those experiencing a change in machine technology were more likely to have received income gains than those who continued to work with the same equipment.

Prof. Miller attributes much of the income differential to the above-average educational levels of those who work with automated equipment.

Among the popular myths challenged by the study findings is the belief that technological change determines the incidence of unemployment.

Prof. Miller comments: "The survey leads us to infer that the impact of advances in machine technology on employment is largely indirect. The firm which introduces new labor-saving machinery often is faced with labor shortages and a growing market for its products. Normal retirements and resignations further help to bring its labor supply in balance with needs. Skilled and experienced people who have to be laid off tend to be re-employed quickly.

"Much of the unemployment resulting from labor-saving machinery 'trickles down' to the most marginal groups in the labor force. Workers who might have been hired in the absence of technological change are not needed. The last to be hired have to wait longer for a job; they suffer more unemployment. These are the people with the weakest labor market qualifications for reasons of age, experience, education, health, location, race, previous employment record, and other possible handicaps."

Also vulnerable, the report notes, are workers employed by firms that fall behind technologically. Unsteady work and short hours are relatively frequent in such situations.

The report concludes that retraining and other special programs to ease the impact of technological unemployment "on the marginal segments of the labor force" should receive special attention.

Legislative Conference

Continued from page 4

ments he can't live on." Yarborough said that construction safety legislation passed last year must be funded this year to provide enforcement of its provisions.

Other speakers at the day-long session were Representative Carl Albert, Democrat of Oklahoma and House Majority Leader; Representative Carl Perkins, Democrat of Kentucky and Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee; Senator William Saxbe, Republican of Ohio; Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin; Representative Martha Griffiths, Democrat of Michigan; Representative William H. Ayres, Republican of Ohio; and Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas. Louis Sherman, General Counsel of the Building and Construction Trades Department, also appeared on the program.

Conspicuous by his absence was AFL-CIO President George Meany, who because of illness was unable to attend his first Building Trades Conference in more than a decade. Also scheduled to address the delegates was Secretary of Labor George Shultz, who could not appear because of postal strike negotiations then underway in Washington.

Tri-Trades Label Expands Pre-Fab To Alaska, Hawaii

Three major craft unions—Carpenters, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, and Electrical Workers—have extended their landmark agreement for the factory production of modular and pre-fabricated housing into Hawaii and Alaska.

The Neidermeyer and Martin Company of Portland, Oregon, hopes to build over 1,000 units in the Outer Islands of Hawaii and more than 300 units in Alaska bearing the Tri-Trades Union Label established by the three crafts.

When the agreement that seeks to achieve dispute-free production of modular homes was signed with the first company, Prestige Structures, Inc. of Charlotte, Mich., late last year, President Nixon and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney hailed it as a significant step forward to meet the increasingly desperate housing needs of the United States.

Because of the climate differences, the Alaska housing will run about 25 percent higher than that in Hawaii. The cost range of the homes will be between $12,000 and $70,000, Edward Neidermeyer, president of the company, said.

Another important provision calls for the active employment and training of unskilled minority group members and unskilled workers in the production plant.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

UNION MAN SEABEE—Honored as "outstanding Battalion chief" and winner of Battalion "Chief's Trophy" at a recent Seabees training stint at Camp Pendleton was Chief Petty Officer, H. R. "Hal" Halvorsen, longtime member of Piledrivers and Bridge Builders Local 34, San Francisco, shown here, center, with his trophy, inscribed "Construimus (we build) Batuimus (we fight)." Builder Chief Petty Officer Gunnar Benonys, creator of the trophy, is at right, and at left is Commander W. J. Mellish, Seabee Program Officer, Treasure Island.

BRIDGE MASTERS—Two members of the United Brotherhood in the Thunder Bay-Port Arthur, Ontario, area, have won the right to represent Canada in the World Olympiad to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June. They are Eric Hautala, financial secretary and business agent of Local 2693 (Bushworkers), and John E. Dagsvik, a construction engineer and 10-year member of Local 1669 (Carpenters, Fort William).

The bridge experts placed second in local competition in January, then placed first in Western Canada trials in Manitoba recently. Hautala and Dagsvik will be one of six pairs representing Canada in International competition.

INFLATION

It seems that a group of Illinois housewives rallied on Nov. 3, 1837 against climbing food prices.

Butter had skyrocketed to 8 cents a pound; eggs were unreachable at 6 cents a dozen. Coffee and sugar had zoomed to 20 and 10 cents a pound. And, they complained, even the wages of a good hired house maid had gone to $2 a week.

APPRENTICE BOOSTER—Wallace S. Bray, Director is completing five years of service to the South Florida Carpenters JATC. He started his program on a shoestring with two instructors and 97 apprentices in 1965. Handicapped by lack of funds and a major strike, he borrowed $500 from Local 993 to host the annual completion awards and banquet that year.

Wallace S. Bray

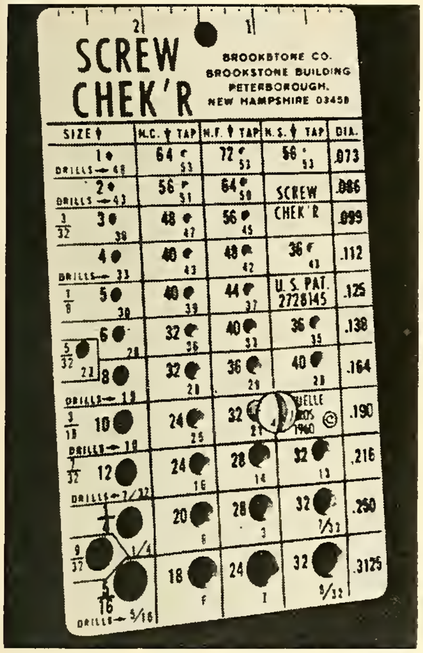
Today, Mr. Bray has 750 apprentices and 16 instructors to serve their instructional needs. Mr. Bray anticipates over 800 apprentices to be enrolled for the September 1970 term. An eight-fold increase in 5 years is certainly a commendable achievement.

OUTREACH RECRUITER—Crockett Garrett, of Local 345 in Memphis, Tennessee, has has been named a recruiter for a new $66,000 Apprenticeship Outreach program.

The program, funded by the U. S. Department of Labor, is sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute in Cooperation with the Memphis Building Trades Council. It will prepare 50 minority youths for apprenticeship in the building and construction trades. The Memphis program is one of the first to be sponsored by the HRDI. The Institute was set up by the AFL-CIO to involve more unions in manpower programs for the hard-to-employ. It has offices in 50 cities.

Local 345 member Crockett Garrett, center, is congratulated on his appointment as recruiter for the new Memphis Apprenticeship Outreach program by Sam Starks, BAT representative for Tennessee and Local 1667 member (left), and Don L. Arant, director of the program.

SCREW CHECKER



The Screw Chek'r tells the size and thread of any standard American or Unified screw from No. 1 thru 5/16" quickly and accurately. It tells the size and number of wood screws, self tapping screws and shank diameters of rivets and cotter pins. The tool is 2 15/16" wide by 5⅛" high and 3/32" thick, made of hardened steel and chrome plated for long, rust-resistant life. The Screw Chek'r also measures threads per inch and tap drill and clearance drill sizes. Identifies tap series (N.C., N.F., or N.S.) plus basic diameter table and 2¾" scale for length measurements. In addition, it serves as a handy holder for screws that need filing on head, slot or end and for straightening bent screws and comes with a hardened cutter used for cutting size 10 and smaller screws to length. $5.65 ppd. Sold only by mail from Brookstone Co., 714R Brookstone Bldg., Peterborough, N.H. 03458.

PLEASE NOTE

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

Hospital Costs

Continued from Page 15

as union busting, public relations and plush private offices, etc."

On the question of labor cost. Davis noted that these costs make up two-thirds of total hospital costs but the breakdown beween professionals and non-professionals is unknown.

"Since the unionized employees are by and large the lower paid workers," he said, "wage hikes for the professionals and administrators probably account for a disproportionate part of rising labor costs."

Davis declared that "this is a matter which could stand further investigation in light of the continual charges we hear in New York from hospital officials that unionization of low-paid employees bears primary responsibility for rising hospital costs."

He felt it was important to point out several things, though: one that unionized hospital workers' wages "have risen from a scandalously low base" and, two, that "non-labor costs of hospitals have gone up at just as fast a pace as labor costs."

Among other factors in hospital costs, Davis said, were plant obsolescence and the high cost of training medical personnel, especially doctors.

"We must take health care out of the market place," Davis continued, "and replace the chaos of the market place with rational planning. We need a national health care delivery system. . . . It must be responsive to local desires and involve the participation of both the providers of health services and consumers of the community."

Another witness before the Subcommittee was Mrs. Max Ascoli, who is chairman of the Health Section Citizens' Committee for children of New York.

She made a point similar to that made by Davis, declaring that "it is unfortunate that in these United States—the most highly industrialized country in the world—we do not today have a plan for an efficient health delivery system. We do not really, at this point, know how to deliver medical care effectively, efficiently and economically."

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IN MEMORIAM

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HACKENSACK, N. J.
McCorkindale, Duncan

L.U. NO. 18
HAMILTON, ONT.
Personick, Harry

L.U. 35
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Dunn, Robert F.

L.U. 38
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Jeaurond, A.
Southall, A.

L.U. 40
BOSTON, MASS.
Burt, Stanley B.
Dichard, James
Landry, Alex

L.U. NO. 50
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Johnson, John H.

L.U. NO. 54
CHICAGO, ILL.
Splavec, James

L.U. NO. 61
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Callaway, B. E.
Harris, Orie M.
Koontz, Roy
Love, Charles
Manes, William R.
Rogers, M. S.
Wilcox, Andrew B.

L.U. NO. 67
BOSTON, MASS.
Brown, Nelson W.
Gallant, Raymond M.
Innis, Charles J.
McLellan, Alexander J.
Occhiolini, Augustine
O'Reilly, Stanley J.

L.U. NO. 79
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Barber, Howard
Casey, Christopher
Ceccarelli, Dante
Donovan, Michael
Florian, Charles
Girling, Edwin, Sr.
Greenvall, Elton
Heywood, Lee
Jenschke, Werner
Peel, Christian
Peters, Fred
Rial, Joaquin
Rubertone, Michael

L.U. NO. 101
BALTIMORE, MD.
Murphy, Henry H., Jr.

L.U. NO. 115
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
DeNapoli, Fred
Flanagan, Richard
Flanagan, Stephen

L.U. NO. 132
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Ballowe, C. A.
Harvey, Charles E.
Herzing, John

L.U. NO. 144
MACON, GA.
Christmas, J. R.
Lowe, Lawrence W.

L.U. NO. 188
YONKERS, N.Y.
Torhan, Edward J.
Weis, Thomas H.

L.U. NO. 200
COLUMBUS, OHIO
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Nash, Roy
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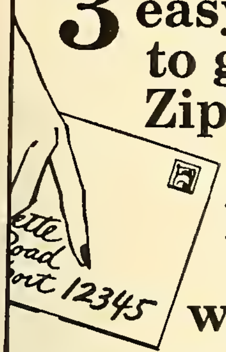
3 easy ways to get the Zip Codes of people you write to:



1 When you receive a letter, note the Zip in the return address and add it to your address book.

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LAKELAND NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

James A. Beaver, of Local 122, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home March 26, 1970.

•

Victor Carlson, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., died March 25, 1970. Burial was in Chicago.

•

Peter Savern, Local 20, Staten Island, N. Y., died March 31, 1970. Burial was at Staten Island.

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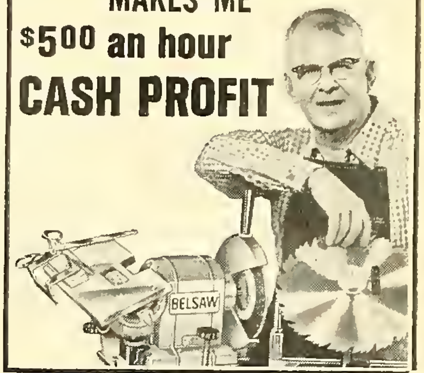

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

It's Time to Count Our Blessings

■ The piece at right was written by Brother Ervin Gehl, a member of Local 264, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, shortly before he died on January 1, 1968.

It came to the attention of THE CARPENTER only a few weeks ago. On the same day it arrived, newspaper stories were telling of three Hippies—all from well-to-do families—blowing themselves to bits making bombs with which they presumedly intended to battle "The Establishment."

It seems to me that both the sickness and soundness of our society are laid out here.

A long-time carpenter, who invested several years of his life defending his country in a war on foreign soil, who fought malnutrition through the Depression years at home, counts his blessings by the dozen.

On the other hand, youngsters who had no exposure to hunger or joblessness or Army service, find the American system intolerable. A large part of "The Establishment" which they fight against is made up of millions of Ervin Gehls.

To say it is confusing is an understatement, although there is little confusion in the following lines written by Brother Gehl:

MY BLESSINGS

That I was born in the United States of America,
To God-fearing parents, who tried to bring me up in God's ways.
That I was baptized a Christian,
That I received a normal education,
That after miscellaneous jobs I graduated to the carpenter trade.
That I served my country in World War I,
That I went back to being a carpenter after the war,
That I joined the A.F.L. Carpenters' Union.
That I married a very pretty and good girl,
That we had many exploits in building new homes and landscaping and beautifying the grounds around them.
That when I became ill, the United States Government took care of doctor, medical and hospital expenses to compensate me for my services in World War I.
That I and my wife were destined to live our remaining years after 1959 in the north portion of the Great State of Wisconsin, the beautiful, in a small hamlet called Pine River.
That I still have many friends and old acquaintances, also brothers and sisters-in-law, nieces and nephews.
That again in 1967 when I was confined to a hospital Uncle Sam took care of me;
That I receive Social Security, Veterans' and Carpenters' pensions,
That I remain in fairly good health at age seventy-one years,
And, above all, that I have found my Maker and Redeemer. ■

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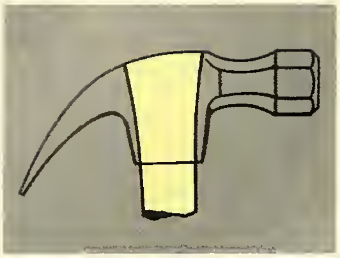

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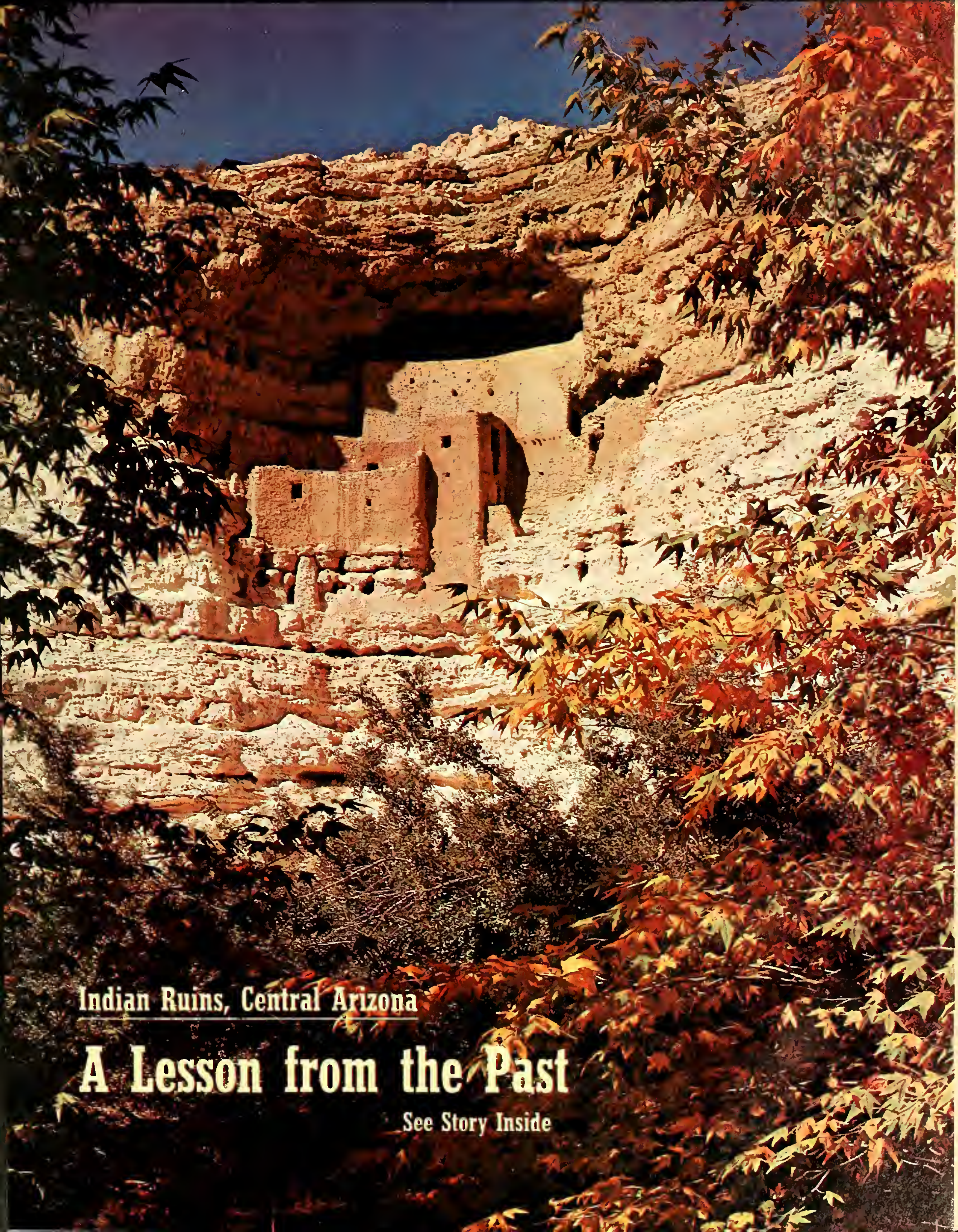

Indian Ruins, Central Arizona

A Lesson from the Past

See Story Inside

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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 6 JUNE, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

A disaster not unlike the Dust Bowl of the Depression probably drove the tenants from the mesa and cliff homes in the American Southwest pictured on our cover.

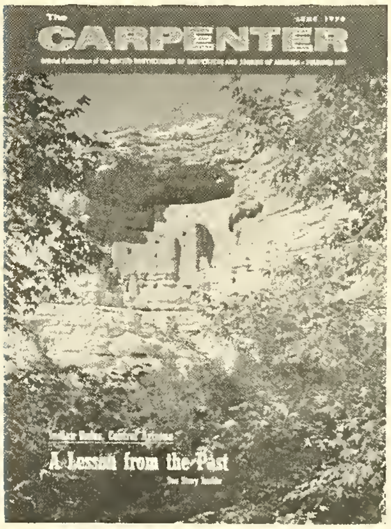
Although Indians are known to have lived in the Southwest for several thousand years, there is little evidence of the earliest inhabitants of the Verde Valley where Montezuma Castle National Monument in central Arizona stands. About 1100 A.D., however, a group of dry-farming Indians entered the valley from the north.

There is evidence the Indians abused the land. When drought came, the top soil blew away and what once was fertile land became desert. Man's insensitivity to his environment dates back many centuries.

One can easily imagine the enthusiasm felt by a group of farmers on first seeing the sheltering, cavern-studded limestone cliffs along the north bank of Beaver Creek, only four miles from the Verde River. This was an ideal place to live, with good cropland on the creek terrace nearby.

These dwellings were occupied for about two centuries by as many as 200 people at a time.

In the 1200's, a series of droughts led to disaster. Soon, Montezuma's Castle (named by early white settlers who mistakenly believed it had been built by the Aztec Indians) and the settlement it commanded were deserted. *Photo by Francis Lightner, Phoenix, Arizona.*



WATER—*Cradle and Source of Life*

. . . If Our Waters Die, So Do We

■ Do you live in a community with polluted water . . . or a community with inadequate water supplies? If so, it probably has been so long since you even thought of swimming, fishing or boating in nearby waters you've forgotten it was once possible.

You've become accustomed to the strange taste of the water you drink (or perhaps you've unconsciously come to drink less and less). You don't worry about it because it doesn't make you sick, and you try to act unconcerned when your visitors complain.

Occasionally you fret when you can't use water freely during the summer drought season, but after a while the limitations are raised and you go back to watering the lawn and washing the car and think no more about it.

And if you do read an article or see a TV documentary that says our increasing population may not have enough good quality water for drinking, agriculture, industry, recreation or other useful purposes by 1980—well, that's a long way away, and by that time "they" will have taken care of it.

"They" probably will but not without our involvement because the simple and inexpensive solutions have all been exhausted and what must be done now is going to cost large numbers of tax dollars and a major revision in the approach of our urban and suburban populations. In this sweeping and occasionally painful area, our public officials will not be able to move without the steady and informed support of all of us.

How much harm does water pollution really do? Should we be concerned about it? Should we do something about it?

A river flows down from a mountain to the sea. A town located along its banks removes thousands of gallons of water each day. First, this water is treated to make it safe for use. Then it is piped through the town's water mains. Each home withdraws a certain amount; the family uses it for drinking, cooking, bathing and many other purposes. Hotels, restaurants, laundries and industry also take water from the town's supply. The used water is collected in another set of pipes, the town's sewer system. This water carries the human wastes, dirt and other unwanted materials from all these homes and businesses. In some towns, this mass of pollution flows into a treatment plant where it is made harmless before it is returned to the stream. In others, it goes directly into the stream. (It is an astonishing fact that, of the approximately 12,000 communities with sewers in this country, some 2,300 still dump their sewage raw into the local stream or watershed.)

Process Repeated

The next town downstream then removes its thousands of gallons and the process is repeated. This is the man-made water "cycle". If the wastes are treated by each community, the cycle can go on indefinitely without serious harm to the stream. But if the amount of industrial and urban wastes poured into the water overwhelms the supply of oxygen, the bacteria that live on this oxygen and destroy the wastes die. With its oxygen gone, all life in the water must leave or die also. The tiny animals and plants which the fish need for food die first. Then the fish themselves leave or their bodies float to the surface. That water takes on a greasy look and a foul odor. The living waters, cradle and source of all life, have died.

Too many of our citizens in too many sections of our nation have been eye witnesses to this tragic drama to have to be told that a water crisis is "near, even at the door".

Water is the No. 1 raw material of industry. It is a power source, a coolant, a transporting device, an ingredient, a cleansing agent. Factories use water in astonishing amounts—1,400 gallons to produce a dollar's worth of steel, nearly 200 gallons for a dollar's worth of paper. But almost every use of water degrades its quality, makes it less useful for the same or other purposes. And, as everyone knows, our industries are growing at a tremendous rate.

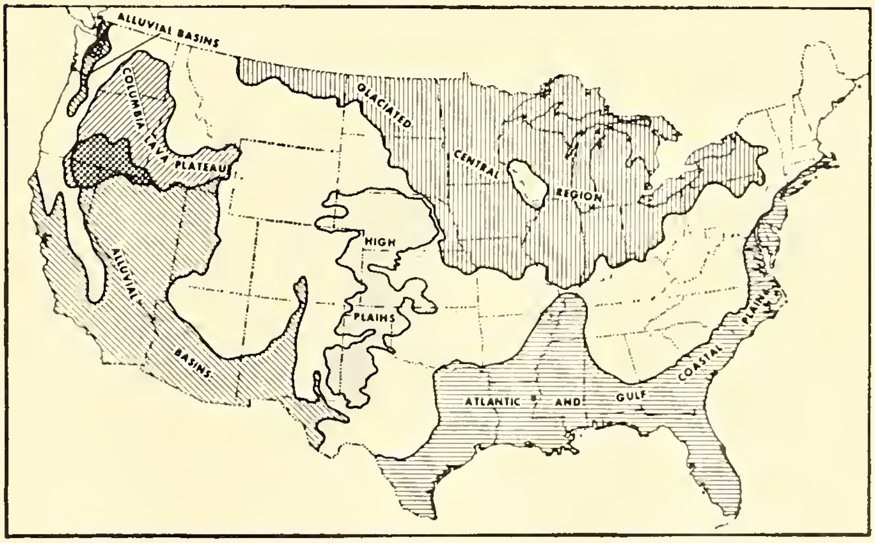
Municipal use is increasing, too. As our population grows—from 76 million in 1900 to 205 million now, and 260 million expected by 1980—so does the drain upon our water supply. High standards of living and sanitation—multiple bathrooms, home laundries, garbage grinders—mean greater consumption of water per capita. That is one reason why many cities are drawing water from greater and greater distances.

Agriculture uses almost seven times as much water for irrigation now as it did in 1900. Considering irrigation only and not including the natural moisture drawn from the soil, agriculture uses less water than industry, but it "consumes" more because almost all the water used by industry is recoverable whereas about 60 percent of the water used in irrigation is "lost". And much of the irrigation water returned to various watercourses is laden with salts, other minerals, and agricultural chemicals (DDT for example) which are difficult to remove by conventional water treatment methods.

Recreation is a water "use" which cannot be measured in gallons but is increasingly important nevertheless. Demand for water-oriented recreation is surging ahead even of population growth. People have a natural desire to swim, fish, go boating, picnic and camp beside water, or just look at it. They can fulfill these desires only if water is of high quality aesthetically and is free from health hazards.

Blight's Many Forms

Until recently, the growing blight of water pollution has been ignored largely because, though it is a national problem, it takes different forms in different areas. In most of the West, and particularly in the Southwest, water—any kind of water is scarce—and what there is is often polluted with salts and silt. In many places the consequent drain upon underground sources is lowering the water table at a frightening rate. Salt water is sometimes seeping in to replace it. Along the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes, municipal and industrial wastes have caused public health authorities to close beaches to swimmers and fish-



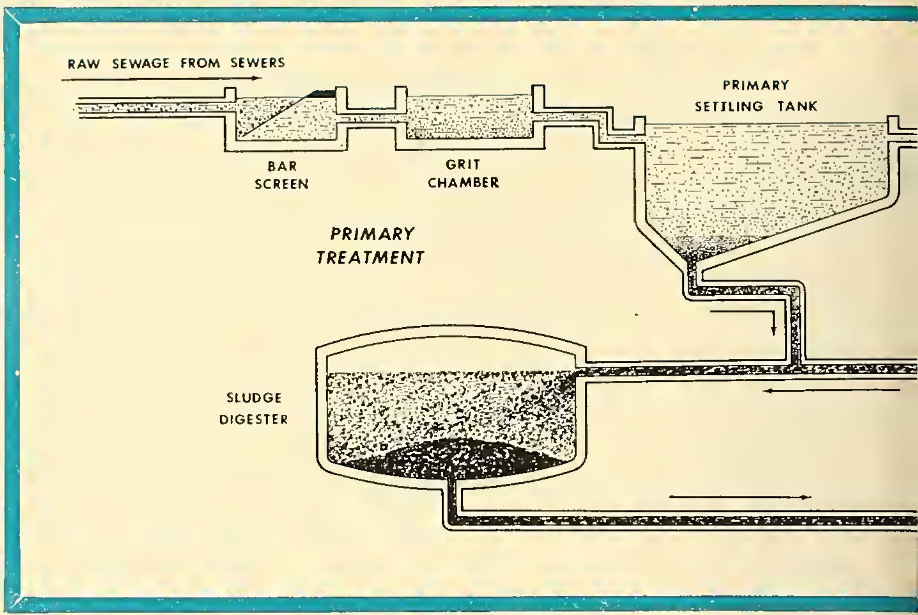
Regions of future large ground-water development.

ermen. Acid mine drainage has polluted many miles of streams in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other states. Concentrated population and industry in the Midwest and New England have poured great quantities of acids, chemicals, oils, greases, salts, animal and vegetable matter into their rivers and made some of them unusable for other purposes. In rural areas, water is sometimes polluted with insecticides and pesticides. Cities with poor water supplies are being bypassed when industries seek sites for new plants. The list of local and regional water headaches is almost endless.

We Have Much To Do

If these conditions are to be curbed, as they must . . . if we are, in the words of the late President Kennedy, "to have sufficient water, sufficiently clean, in the right place at the right time to serve the range of human and industrial needs", then we as a nation and as individuals have much to do.

When we consider that, of the 197 million square miles of the earth's surface, some 140 million is water, it is necessary to look more deeply at the nature of that water to understand our water crisis. About 97 percent of the world's water supply is in the oceans. The conversion of salt water to fresh is a great and intriguing challenge. Even though conversion processes become economically feasible, however, the cost of transportation may prohibit the use of converted sea water by inland areas for a long time. Conversion of locally available salt water may become feasible in some inland areas, and may resolve problems that are locally serious. On the whole, however, the available amount of such water is not sufficient to add materially to regional or national water supplies. Therefore, for an indefinitely long future period, inland areas will receive water from the sea only indirectly and in the same manner that they always have—as vapor carried inland in the air and dropped as rain or snow.



Sewage treatment plants usually function in the manner shown in the diagram on these two pages. Some cities need only primary treatment, shown above, depending on the ability of the natural waterway to purify itself, and the uses to which the water will be put after it enters the waterway.

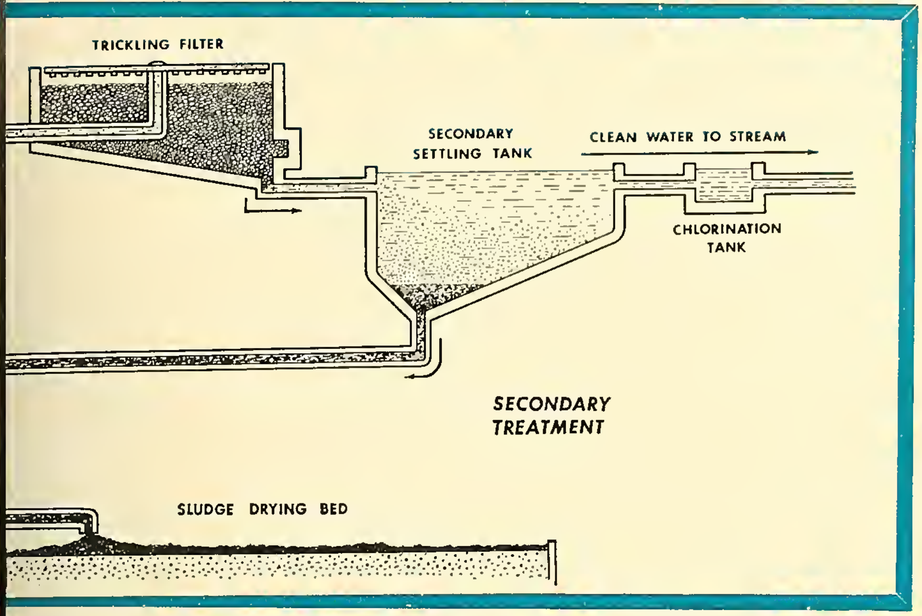
Of the total amount of water on the land areas of the earth or under its surface (less than three percent of all water) 78 percent is locked up in the icecaps and glaciers and about 0.27 percent is in inland saline lakes and seas. Much of the ground water at depths greater than half a mile (half of all ground water) is economically inaccessible at present or is saline. Thus, less than 3 percent of the world's water supply is available on the continents, and only about 11 percent of this water on the continents is actually usable or accessible (11 percent of 3 percent is .0033 percent). Furthermore, the yearly renewal and continued availability of this relatively minute supply of water depend wholly on precipitation from a tenuous bit of water vapor in the atmosphere.

The yearly disposition of rainfall in the United States probably goes to somewhat more than one-third each to runoff and soil moisture and about one-fourth to ground water recharge. This latter factor, our underground water bank, is perhaps the least understood and most hopeful of our sources of moisture.

Ground water is far more widely and easily available than surface water, for it is present between streams and in some large areas where there are hardly any streams at all, such as large parts of the High Plains between Texas and South Dakota and in much of the Basin and Range province of the Southwest. In spite of the impression created by scattered cases of pollution, including a few really serious ones, most ground water is unpolluted and is relatively safe from pollution. For both these reasons, immediate availability and acceptable quality untreated or with minimum treatment, ground water is more economical to obtain. Something like a third of the area of the continental States is capable of yielding at least 50 gallons per minute of fresh water per well. And there are areas totaling a good many thousands of square miles where hundreds and even thousands of gallons per minute can be obtained from wells, such as large parts of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain and the Snake River Plain of Idaho.

Ground Water In Emergency

Ground water generally averages a little harder and more mineralized than surface water in the same locality, but the quality is more uniform during the year and thus simplifies any treatment that may be necessary for particular uses. It is rarely if ever necessary to consider removal of sediment from ground water, whereas nearly all surface water has some. Where ground water is polluted, treatment to make it safe is simple and relatively inexpensive where municipal and



Secondary treatment (shown on this page), though more expensive, is often necessary in many cities to reduce pollutants which a primary system is unable to remove. A primary treatment plant removes about 35 percent of the pollution load of sewage water; a secondary treatment system removes 85 percent or more.

other large supplies are involved, and treatment even of individual domestic supplies is becoming more practical. Ground water is **the** practical source of emergency supplies in the event of national nuclear disaster.

The temperature of ground water, like its chemical quality, is relatively uniform throughout the year. This makes it preferable for cooling purposes in the summer when surface water is warmer, and large quantities of ground water are used for this purpose.

To put it in other words, ground water is an exceedingly valuable resource. Without it, our economy would not be nearly so advanced as it is. Why? Because it was ground water that enabled the settlement and continued occupation of our agricultural areas, which have made the cost of feeding ourselves a much smaller part of the national budget than it is in most other countries. Because it was ground water that furnished public and industrial water for most of the towns and cities that grew up around the country, and did it at a fraction of the cost of surface water so that water was rarely a problem holding up growth of cities in their early stages. Because ground water stepped in to supplement fully developed surface water in the irrigated areas of the West, adding to that region's agricultural potential and wealth. Because ground water is still an undeveloped resource in large areas and is contributing substantially to our industrial growth, dramatically so in such areas as the rapidly industrializing southeastern states. For all these reasons, ground water will continue to meet new and increasing demands in nearly all parts of the country.

Undoing the Damage

Your community is the place where the most vital battle against water pollution is fought through the aroused interest of you and your neighbors. When we talk about our use of natural resources, we tend always to "view with alarm". True, there is much to be alarmed about. For the most part, we have not been wise in our dealings with nature. We have found quick riches, but in doing so we have used up resources that might have been saved for our children and our children's children. Nature's wealth is not unlimited. Some of our damage may never be undone.

But we also have accomplished much to which we can "point with pride." As soon as we began to see a possible end to the wealth of Nature, we began to find ways of using our resources wisely. When people feel a need, they find a way.

Where can we see evidences of these accomplishments? We find terraced hillsides in New England; rotation and strip-cropping in Alabama; selected cutting of timber in Wisconsin and Washington; acres of seedlings on the slopes of the Rockies and the Appalachians; wildlife sanctuaries in Louisiana and Colorado, and a few streams running clear again, unpolluted by either the soil of the earth or the soil of man's cities.

The Indians of our Great Southwest, without the technology and broad land mass to escape the ravages of the endless drying wind and cracked earth, disappeared as a recognizable civilization. We have the knowledge, the skills, the money—and a continent containing about one-fourth of all the fresh water on the globe.

We **have** made a beginning but we still have not decided definitely and finally that we will take the road of the conserver and wise user.

The choice is still ours. We must choose wisely and soon. Time and our rivers will not wait. ■

The silt deposit in this completely destroyed corn field was tremendous. The sun was drying out the silt and it was cracking as it dried. One of the pieces was removed from its position and found to be 4½ inches in thickness.
—USDA Soil Conservation Service photo

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

"AND THAT AIN'T BALONEY!"—Bologna and frankfurters cease to be classed as such when their fat content rises too high. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the average fat content of those and other similar sausages now is 28.5 percent. Which explains why your breakfast sausage shrivels so much in the frying pan. The legal limit is 30 percent fat, so producers are close to failing to make both ends meat.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES—Despite rising unemployment, some types of jobs still are short of takers. Classifications include: practical nurses, chefs, top computer programmers, certain machine operators, lithographers. On the other hand, the rising tide of unemployment has made it easier to hire people for such unattractive jobs as dishwashers and bus-boys, a hotel chain reports.

A SEA OF AIR?—Air traffic controllers, many of whom have been on an extended "sick-out" in protest to what they term unsafe and objectionable conditions at many of the nation's leading airports, may be joining the AFL-CIO instead of their non-affiliated PATCO organization. The word is out they are considering joining the AFL-CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. Last month 200 Shell Oil research scientists affiliated with MEBA.

MORE CASH FOR HOMES?—The House Banking Committee will shortly propose legislation which could funnel as much as $4 billion annually into badly-needed home construction, lagging now for lack of reasonable financing rates. The mortgage money would come from foundations, pension funds and commercial banks. To keep their tax-preferential positions, foundations and pension systems would be required to invest up to 2.5 percent of their assets in low-interest-rate housing loans. Banks would be given authority to invest part of their required cash reserves in such manner, but at rates not over 6 percent. If such funds were available, the pressure generated to reduce all mortgage rates would be considerable.

WARRANTY MAY MEAN MORE—The Senate Commerce Commission has reported out favorably a bill which would make it incumbent on manufacturers who state a warranty on their products to qualify whether it is "full" or "limited" and, if limited, to state in what respect. The fine print in many "limited warranties" actually protects producers more than consumers. The legislation, almost certain of enactment, will allow a consumer who believes the law has been violated to take the supplier to court and be awarded reasonable attorney's fees if he wins.

REWARDING THE INEPT—The head of the Washington, D.C., bus company is repeatedly asking for fare increases on the grounds that his company, D.C. Transit, Inc., is losing money on the operations he directs. He furnishes financial figures to prove it. Last month it was revealed that he had rewarded his poor managerial ability by granting himself a $10,000-a-year raise to $65,000 (which should increase the deficit enough to warrant another fare increase.)

TAX RELIEF? WELLLL . . .—Word is around that some of President Nixon's advisors would even risk a major battle with Congress to avoid a budget deficit. The Cambodian campaign (and other mounting costs) might be reason to delay such tax advantages as the already-enacted increase in the personal income tax exemption and next year's scheduled 50 percent boost in the standard deduction allowed. The bogeyman alternative waved in the face of the public is the "tax on value added." This is a sales tax which would be applicable all along the production route from raw material to finished product (never before enacted in the U.S.). The tax adds considerably to the sales prices of all consumer items but is, itself, invisible.

WORK STOPPAGES INCREASE—According to the Labor Department release, strikes during the first quarter totalled 1,450 and involved 893,000 workers. This is up from 1,230 strikes by 504,000 workers a year earlier. Nevertheless, the time lost to work stoppages at .17 percent was down slightly from the .18 percent in 1969.

Walter Reuther Is Dead—But His Work Lives On

■ Walter Reuther is dead. A voice which for two decades spoke out vigorously against exploitation, injustice, and discrimination has been silenced forever.

Like all public figures who achieve prominence in their chosen field, he was a controversial man. There were those who considered him a Twentieth Century Messiah, always to be found where a battle was going on for social or economic justice—from the grape fields of California to the poverty marches in Washington.

If there are some who held that Walter's appearance was predictable at any such confrontation in direct proportion to the number of television cameras which would be there, such remarks can be attributed to scars from long-fought battles.

Neither friend nor foe can discount the fact that Walter Reuther was one of the most dynamic men in or out of the labor movement since 1935. His impact on the social conscience of America, upon the American labor movement, and upon the whole liberal cause cannot be discounted nor downgraded.

Death came to Brother Reuther in an almost predictable manner. Rushing from one conference to another, the private plane in which he was riding crashed into some Michigan woods. Both he and his wife were killed, together with the pilot and another passenger.

Ironically, Brother Reuther was flying to a new educational center which he persuaded his union to establish. Education was his major love.

Walter Reuther is gone, but the work he did lives on. Years will pass before another leader of his peculiar talents emerges again. ■

COLD WEATHER CONSTRUCTION 'UNDEBATABLE'

■ Year-around construction has been proven according to an article in the May issue of Manpower magazine, published by the Department of Labor.

"One of the least debatable aspects of winter work is its technical feasibility," writes William Delaney, a Labor Department member of the Joint Labor Department-Commerce Department Study of Construction Seasonality.

Seasonality has been strongly fought by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and the construction unions.

"Cold weather construction can take place anywhere it is needed and there are only a few exceptional conditions," writes Delaney. "European and Canadian experience has proven this. As far as human beings are concerned, work can be performed at extreme temperatures.

"Warm, dry, and light clothing is available at reasonable cost and, while some fall-off in human efficiency at below zero temperatures is likely, the machine and not the man is likely to cause problems in extreme cold."

Nevertheless, says Delaney, the construction industry still keeps "pretty much in step with the weather."

The author declared that "neither our great technological rush nor the economics of full employment have brought us close to using our construction labor force the whole year round." He added:

"The United States is in the process of building and rebuilding itself; its housing replacement needs alone are estimated at nearly 30 million units, and many of the envisaged public works in environmental improvement and urban development are so huge that cost estimates are frequently stated as significant portions of the Gross National Product.

"Success in meeting construction goals depends on the full use of manpower throughout the year. We no longer can tolerate a 'fair weather' industry that shrinks from the cold and wet." ■

100 Million Seen In Nation's Workforce of 1980

■ A team of Labor Department economists peered into a statistical crystal ball and came up with a picture of the American economy 10 years from now.

If the projections of the Bureau of Labor Statistics experts prove valid, by the year 1980:

- The nation's labor force will have grown by one-fifth, to 100 million workers. Of these, 26 million will be in the 25-34 age group.
- The gross national product—the total value of goods and services produced—will have increased an average of 4.3 percent since 1968, to reach a total value of $1.4 trillion in 1980—measured by the 1968 value of the dollar.
- Productivity will have increased 3 percent a year, a slightly slower pace than the decade of the 1960s.
- Hours of work will show little change—declining only one-tenth of 1 percent a year to 38 hours a week.
- Employment will continue to shift to industries that produce services rather than goods.

Construction will be one of the few non-service industries to expand its share of the economy during the 1970s. A growth rate of 2.5 percent a year is predicted, nearly twice that of the 1960s, with employment rising from 4 million in 1968 to nearly 5.5 million by 1980.

- The long-term trend will continue to white-collar occupations and those requiring the most education and training.

ISSUES OF THE 70s

The Moral Difference Between INTEREST & USURY

■ Of all the words in the English language the word "usury" is one of the ugliest.

It is ugly in its connotation—the mean exploitation of those in need by money-lenders through exorbitant interest charges.

Today's debate on high interest rates has almost entirely been based on economic considerations—what effect excessive rates will have on business and industry; on jobs and general welfare; on the lives of all Americans.

Almost no debate has taken place over the moral considerations involved.

All through recorded history, from Babylonian times into the modern era, mankind has been deeply troubled by the moral aspects involved in the lending of money and the rate of return that could be considered fair and just.

Indeed, in the early days of the Christian era, the taking of interest on loans was forbidden as an immoral practice. Even before that the Greek philosphers Plato and Aristotle condemned interest in itself as a particularly obnoxious kind of money-making.

Originally the word usury was applied to all interest; it was only later in history that it was applied to demanding and taking interest higher than that permitted by law. Thus, usury early became a crime.

Although the Church fathers for many centuries condemned interest as an evil institution, the development of commerce and industry broke down this moral concept. Interest became recognized as a necessity in a mercantile society and became more or less respectable.

But usury, never.

Even medieval society found usury as obnoxious as the ancient Greeks and governments sought to protect its victims as best they could. As early as 1545, the English Parliament set 10 percent as a maximum rate of interest but only in special cases such as failure of the borrower to repay on time. Even this limited 10 percent rate was strongly opposed and was set as 8 percent in 1624.

Later the legal rate was brought down even lower; to 6 percent in 1652 and to 5 percent in 1713 and over a period of many years the going rate was lower than that. But, as the industrial revolution set in the old usury code was all but swept away. Rates once more became exorbitant and by 1900, the Courts were opened to give relief for excessive rates and by 1927 Parliament adopted legislation regulating and licensing money lenders.

Despite all efforts to control usury, money lenders have always found ways to get around the law: deduction of interest in advance; compound interest; discounts, bonuses, commissions and fees, side agreements—all these and more have blunted efforts to protect borrowers from all too rapacious money lenders.

There is no uniform Federal legislation in the United States to protect borrowers against usury.

Instead, the states have evolved their own widely varying ways of meeting the problem, some of them pitiably inadequate. In 1967, 11 states fixed 6 percent as a maximum; 5 fixed 7 percent; 12 fixed 8 percent and the rest have fixed rates up to 12 percent.

But, by and large, it can be said that most Americans—state laws or not—have always thought 6 percent as a decent and acceptable maximum interest level.

Now all that has been shot to pieces. We have a prime interest rate of 8½ percent with much higher levels of interest as credit filters down, compounded by gimmicks such as points and commissions. We now have a "national" level of interest rates. It was not set by Government; but by a handful of private bankers acting as an agency of Government, but independent of it.

Today's 8½ percent prime rate, set by bankers' fiat which has sent their profits soaring in the name of fighting inflation, is higher than in the Nineteenth Century. We have to go back to the Middle Ages to find similar rates.

A state such as Maryland which had set 6 percent as the top interest rate that could be paid on its bonds has been forced to repeal that law and to permit a higher rate because the money market wouldn't settle for 6 percent.

American families, desperately in need of homes, are being forced to accept mortgage interest rates that will take a bitter toll for the rest of their lives. The very law that demands the honest statement of true interest rates, has become a meaningless mockery when "shopping" for fair rates becomes impossible in a credit market dominated by a handful of banks.

Yet, debate over this situation still remains purely economic without the slightest attention to the moral aspects of what is going on.

Have the American people, have their legislators forgotten the meaning of usury? Have they forgotten centuries of troubled national consciences that sought to protect borrowers from rapacious lenders?

We now have interest rates that were regarded as usurious a century ago; we now have national rates fixed by private bankers instead of by government; we now have a complete absence of moral considerations of "tight money".

It is time for Congress to turn back the clock a bit and rediscover the moral difference between interest and usury. ■

Foreign Import Threat Grows

■ After nearly 18 months in office, all the brave promises made by President Nixon during his 1968 campaign have vanished into thin air.

His promise to end the war in Vietnam is taking some mighty strange detours into Cambodia and Laos.

His pledge to end inflation has long since fallen by the wayside. April saw another tremendous increase in the cost of living. The anti-inflation measures adopted by the Administration have had only one result. They have drastically increased the rolls of the unemployed.

Interest rates are showing no signs of declining; and, as a result, the home building industry is slowed to a walk.

To cap the climax, the promise of a balanced budget, by which the conservatives set such great store, has dissipated in a flood of fancy rhetoric. Instead of a surplus, the current fiscal year is going to end with a deficit. Worst of all, perhaps, his promise to bring us all together has fallen widest of the mark.

Not the least of the unsolved economic problems is the continued deterioration in the foreign trade balance sheet.

Ten years ago, the foreign trade picture began to become cloudy as many European and Asian nations began recovering from the effects of the war. As a result, from 1960 to 1969, our exports of manufactured goods roughly doubled; but, during that same period, our imports of such goods more than tripled.

Particularly significant has been the increase in imports of highly sophisticated goods; i.e., goods that involve a good deal of manufacturing labor. In 1960, such goods only comprised about 35% of all imports. By 1969, they made up over half of our imports.

It is significant, too, that this trend has accelerated year by year. In the last several years, while imports were rising generally by about 9%, the imports of finished manufactured goods soared by 18%.

The sad truth of the matter is that the United States is more and more becoming an exporter of raw material and agricultural products while importing increasingly larger amounts of manufactured goods.

Japan is a case in point. In the last decade, the value of our exports to Japan probably exceeded the value of our imports, but when you take a look at the goods making up our trade with Japan, you find a disheartening picture.

While we export vast quantities of cotton, tobacco, wheat, coal, hides, etc., we import automobiles, motorcycles, cameras, tape recorders, and optical goods—all of which involve plenty of manufacturing work. On the other hand, by some clever gimmicks involving quasi-government trading companies, many American manufactured goods have little or no chance to even enter, let alone compete, in the Japanese market.

What is true of Japan is true of many parts of the globe where technology is comparatively advanced.

The manufactured goods we do export consist very largely of ultra-sophisticated items, such as computers and various control devices in which our technology is far ahead of other nations.

This is strictly a temporary advantage, since most industrial nations have the capacity to copy our technological advances once they become familiar with them. The day when American know-how and productivity could more than compete with less sophisticated foreign production is rapidly disappearing. The day when our mass-production industries, paying $3 a hour, could economically outproduce foreign factories, paying 75 or 80 per cent less in wages, is practically gone.

The overall problem is further compounded by the fact that American capital has gone global.

In the years since the close of World War II virtually all major American companies have built or bought factories abroad. If they did not build or buy factories, they obtained ironclad franchises for marketing goods in the United States.

This means that the companies are a lot less concerned about protecting American industries than they used to be. After all, if they have foreign factories or franchises, it does not make too much difference to them whether they sell goods made in America, or made in Taiwan, or Hong Kong. They make a profit either way.

Consequently, such industries are far less concerned about the foreign trade situation than are the unions. The workers really are the only ones to lose when foreign imports begin usurping ever bigger portions of the American market in a given industry.

This is a complete reversal of the situation which existed 40 or 50 years ago. It was not unusual for an employer in the 1920s to put a note in a worker's pay envelope saying that unless Warren Harding or Calvin Coolidge was elected President, the factory would be forced to close because the Democrats were free traders and a victory for them would open the door for ruinous foreign competition.

Today, the companies that have branches in the Far East, or in the Near East, or other low-wage parts of the world couldn't care less about whether their profits come from American-made goods or foreign-made goods.

Continued on page 14

Shingle Weavers' Strike Enters 10th Month

The strike of Brotherhood Shingle Weavers against the Huntington Shingle Company of Springfield, Oregon, and the Lester Shingle Company of Sweet Home, Oregon, is now going into its 10th month. These two mills are operating with strike breakers on a limited basis.

All other shingle mills in Oregon and Washington have signed a standard contract, so Brotherhood members should know that the Huntington Shingle Company and the Lester Shingle Company seem determined to set labor relations back 40 years.

Health Care for ALL Americans

by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths

Congress ponders a solution to increasing medical costs, inadequate results and inferior services

■ The cost of a major illness is such that 9 out of 10 Americans are medically indigent right now—unable to pay the high costs of care without severe economic scrifice.

I recently saw an estimate that puts the cost of single coronary, within the next three years, at $16,000. This, in itself, is a heart stopper! Average health expenditures now amount to $294 per year for every man, woman and child in the nation. For some middle Americans, this means spending from 10 to 25 percent of their income on health and medical services.

The inflationary facts of health services are astonishing. The nation's spending for health reached $60.3 billion in fiscal 1969. Per capita health expenditures rose 11 percent over the previous year, fiscal 1968. Public outlays for health rose nearly 15 percent in one year. Payments for hospital care increased 17 percent in one year and reached a total of $22.5 billion in fiscal 1969.

American Hospital Association representatives recently testified before the House Ways and Means Committee that the average daily room rate would rise to nearly $100 a day by 1973. Daily room charges already exceed $100 a day in some of our teaching hospitals. In fiscal 1969, expenditures for physicians' services also rose 9 percent over the previous year. The Dec. 8, 1969, issue of Medical Economics predicts gross receipts of private physicians will average "at least 10 percent higher" for calendar year 1969 than in 1968.

Small wonder, then, that health care has absorbed an increasing proportion of the Gross National Product. In 1950, U.S. health expenditures accounted for 4.6 percent of the GNP. In 1960, it had risen to 5.3 percent and in 1968, 6.7 percent. In fact, if health expenditures continue to absorb an increasing proportion of the Gross National Product at the same rate as has occurred in recent years, just 107 years from now, in 2077, health expenditures will consume the entire Gross National Product, leaving nothing for food, clothing or shelter.

The worst aspect is that in relation to huge health expenditures, the United States is faring rather poorly in comparison with other countries in the Western world. Despite the high costs and expenditures, we are getting inadequate results and inferior services. Objective statistical measurements of infant mortality, maternal mortality and life expectancy not only show we rank below most other Western countries, but that our relative position has been declining.

Thus we must ask these questions: Why has American medicine failed to live up to its potential? Why is it not the best in the world?

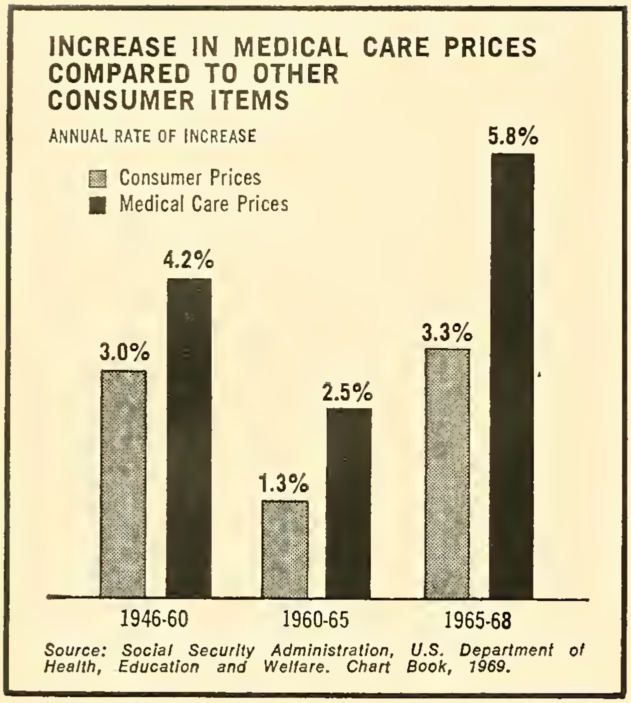
In reality, what we have is a 19th century cottage industry shackling sophisticated, 20th century technology. Doctors behave like independent, small businessmen and hospitals are run like independent businesses. The advantages of cost reductions and expansion of services in modern business administration procedures and synergistic business organization are totally lacking.

The bill I have introduced is designed to accomplish far more than simply pay for health services, and it would not only contain the rising cost of health care, but it also has the potential of actually reducing cost over the years.

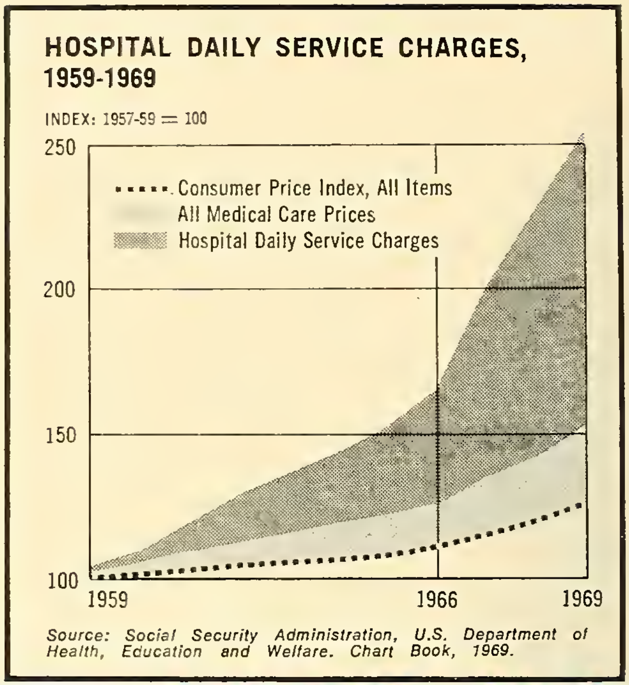
This cost control is achieved by having the federal government contract for health, hospital and dental services with organized groups of physicians, with hospitals and with groups of dentists. Contractual relations between free parties is a cornerstone of our private enterprise business and industrial system. It is a time-tested system in the health field as well.

Continued on next page.

Martha W. Griffiths, who has represented the 17th district of Michigan in Congress since 1955, recently introduced a bill which would set up a comprehensive National Health Insurance Program. This personal explanation of Rep. Griffith's health plan is taken, in part, from an article appearing in the April 1970 issue of the *AFL-CIO American Federationist.*



Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Chart Book, 1969.



Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Chart Book, 1969.

For over two decades there have existed pre-paid group practice plans—which might be regarded as mini-national plans. These plans, such as the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, have contracted with medical groups for comprehensive health services. These contracts place the medical group under a budget. The budget controls the costs. If the cost of providing services is actually less than the amount stipulated in the contract—the budget—the physicians receive a bonus at the end of the year. Thus, the more efficient the services, the more money they make.

The cost savings achievable under the contract system are nothing short of spectacular. For example, the President's Commission on Health Manpower studied the Kaiser plan in depth. The commission's conclusion was that the Kaiser plan provided as good or better care than was available in the general community—and the Kaiser plan cost from 20 to 30 percent less.

In addition to Kaiser, all other pre-paid group practice plans have demonstrated the capability of reducing hospitalization and the number of surgical procedures. A recent study of the Federal Employes Health Benefits Program showed that the group practice, pre-payment plans had but one-half the number of non-maternity hospital days per 1000 subscribers as the alternate coverage.

My bill would not only provide free choice of primary physician, but also allow beneficiaries a free choice of health delivery systems—solo or group practice. Moreover, beneficiaries would choose their personal physician when they were well and not under the stress of illness.

Here are the benefits my bill will provide and which any plan should provide:

One: Coverage for every man, woman and child who has resided in the United States for one year or more.

Two: Comprehensive health benefits, including unlimited hospitalization, physician services, including surgery, subject to a small $2 cost-sharing charge per visit after the first visit; preventive care and physical examinations, nursing home care as required and without limits, home health services subject to a $2 charge per visit and rehabilitation services.

Three: Comprehensive dental services for all children under age 16 subject to a $2 cost-sharing charge per visit after the first visit. Dental examinations and prophylaxis provided at no cost to the patient.

Four: Eye care including an allowance for eyeglasses and frames.

Five: Prescription drugs.

These benefits would be financed under the Social Security program. Employers would pay 3 percent of payroll, employes 1 percent of payroll and the government would match the employer contribution from general revenues.

In summary, the bill I have introduced would establish a National Health Insurance program under the Social Security system and would give to middle Americans those health and medical benefits which the wealthy now have—because they can afford to pay for them.

The time is long overdue to make comprehensive health care a matter of right for all Americans, in all income levels, rather than a matter of privilege, pity or proximity.

The United States should rank first among all nations in providing high quality health care at reasonable cost for all people. In my opinion, the national medical and health crisis can only be resolved through a comprehensive National Health Insurance program, with comprehensive financing. ■

A Call to Arms

The Consumer, the Silent Majority, Urged to Move Against Deceptions

By BESS MYERSON GRANT

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from an address by Mrs. Grant to the Consumer Assembly 1970. A former Miss America, she is now the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs for New York City.

■ If there is a silent majority in America, its silence is not the silence of smugness, suspicion and self-satisfaction. It is a majority which includes the working man who wins a larger paycheck, only to find his wages devoured by taxes and inflation—taxes and inflation caused by an old war that will not end and new arms to fight the wars yet to start.

This majority is the families who are fed the processed foods whose nutrition is constantly reduced as prices are increased—which means that along with the financial burden, we do not get the balanced meals we need. The recent reports on undernutrition, even among middle- and higher-income groups, are frightening—and there is no statistical scale to measure the ultimate diminution in bodies and minds in the generation still trying to grow up to its full potential.

MAJORITY DEFINED

This majority consists of those heads of families who are doing the nerve wracking, physically draining task of trying to keep a limited income within hailing distance of an expanding outgo. When bills keep piling up and more go unpaid each month, tension is a permanent visitor and peace of mind a stranger in the home.

We are the aging who are tasting the bitter medicine of runaway medical costs, while pensions and benefits remain the same.

We are the beneficiaries of a technology which has made us its victims. We use micro-wave ovens—sit before color TV sets which emit radiation—which means our families may be dying while they laugh at someone else's domestic comedy.

This majority includes the commuter locked for twenty percent of his waking hours in the daily, wearying crawl of autos from the suburb to the city. It includes millions of metropolitan families fed up with poor service and high rates from public utilities that are not really public, and regulatory agencies that do not really regulate—who are fed up with air that is unfit to breathe—while scientists predict that we may poison ourselves out of existence in 50 years.

BEYOND OUR MEANS

We are saddened as we see our open land the victim of continuous jackhammers, construction cranes, and bulldozers. We are frantic as we find that even our health and our lives are becoming priced beyond our means. . . .

This is the constituency of consumerism. That is who we are.

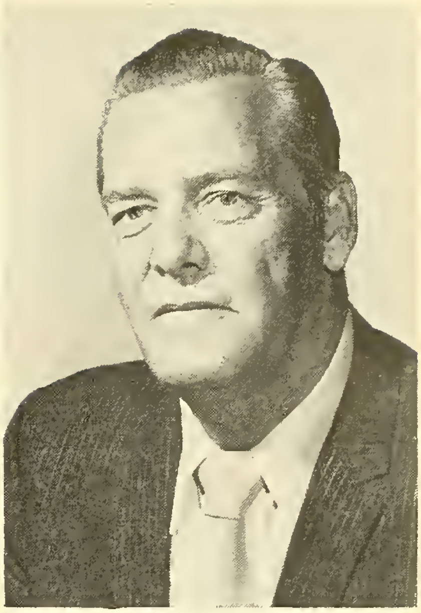
What then do we want?

We want to restore the precious balance of human priorities with the precious balance of nature, and never again allow them to get out of balance.

We want to break the bonds of a society where great producing organizations are not only able to manage consumers, they even manage the government to help them do the job. . . .

The consumer movement is at a critical point in its history, and we face a critical danger, the danger that we will be fooled by fake reform. Deceptive packaging and mislabeling are as insidious on the congressional calendar as they are on the supermarket shelf.

Let us therefore make it clear that we will not accept new names hung on old and tired institutions; we will not accept honorific committees and superfluous councils served up as consumer protection agencies; and we will not accept as consumer protectors, Panglosses and Pollyannas who have little knowledge of the disease, and less concern for the patient. (PAI) ■



Harold E. Lewis

Lewis Named GEB Member

Harold E. Lewis, 51, business representative for the Miami, Florida, District Council of Carpenters, has been named a member of the General Executive Board from the Fourth District by President M. A. Hutcheson. He fills the vacancy created when Herbert C. Skinner was appointed Second General Vice President.

Born in Queens County, New York, March 30, 1919, Lewis received his first taste of carpentry soon after graduation from Queens P.S. 63 as he worked for his contractor grandfather, building homes in the immediate area. After Army service during World War II, including action at the Battle of the Bulge, he held a succession of construction jobs before settling in Miami in 1947, where he became active in Local 1509. His first union position was as a steward; his first elected office was as recording secretary in 1949, and he was elected local president in 1951.

In 1957 Lewis was named assistant business agent for the Miami District Council, and in 1963 became the business representative for the Council. He has also served as the first vice president of the Florida State Council of Carpenters and at present is chairman of the state

Continued on page 14

Emergency Housing Aid Bill Passes Senate

Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) recently called up for consideration on the U.S. Senate floor, S. 3685, an emergency bill designed to shake loose around $2 billion to bolster the nation's sagging housing industry. That bill has now passed the Senate, and has been sent to the House of Representatives for further action.

"It is obvious to the committee that economic conditions in this Nation are approaching a critical level, and that immediate action is necessary if we are to avoid a further drop in the economy and possibly a serious recession by the end of the year," said Sparkman, Senate Banking and Currency Committee Chairman.

Blaming inflation for the current dilemma, Sparkman said the drop-off in housing starts comes at a time (1) when housing demand is at its highest level since World War II, (2) vacancy rates are the lowest since World War II and (3) interest rates, the highest since the Civil War.

Money shortage and high interest is on the point of applying a "death blow" to the home-owning hopes of middle income families, according to Sparkman. The emergency bill includes the following sections which grew out of bills sponsored by Sparkman in his role as Senate Housing Subcommittee Chairman:

1. A bill to let the private, federally chartered corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Assn., buy, for the first time, conventional mortgages. Now, FNMA buys only Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration home mortgages so original mortgage holders can use sale proceeds to make more home loans.

2. A bill to let the Federal Home Loan Bank buy mortgages from savings and loan associations so they can use the sale proceeds to make more home loans.

3. A bill to provide a $250 million appropriation to Federal Home Loan Banks to help savings and loan associations make loans to homebuyers at lower interest rates.

4. A bill to reallocate $2 billion in the funds of a federal financial agency set up to support FHA and VA loans (Government National Mortgage Association) for the purpose of increasing the volume of purchases of FHA and VA mortgages from the original holders so that sale proceeds may be used to make more home loans.

"Instead of meeting our Nation's goal of 2.0 million housing units in 1969, we produced only 1.5 million and, at our present rate, we will be lucky to meet a level of 1.4 million in 1970," Sparkman said. "This situation reflects poorly on the money managers of our economy. We seem to have plenty of money for office buildings, new plants and for all kinds of consumer frivolities, but not for homes."

Lewis Named

Continued from page 13

council. He has also served as a delegate to the Dade County Central Labor Union, a member of the Miami Housing Board of Appeals, as a member of the Urban League and as a member of LEAP (Labor Education Advancement Program.) He has also served as a board member of the United Givers Fund and as a director of the John Elliot Blood Bank, sponsored by organized labor in the Miami area.

The new Board Member has attended the University of Miami at nights for two years, pursuing studies in business law and business administration.

Married in 1942 while in the Army to the former Mary Ross, in New York, the couple has two children; Richard Alan, 18, due to enroll in the University of South Florida next semester, and Sandra Ann, 16, who is in high school. The finny denizens of the Gulf Stream are fishing targets for Lewis when he has time for it, as is bowling and, as spectator sports, football and baseball.

Promises

Continued from page 10

This, then, is the foreign trade picture in 1970: (a) Countries that offered only hand work competition to American production techniques before World War II are now practically caught up in technological know-how. (b) Major American companies have bought or built foreign plants all over the world. So long as they can bring their low-wage imports from their foreign factories into the United States, they have little interest in protecting American factories or workers.

As an example: It is only necessary to point out that South American paper companies can deliver quality paper to East Coast envelope manufacturers at $30 per ton less than it costs to make comparable paper in Albany, N.Y. or Pennsylvania. The South American paper mills are subsidiaries of U.S. firms, of course.

Pottery making was once a flourishing industry in the United tSates. Imports have gradually chipped away at American production to the point where the industry has practically disappeared.

At recent Congressional hearings, the Ladies Garment Workers Union testified that imports of wearing apparel increased from 4% to 22% in some 14 years. Foreign imports now account for as much as 72% of such items as sweaters.

Foreign trade is a tremendously complicated field. There is no doubt but that expanding foreign trade is a healthy development for the entire world. However, this is true only if there is reciprocity and a proper balance, If one nation, even one as strong and as affluent as the United States, is expected to unilaterally carry a disproportionate share of the burden, the results eventually must become self-defeating for that nation.

In view of all these considerations, it is time for the United States (and this applies to Canada, too) to take a long hard look at the whole foreign trade picture.

Foreign trade is fine until such time as it trades away too many jobs of our workers for bigger profits for our corporations and financiers.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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(1) OAKLAND, CALIF.—A recent dinner for members of Local 1473 honored long-time members of the Brotherhood. Shown here are 25-year-pin recipients (front row, from left) Olaf Hougen and Adolfo Ungaretti. On the back row are: Local 1473 President Jack Myers and Local 1473 Trustee Glenn Frazier.

(2) Local 1473's 50 year member Ralph Norman, right, is congratulated by Financial Secretary Jack Kirkman and President Jack Myers.

(3) 30-Year members of Local 1473 recently honored were (front row, from left) John Grismore, Carl Meydeam, Harry Strand, and Alfred Schneider. Back row—John Bennett, Irwin Nelson, Harold Hunter, Ralph Norman (50 years), and Robert Lafferty.

(4) HARBOR CITY, CALIF.—Local 1140 officers and members held their annual pin presentation honoring brothers who have held membership for 25 years or more. Awards were presented by Gordon McCulloch, executive secretary of the Los Angeles District Council, and Harry Dawson, president of the Los Angeles District Council and Business Agent of Local 1140. 25 year pins were presented to Charley Landers, Herman Myers, Thomas O'Gorman, Selmar Thomas, Isaac Yarbrough, and Floyd Hoffman. A 50 year pin was presented to Elston S. Miller. Shown at the presentation are, from left: Front row, kneeling—P. O. Stott, Dan Nero, O. C. Grubbs, H. W. Dobbins, H. V. Dawson. Back row—E. S. Miller, F. Hoffman, H. W. Thornton, C. Landers, E. B. Wilson, M. R. Hall, S. Thomas, I. W. Yarbrough, A. Eisele, H. Myers, T. M. O'Gorman, G. T. Yoder, G. A. McCulloch.

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(5) Brother Pete Holland, Local 1140, was awarded a plaque in honor of his 63 years of membership in the Brotherhood. Shown congratulating Holland are Harry Dawson, president of the Los Angeles District Council and Business Agent of Local 1140, and Gordon McCulloch, executive secretary of the Los Angeles District Council.

Financial Gyp

"Repossession" Gimmicks Open Way to Fleecing Car Defaulters

Today's system of "repossessing" cars whose owners have defaulted on payments opens the way to the gross "fleecing" of such owners in the view of Professor Philip Shuchman of the University of Connecticut.

Writing in the Stanford Law Review, Prof. Shuchman said that the "alarming and most inequitable" repossession system was largely due to the major financing institutions, especially those owned by auto manufacturers.

In a study of nearly 150 repossessions in Connecticut, Shuchman found that if dealers or finance companies were required to sell repossessed cars promptly at their retail market value, the average price obtained would more than equal the balance owed by the original purchasers.

In at least half the cases, he estimates, this would eliminate the need—and the consumer expense—of seeking deficiency judgments through the courts. These judgments typically include the balance owed after the initial resale of the car, plus the "arbitrary and high" costs and legal fees of the dealer or financier repossessing the automobile.

Shuchman found that the price on the first resale usually to an auto dealer—averaged only 51 percent of the Redbook retail price of the car and 71 percent of the Redbook wholesale price. Most cars were in normal working order, he adds.

In one illustrative case the original buyer defaulted after paying a total of $1,835 on a car priced at $2,605. After repossessing the car, the financer resold it to the original dealer for $400.

At that time, the car had a Redbook wholesale value of about $700 and a retail value of $850 to $900—more than enough to cover the unpaid balance.

Five weeks later, the dealer resold the car for $950 cash—two and a half times the price he paid the finance company. In the meantime, a deficiency judgment seeking to recover the unpaid balance due on the car collection costs, and attorney's fees was filed against the original purchaser.

Present legal practices provide "no incentive for the financer and little incentive for the dealer to resell the repossessed car at the highest price obtainable in the open market," Prof. Shuchman comments.

Sharply discounting the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code, Prof. Shuchman argues that "were automobile repossessors to use the same efficient business practices in resale that they do in dealings with one another, there would be no need for anything except the security (collateral) of the automobile itself.

"Were they to resell the repossessed car for deficiency judgment purposes with anything like the zeal with which they originally sold the car, they would have virtually all the profit for which they contracted in

Continued on page 27

Pioneer Lumbermen

TIMBERRRRRRRRRRRRR—A tribute to Michigan's pioneer lumbermen is the Lumberman's Memorial on the shore of the Au Sable River northeast of Tawas in eastern Michigan. Shown here is an unusual nighttime view, the memorial was erected in memory of the men "through whose labors was made possible the development of the prairie states." Because of its proximity to water transportation, Michigan easily outdistanced other states in harvesting lumber in the last half of the 19th century. Production reached a peak in 1888 when nearly 4.3 trillion board feet were harvested, in addition to millions of shingles, staves, pickets, railroad ties and squared timbers. Much of the lumber used to rebuild Chicago following the disastrous fire of 1871 came from Michigan forests. In the industry's heyday, nearly every stream in Michigan was used to float logs from forest to mill. The lumbermen depicted in the memorial are shown with the tools of their trade—an axe, a saw and a peavey. (Michigan Tourist Council Photo.)

Editorials

* Support the O'Hara Bill

Despite the widespread opinion that it is "an exercise in futility," we should like to encourage each of you to take pen in hand and write your Congressional delegation; your Representative in Congress and your two Senators.

Tell them you would like them to support the O'Hara Manpower Bill, H.R. 11620 (Occupational Health and Safety). This pending legislation would act to make American workplaces safer and healthier places for breadwinners. Every year more than 14,000 workers die, and more than two million are injured because their workspaces are unsafe or unhealthy. The O'Hara bill will do much to correct this situation.

At the present time the proposed operation of the legislation is saddled with a review board, an extra layer of bureaucracy, which would hamstring proper operation of the law. When you write, tell your Senators and Representative that, while you favor the O'Hara Bill, you want the "board" provision deleted.

The companion bill in the Senate, introduced by Senator Williams of New Jersey, is S. 2193 and should be referred to as such when addressing your Senators.

It definitely does help to write your Congressional delegation. True, only one voter out of the entire nation writing to Congress doesn't do much good. But just as a single drop of water doesn't make a rainstorm, so also a lot of them can cause a flood. Your effort, coupled with many others, can cause Congress to act. Do it now.

* No Funds for Education

Despite the availability of funds to pursue the war in Southeast Asia, to explore the moon, to build bigger and faster airliners, and to perpetuate a great number of government projects which many of us would just as soon do without, there seems to be a shortage of funds for educational purposes in this nation.

The AFL-CIO has urged full funding of Federal aid to education, pointing out that the present administration has asked for only about half of the funds already authorized for the purpose. The Teachers' Corps appropriations are slated for cuts. Funds for vocational and adult education programs have been reduced. Full funding of the work-study program for needy college students has been denied.

"We will pay dearly in the future for the money we save today," declared the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

The Congressmen working on today's governmental problems will not live forever. Neither will the career government administrators, the diplomats abroad, the doctors and lawyers and bankers and engineers and architects and all the other walks of life which demand specialized training.

What can be the matter with our planners and legislators that they can find funds for war, for space, for aeronautics, for freeways . . . for everything under the sun except the most important item of all: education of our youth who must take over the reins when they fall from dead hands?

* Canada's Problem

Like the United States, Canada is facing the distinct possibility of a recession. The Canadian Labour Congress has taken note of the perilous trend in that country, pointing out that the policies being pursued by the government in combatting inflation are, in fact, doing little more than contributing to the unemployment situation.

The CLC has formally advised the government in a 15,000-word memorandum: "We are fearful that these policies, which were put into effect last year, will aggravate and prolong the unemployment problem this year and beyond, and at the same time have only a negligible effect on the overall price problem in Canada."

It would be presumptuous for us to contend that we have the answer to Canada's fiscal problems, any more than that of our own nation. But one of the first steps toward solving both our nations' problems is to recognize that it is a human problem, not a fiscal problem. The planners in both nations seem to be concerned only with interest rates and treat all forms of income alike. They fail to realize that the incomes of large corporations, banks and financial institutions are different than the incomes of wage earners, on whose purchasing power the lifeblood of commerce depends, and on whose welfare and happiness (or lack thereof) governments rise and fall.

The government of Canada, the government of the United States, and representative governments around the globe should attack their problems from the standpoint of the welfare of the working men and women instead of the financiers.

CANADIAN REPORT

Employers Lockout Carpenters in BC

Seven contruction trades unions have been locked out in British Columbia by an employers' organization known as the Construction Labor Relations Association.

The Vancouver Island Building and Construction Trades Council set up a Lock-Out Committee which co-ordinated the plans of the unions in the area and was effective in offsetting the lockout to some extent. At the end of April, the Council's committee reported that the Carpenters, Laborers, Operating Engineers and Heat and Frost Insulators were dispatching more men than were being laid off.

The lock-out could affect about 40,000 construction workers and $200 million of construction. The unions were confident that they were going to get the settlements they would like.

BC Minister Defends Recent Wage Hikes

On one occasion recently the British Columbia Federation of Labor was happy to congratulate the provincial minister of labor, something which they don't often have an opportunity of doing.

Labor Minister Peterson made a speech which got public attention in which he said, ". . . there is no theoretical evidence to suggest that rising wages are a major cause of inflation even where wage increases precede price increases.

"A wage increase," he continued, "followed by a price increase may be partly an excuse on the part of a firm affected, as some price increases are often greater than the increase in labor costs."

Mr. Peterson also suggested that efforts aimed at making better use of manpower resources would best reduce inflationary pressures.

"I hope," said Ray Haynes, Secretary-Treasurer of the B.C. Federation of Labor, "that Mr. Peterson will be able to make this point to some of his colleagues who have wrongly been blaming labor for our inflation problems.

"This is not the only recent example of increased recognition that wage increases are not the primary cause of Canada's inflation."

Inflation in Canada is primarily caused by inflation in the United States.

"The federal government's current war on inflation is a phony war," he continued, "which can produce no constructive results but can only damage the Canadian economy and, through greatly increased unemployment, can and is causing hardship to thousands of Canadian families."

New Labels To Identify Hazardous Materials

Effective June 1 of next year, new, standardized warning labels will be required on poisonous, flammable, explosive and corrosive chemical products in everyday household use in Canada. The labels must be affixed to all such products, regardless of whether the product is made domestically or imported.

The labels are required under new regulations in Canada's Hazardous Products Acts, passed last year.

Manufacturers will be required to use the uniform symbols that will show type and degree of hazard, and to publish warning statements—in both English and French—along with basic first aid information. The measure is reportedly the strongest and toughest to be introduced in any country in the world. Mounting evidence in poison control centers and hospital emergency wards indicates the need for such stringent regulations.

Products covered under the new regulation, the first to be published under the Act, include bleaches, polishes, sanitizers, glues and cleaners. Every type of aerosol will be required to carry an "explosive" warning, including such products as shaving creams, deodorants and hair sprays.

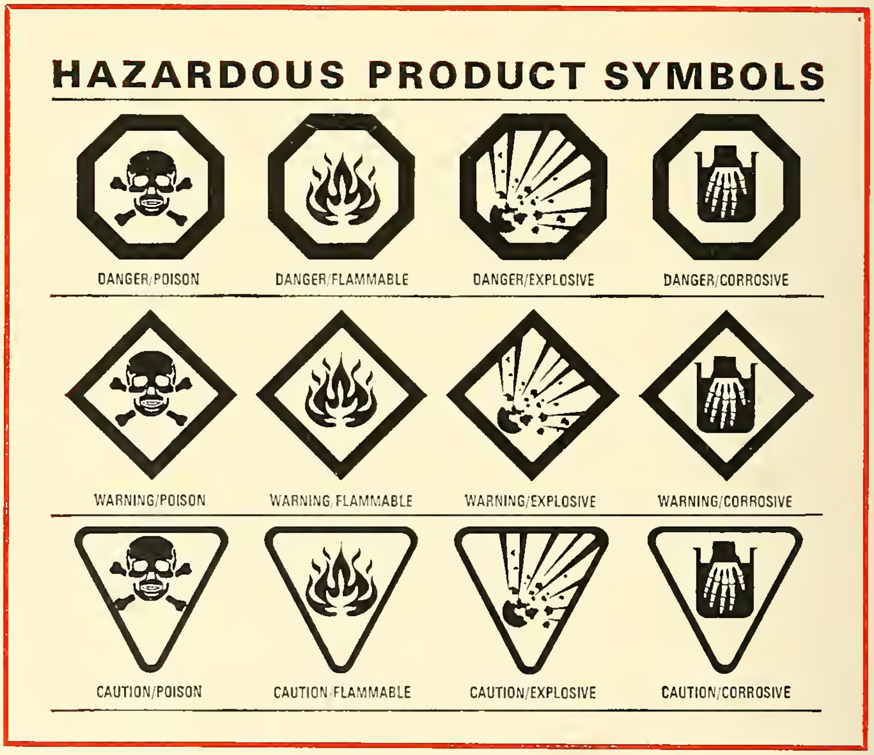


Table of labels for dangerous items that will be required next year in Canada. The octagon around skull-and-crossbones would mean, "Danger, poison—it can kill you." A diamond would mean, "Warning, poison—it can make you very ill and can injure you." The same symbol within a triangle shape would mean, "Caution, poison—it can make you very ill." Some products may carry several symbols.

CLC Convention Studies Jobless Aid

The unemployment crisis will certainly be one of the major topics of debate at the biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress being held in Edmonton in mid-May.

One of the proposals which will likely be put forward to help people will be the guaranteed annual income. This idea has already been endorsed in principle by the CLC and a campaign to support it was launched in February.

Unemployment insurance alone is not doing the job of easing the pains of joblessness. The benefits are too low. The maximum anyone can receive is $53 a week for a period up to one year.

Lower paid workers receive smaller amounts, as little as $17 a week, regardless of the size of the family.

Even at the maximum level, a worker with a family would receive well under $3,000 a year. He'd need twice as much for an adequate standard of living. Certainly 50 percent more than the U.I. maximum.

A serious flaw in the U.I. scheme is that it helps only those employed at least 30 out of the past 104 weeks. This tends to exclude many young people who are just entering the labor force, and older people who may be laid off for lengthy periods.

Workers who earn over $7,800 a year are excluded from the plan. This is certainly not a sensible ceiling today although it looked like it a few years ago.

Two things at least must be done, one, increase the scale of benefits under Unemployment Insurance and include every employed person under the plan; two, institute a guaranteed annual income program which would put a floor under the income of every person and every family.

These will be issues at the CLC convention.

Federal Officials Miss Real Inflation Villain

The president of the Ontario Federation of Labor made a number of press statements in which he also condemned the Federal government for mistaken policies to combat inflation.

Said OFL President Archer: "The avowed purpose of the government is to create unemployment as a classic response to inflation. It has succeeded in creating unemployment all right, but has failed to halt inflation."

Prime Minister Trudeau was aiming his guns at working people, he said, but the real villain is the moneyed interests or the corporations.

The national average for unemployment was around the seven percent mark. But in Quebec province, it was nine percent, in the Atlantic provinces 11 percent.

Mr. Archer pointed to specific areas and instances which told a grim story.

The shutdown of the Dunlop Rubber plant in Toronto put 600 men out of work. Many of them had long terms of seniority, were too old to get jobs easily, too young for pensioning.

The Erie Flooring and Wood Producers plant in West Lorne, near St. Thomas, closed down with only three days' notice to its 150 employees organized by the Carpenters.

These employees made up about 40 percent of the total work force in the town. There was no prospect of jobs in the other three industries in the immediate area. Many of them had worked in this plant most of their lives.

The OFL president called for more action by governments. He urged the federal government once again to implement the recommendations of the Freedman Report which was made about four years ago.

This report if adopted would make it mandatory for employers to give the union at least six months' notice of a major layoff and to negotiate the terms of a settlement with the union to reimburse the workers, in part at least, for the displacement.

As long as the federal government's so-called anti-inflationary policies continue, the unemployment situation will worsen.

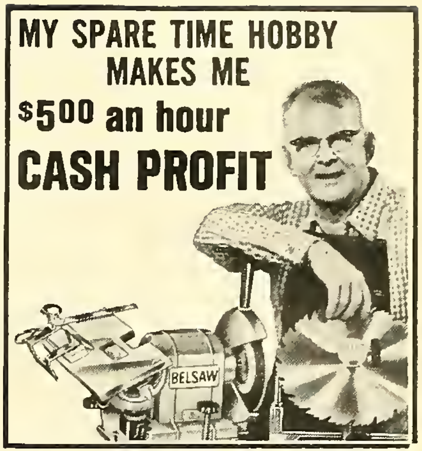
Pollution is Major Issue of Trade Unions

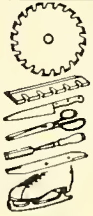
Pollution is the subject people are talking about everywhere, particularly young people.

The trade union movement will be taking more and more interest in the subject as it begins to affect more and more jobs.

The Ontario Federation of Labor is taking pollution as its subject for its 11th annual Farmer-Labor-Teacher Conference to be held at the Education Centre, Port Elgin, June 20th and 21st.

The new Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labor Congress Jean Beaydry will be one of the guest speakers.





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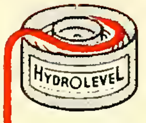

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Ontario Carpenters Upgrade Skills at Quetico Centre for Continuing Learning

Canadian Carpenters are learning new techniques and discovering how to cope with change at an unusual course at Quetico Centre 20 miles east of Atikokan, Ontario.

During the last two years the center for continuing learning has worked with Canada Manpower, the Ontario Department of Education, the Lakehead Builders' Exchange, and Local 1669 of the United Brotherhood at Thunder Bay, in providing an upgrading course in the trade.

It is the only known course of its kind in Canada, says Norman Ross, a member of Local 1669, and a Thunder Bay construction foreman. Mr. Ross has been on loan to Quetico Centre as an instructor for the six-week course, and helped set up the first one in 1968. This is the fourth in the series.

Employers, the union and carpenters all recognize the need for those in the trade to obtain instruction on how to use the many new tools and materials coming on the market.

Vern Silver, vice president and past business agent of Local 1669, said at the recent graduation ceremony, "Employers and carpenters have paid 1¢ each per work hour since the establishment of the Apprenticeship and Carpentry Industry Promotion Trust Fund in early 1967. We now have better than $18,000, having already spent $14,000 on various training efforts. Students in apprenticeship programs are supported at the rate of $25-$35 per week; we have made available bursaries, and co-sponsored programs like this one at Quetico and night school classes in Thunder Bay. We are now looking for further projects which will develop and promote the Carpentry Industry."

Russ Mayotte, a trustee of the Fund and a Thunder Bay builder, added, "There is a great need for effective leadership in the Construction Industry; with the lack of supervisory skills, builders are unable to tender jobs. Programs such as this must be continued and further developed, in order to increase the quality of supervision and therefore the success of our industry."

The carpenter "students" are from Northwestern Ontario—Thunder Bay, Red Lake, Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, Kapuskasing, Geraldton and Nipigon. Some are in their late 40s. More than 10 percent of the 800 membership in the Thunder Bay local now has taken the course.

Graduates have found it much easier to obtain better employment when they return home. One from Thunder Bay now has as many as 60 men working under him as a foreman on housing projects.

At Quetico Centre, housed in comfortable quarters and isolated from pressures at home, carpenters learn quickly and easily. Some have never encountered subjects taught, such as construction math, safety and compensation legislation, supply estimating, blueprint and specification reading, level and transit. That is one reason the course has been a success from the start. The loss of a $10,000 job because he couldn't use a transit convinced one carpenter that it was time to catch up.

Ross is pleased with an innovation introduced this winter, the carpenter-student assuming the role of instructor for a short while in order to pass on his particular field of knowledge to others.

He says, "Most of the men have specialized in some aspect of the trade, e.g. framing; My task is to make opportunities for them to share their experience with the others who know tricks and short cuts in some other special field, e.g. forming or finishing. In this way, they expand their skills and discover the need to work more effectively with other groups involved in the building process. I have met at least six of my former students who have had steadier and better employment since the course. As well, I find that some employers value this training so much that they free their men to take the course."

The course participants value highly the instruction relating to problems, talents and skill of foremanship, job teamwork and communication barriers (due to language or differences in attitudes and values). This instruction has made possible advancement for some of them. Everyone concerned with the program is enthusiastic about the results.

Upgrading of present skills, leadership training and instruction into new areas, such as transit reading (shown here), have given rise to the success of Quetico Center. When one Ontario carpenter failed to get a better job because he couldn't read a transit, he decided it was time to take advantage of the center's improvement program.

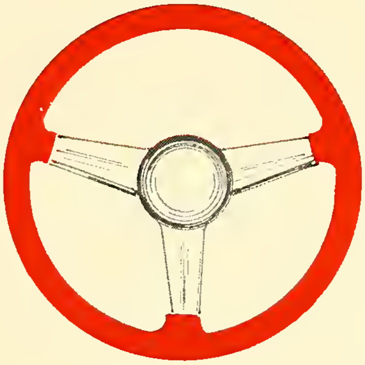
Quetico Centre was established more than 10 years ago to provide adult education in a wide range of subjects, from skill improvement through arts, music and crafts, to organization development and youth leadership.

Other skills-upgrading courses include one for marine and small engine mechanics and another in which unemployed men can obtain a basic training in the operation of heavy construction equipment.

"Students" and faculty of a recent graduation class of the Quetico Center. Men of all ages, comprising more than 10 percent of Thunder Bay Local 1669, have now taken the skill upgrading course.

11.9 cents per mile:

Depreciation, Maintenance Are Top Auto Operating Costs



The biggest expense in running a car is the cost of depreciation and maintenance. The average American motorist also pays more for his garage, parking and tolls than he pays to maintain his share of the nation's highways through taxes.

The cost per mile of operating a car has just been released by the Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The study shows it costs the average motorist 11.9 cents per mile to own and operate his car.

Depreciation accounts for 3.2 cents for the total; maintenance, accessories, parts and tires cost another 1.9 cents. Gas and oil cost 1.9 cents; insurance 1.7 cents; 1.8 cents goes for garage, parking and toll fees and 1.4 cents goes for state, Federal and local taxes.

The study is based on a $3,185 car driven 100,000 miles over a 10-year life span. Few motorists drive a car for ten years, but the Department assumes that the average auto is sold or traded three or more times and is on the road that long.

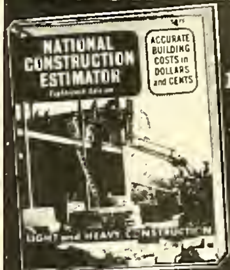
The analysis involved a 1970, four-door sedan owned by a Baltimore family. Motorists in Boston, Washington, San Francisco or New York would have a higher per-mile cost; while those in Atlanta, Jacksonville or Fort Worth would pay less.

Careful drivers who keep their cars in good operating condition pay less than those who ignore oil changes and lubrication jobs while indulging in tire-screeching stops and starts.

The cost per mile is higher in the earlier years of ownership because of depreciation, but the per-mile cost remains fairly constant over the 10 years because rising maintenance costs offset lower depreciation.

According to Department figures it cost $11,890 over the ten years to operate the studied car which broke down like this:

$3,185—original cost; $1,733—7,200 gallons of gasoline; $543—replacement tires, oil; $1,722—insurance; $1,521—maintenance and repairs; $1,805—parking and tolls; $1,353—taxes.



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■ Hook-shy Lunkers

Rev. Tripp, Muskie

One of the most unpredictable of all gamesters is the muskie. Even the grizzled vets will tell you that it takes a thousand casts or so, on the average, to provoke a lunker into striking. Come to think about it, it's probably their hook-shyness that allows them to grow to such enormous size.

Most of the really big muskies are taken from good sized lakes on big plugs, as long as a cucumber and even larger baitfish. But, of course, there's always the exception, one in particular being pointed out in a recent letter from Dee Ingwer of Wellston, Ohio, a member of Local 1426, now retired from the workaday world. He sends in the accompanying photo of his minister, Rev. Alfred Tripp of McArthur, Ohio, holding a muskie he nipped from Middleford Creek in Vinton County, Ohio, and on an average-sized bass lure, the "Bass Oreno."

Brother Ingwer says he thinks there are some larger ones finning around and stated in his letter that he'll be out to get one of 'em this summer.

■ Salmon in the Midwest

One of the most exciting fish stories in the nation occurred a few years ago when midwest fishermen started taking Coho salmon from key streams flowing into the Great Lakes, the ultimate result of a mass airlift of eggs from Pacific coast salmon stocks from the Columbia River to the Great Lakes area. The first notable catches called to my attention occurred off the mouth of the Manistee River of Michigan where a town of the same name is located.

Practically overnight the city became a boom town now oft' referred to as "The Salmon Capital of the Midwest," of "The Town That Coho Built." Along with eggs from the Coho—sometimes referred to as the "silver salmon" in the northwest—some Chinook salmon eggs were introduced, and it has just been a few months since we've heard of some noteworthy returns of mature specimens of this fish to Great Lakes streams. In line with this, here's a letter from Adolph Deutsch of Dyer, Indiana, a member of Carpenters' Local 599 at Hammond.

Deutsch

"It finally happened. I caught one of those beautiful Chinook salmon you ofter talk about, and not on the Pacific Coast but right here in the midwest, no doubt the result of the transfer of Chinook eggs from the Columbia River to here a few years back. The enclosed photograph depicts 'yours truly' with a 22-pounder I caught from the upper Manistee this past September 19, '69. It measured 37 inches from nose to tail. I'll looking forward to the day when we in the midwest will be catching them as large as the west coast fish, say a 50-pounder or more."

I'll say this, Adolph: "If the size attained by the Great Lakes Coho is any indication of the salmon's growth pattern, you midwesterners might well, some day, come up with a record fish—both Coho and Chinook. At this point; comparatively speaking, I think that the Coho of the Great Lakes is a larger fish than the Pacific Coast species, no doubt due to two factors: The preponderence of alewife as a food fish and the comparative lack of predators. Currently, the world record, sport-caught Coho is a 31-pounder; the largest Chinook a 92-pounder, both taken from the waters of British Columbia.

* * *

Marino, center, grandson, and guide.

■ Back Casts

. . . According to a note from Frank J. Marino of Seymour, Connecticut, a member of Local 127, Derby, there's some mighty fine trout fishing up north in Maine. A past junket to Fish Lake out of Portage, Maine, netted better-than-pan-size beauties, largest of which was a lake trout which measured 22 inches and a brook trout which taped 17 inches down the back. Photograph shows Brother Marino, center, guide at right and grandson at left.

Kormos and rainbows

. . . A unique sub-specie of rainbow trout prevails in the high-country waters of California, the colorful Kern River rainbows. Here's a look-see at a nice catch of 'em, made by Brother Jake Kormos of Santa Ana, California. He caught them in a stretch of the Kern above Johnsondale in the Tule River District.

. . . Chalk up a catch of flathead catfish for Brother Glen O. Arnold, retired member of Local 2435, Inglewood, California, and his brother-in-law Sid McFee of St. Joseph, Missouri. They trot-lined lake waters out of Altamont, Missouri, and the largest of the flathead weighed 13 pounds; measured 31 inches down the back.

. . . Top northern pike for Arnold Hoffman of Hamilton, Ontario, a member of Local 18, is a 34-incher he eased out of Georgian Bay near Pointe au Bleue. Anybody top that one lately? Brother Hoffman is pictured with his catch and boat.

Hoffman and pike.

■ Outdoor Clothing

Clothes may make the man—a target for stinging insects. Some kinds of sartorial splendor seem to infuriate bees, wasps, and hornets.

It pays for the well-dressed gardener, hiker, or outdoorsman to choose his wardrobe with care if he wants to enjoy peaceful coexistence with his formidably armed neighbors.

Nobody knows why these stinging insects have such pointed views on fashions, the National Geographic Society says. But man has become painfully aware of some of them.

Some man-made fibers, and black or dark clothes seem to enrage them into attacking, but not white or light-colored clothing. They seldom sting smooth finished materials, but leather, suede, wool, or coarse weaves invite trouble. Stinging insects seem to be irritated by sweet-smelling people redolent of hair oil, tonics, cologne, strong perfume, and scented soap. But clothing with unpleasant odors, particularly from perspiration, is just as likely to provoke them.

Armchair entomolgists have many theories on what brings out the worst in bees, wasps, hornets, and their flashy cousins, the yellow jackets.

Bad weather comes in for a share of the blame: On windy days, for instance, they can't fly well enough to forage for food, so they take out their ill temper by stinging somebody.

Many victims have learned the hard way that getting excited, jumping up and down, and flailing the arms around, or making swatting motions, are sure ways of provoking attack.

Beekeepers advise the best thing to do when stinging insects threaten is to freeze, or better yet, relax and ignore them. It may take furious bees a while to cool off again. A man and wife in Memphis were besieged in their house for three weeks when he barricaded a swarm out of the hive they had made in a wall. And it's not easy to outrun bees. They have been clocked in flight at 13 miles an hour.

Stings, usually only annoying, can be deadly. Swarms of bees and wasps have stung horses to death. They kill more people than any other animal: in the United States at least 200 in the last 10 years. Most human victims have an allergy to the venom or an acute sensitivity brought on by previous stings. Without treatment, they may die within hours from blood problems or breathing failure.

Yet a bee sting was credited with restoring the hearing of a man deaf for 42 years. Beekeepers have long touted stings as a cure for rheumatism, and doctors have investigated the venom for stopping chronic bleeding.

Stinging insects are even used in war. In jungle fighting, Viet Cong soldiers rig booby traps with wasps' nests.

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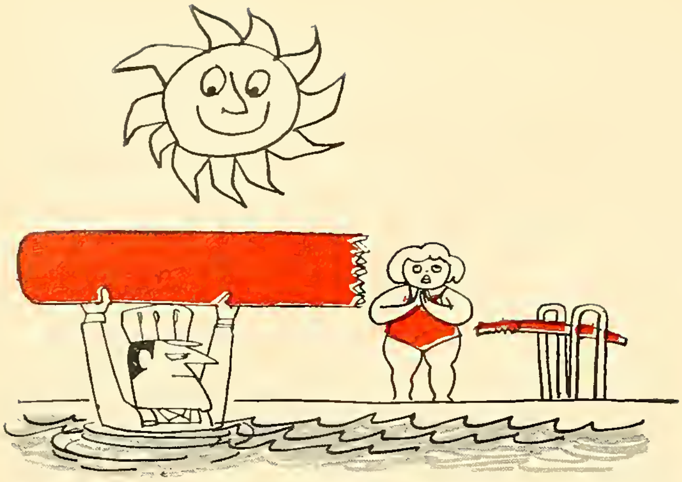

PLANE GOSSIP

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Reasoned Reason

The father told his daughter as she left on a date, "I want you home no later than midnight!"

"Really, father," protested the girl, "I'm no longer a child, you know!"

"That's right," replied the father, "and that's why I want you home by midnight!"

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

A Non-Union Job?

There's nothing a woman appreciates more than a good strong man for a husband; one who will steady the stepladder for her while she paints the kitchen ceiling.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

From Words to Worst

In our trade, there are words that really don't mean what they say. Here are some of them.

Batter board—Not a panel of cake mix experts.

Rabbitt plane—Not transportation for Belgian hares nor for short hops.

Field made jambs—Not job site-produced preserves.

Strike plate—Not a dish for eating from during a labor dispute.

Plumb bob—Not a name for an eater of certain fruit.

Shutter—Not a reaction to possible layoff.

Lintel—Not a building item for making soup during a layoff.

Pile driver—Not a mixture of vodka and prune juice.

Adz—Not a function of math-like "2 & 3 adz up to 5."

Framing square—Not an uncomforming conniving person.

Router—Not a bouncer at a union meeting.

Buck saw—Not a dollar item for doing carpentry.

Nail set—Not a complete collection of finger tips.

Jack plane—Not a tool for a man named Jack.

Board—Not a term to tell what you are with your job.

Rule—Not a golden thing to fold for your pocket.

50' tape—Not a thing to tie a big break with.

Wdw pane—Not a backache that one can see thru.

Bench mark—Not your imprint on a seat on a jobsite.—Walter Martynow, L.U. 982, Livonia, Mich.

B SURE 2 VOTE!

Not Well Matted

The boyfriend was trying to get her to let him come in for awhile, but she said no. Pointing to the door mat, he said: "Am I supposed to ignore this door mat that says 'Welcome'?"

"Of course, silly," she replied. "There's not room for us on that!"

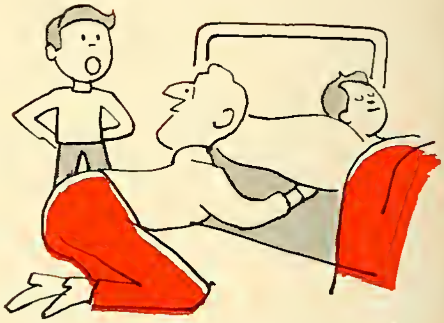
This Month's Limerick

An athletic young lady named Bright
Had a speed much faster than light.
She went out one day
In a relative way
And returned on the previous night.

Anger Was Escalated

The absent-minded professor stepped into an open elevator shaft and fell three stories. He staggered to his feet, shook his fist at the elevator door and shouted: "You scoundrel! I said UP!"—Harold Nieder, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES



Tell the Tooth, Dad!

Two little brothers, one of whom had had a tooth pulled, went to bed with hopes the Tooth Fairy would leave money under the pillow. After he thought them asleep, the father went on hands and knees to put the money under the pillow. The brother who hadn't had the tooth pulled was awake and saw him. Sitting up, he accused: "Gee, Dad, what are you doing, robbing the kid?"—Florence Wetter, Algonac, Mich.

R U GOIN 2 D UNION MEETING?

Case of Double-Think

One husband said to the other: "What do you mean, that you have to think twice before leaving your wife alone nights?"

"First I have to think of a reason to go out," replied the second. "Then I have to think up a reason why she can't go with me!"

Labor's Role Urged In Low Cost Housing

The role that organized labor can play in helping the development of low-income housing was discussed by more than 50 union representatives from Missouri who met recently under the joint sponsorship of the Missouri State Labor Council, the Columbia-Jefferson City Building and Construction Trades Council and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Miss Sandy McCaw of the OEO said that unions could sponsor low-income housing for the elderly poor; could invest treasury and pension funds into a loan investment trust, and could endorse and operate job training and job opportunity programs in connection with subsidized housing.

John Hardy of the Urban League said that labor had played an important role in making housing needs known and that it could help further in the rehabilitation of existing structures so that the poor could afford to buy or rent them.

Co-chairmen of the conference were President Vincent J. Van Camp of the State Labor Council and President Charles Wilcox of the Building Trades Council.

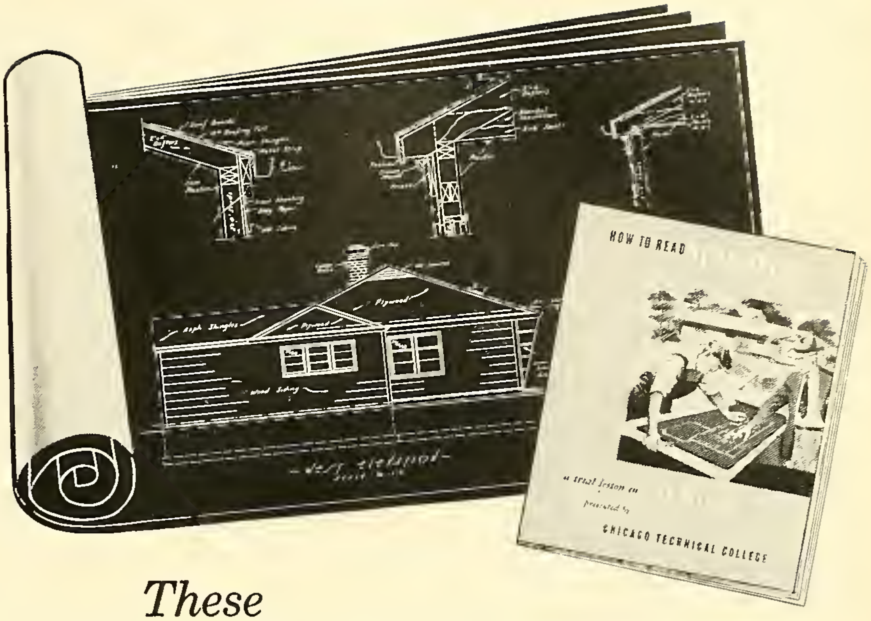
How to Add 10 Years to Your Life

A noted authority on aging told a Cleveland, Ohio, audience here that people no longer become old until they have reached 75 years of age. For this reason, D. J. Kreps urges that the retirement age be moved up to 75.

"Early retirement is a very expensive business," said Dr. Kreps, pointing out that a man retiring at age 65 can expect to live 13 more years with very little income.

"Who has to take care of the older retiree?" Dr. Kreps asked. "You, the taxpayer, in one way or another. Either directly because they are your parents, or indirectly through your increased taxes."

Dr. Kreps also suggested increasing vacation periods, retraining employees nearing retirement age, and providing part-time jobs for those 70 or more.



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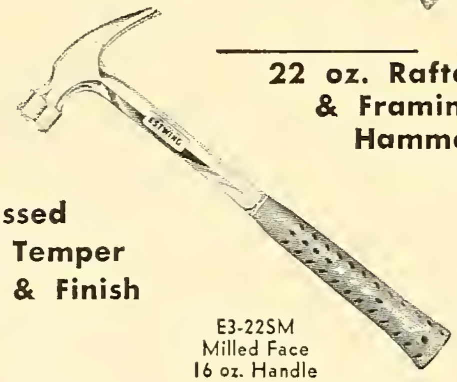

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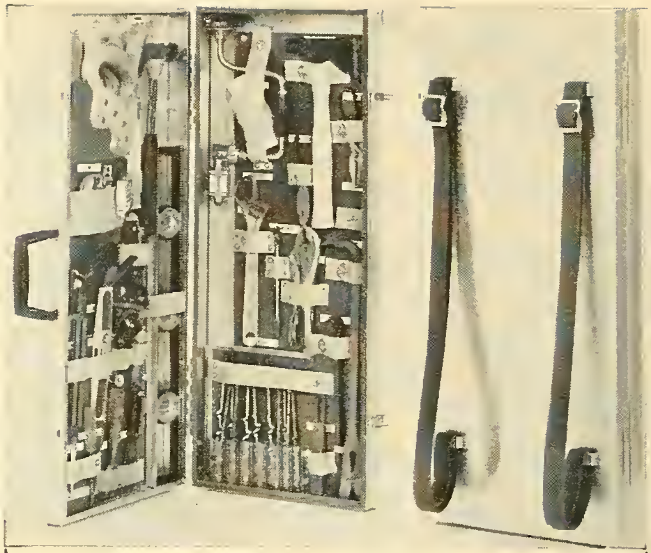

Back Pack Tool Box

The Back Pack Tool Box is made from .063 gauge, 50-52 H32 aluminum. The corners are heliarc welded for strength. The fillers are made from 1/8 in. masonite with 1 1/2 in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. It has double latches which can be padlocked, and heavy duty fiberglass handle. Back Pack belts are made from waterproof webbing with steel buckles.

This box is Union made and has a Patent Pending. It is designed for all carpenters, dam and bridge workers and house builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tools for carpenters. This tool box can be carried anywhere like a suitcase. The back pack feature is for men working in high places, enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. It is very compact and easy to use.

This box will give you years of service. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. The savings made in lost tools will more than compensate for the less than 15 cents per working day cost of the tool box. This is based on 250 working days for 1 year. It weighs approximately 44 1/2 lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. The price of this box is $36.50 ppd. Check or money order, no C. O. D.'s. This price does not include the tools. Immediate shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Distributors wanted, write for price list.

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1 6 or 7 in. block plane
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chisels
1 24 or 30 in. level
1 2 ft. framing square
1 sweep brace
chalk line
1 10 or 12 in. crescent wrench
1 hatchet
1 side cutter
1 vise grip
1 18 in. pry bar
1 nail claw
1 24 in. extension bit
1 expansion bit
13 wood bits, 1 in. to 3/8 in.
1 bevel square
1 to 3 screwdrivers
1 small tin snip

All spaces for tools are clearly labeled.

Aluminum Box Company
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Phone 445-2541

Social Security Benefits To Students Exceeds Scholarships to All Colleges

The 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act provide that a child can be entitled to child's insurance benefits if he, in addition to meeting other requirements, is a full-time student. A "full-time student" is one who is in full-time attendance as a student at an educational institution.

One-half a million students age 18 to 22 get $36 million a month in social security benefits because they are in school and are the children of retired, deceased, or disabled workers. This amounts to more than the scholarships at all the colleges and universities in the country.

Approximately five months preceding the month a child beneficiary attains age 18, a notice concerning the child will be sent to the payee on the child's behalf, or the beneficiary if he is his own payee.

The advance notice informs the payee that benefits for the named beneficiary will terminate at age 18 unless the child is a full-time student or has qualified for childhood disability benefits, and instructs the payee that if he believes the child's benefits should continue because the child is a full-time student, a separate form must be completed by the child and returned by mail or in person to their Social Security District Office.

In some instances, verification of the student's full-time attendance must be obtained from the educational institution, and in some cases the student's allegation is sufficient. In either case, the forms should be completed and returned to the nearest Social Security District Office promptly to assure that the child's benefits will not be interrupted unnecessarily.

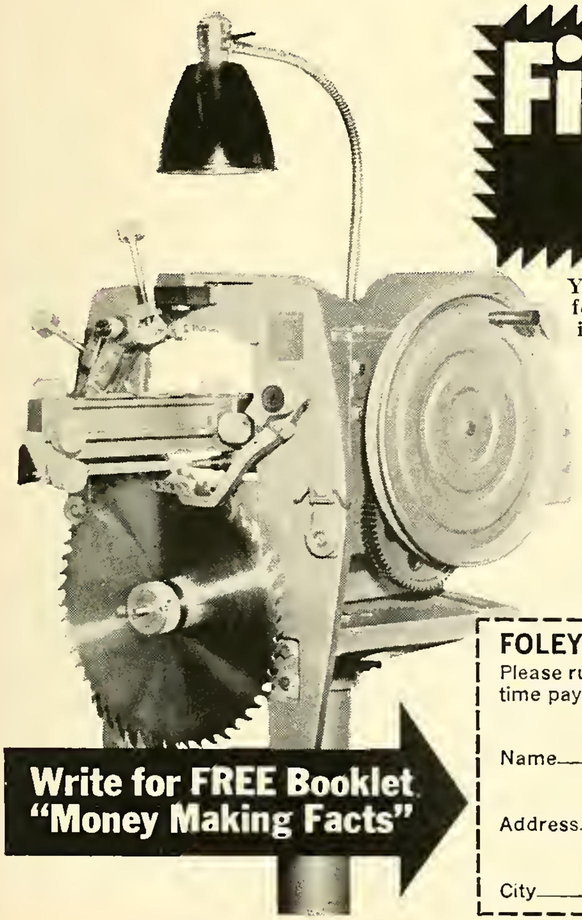
In addition, a child over age 18 who is receiving student benefits should complete and submit the required form as soon as possible indicating his intent to resume full-time attendance the next school term. His benefits will continue during the period of non-attendance. Verification will be obtained in some cases, however, when full-time attendance resumes the next school term.

Repossession Gimmicks

Continued from page 16

most cases. And dealers would do so were they to keep any surplus.

"There should be no debt actions and no deficiency claims permitted as a result of the retail-installment sale of automobiles. At the very least, wage garnishment and property execution should be abolished as immoral or viewed as activities in which the state has an interest such as warrants the interposition of counsel for the public in every case."



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You don't need special training or previous experience to get perfect, sharp blades with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Operation is simple—you just follow easy step by step instructions. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%," writes Clarence E. Parsons. This model is the first and only machine that precision files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. It's so mechanically accurate it's used by saw manufacturers! Takes minimum space in corner of shop.

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Foley can show you how to establish your own saw filing service in your basement or garage. A small cash payment puts a new Foley Saw Filer in your hands. The profits you make easily handle the low monthly payments. Operating expense is low—only 7¢ for files and electricity to turn out a complete saw filing job. Mail coupon now for money-making facts and business-building ideas. No salesman will call.

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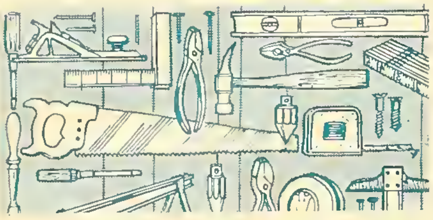


LOCAL UNION NEWS

Hager Helps Draft Safety Standard

Sawmill workers involved in such potentially dangerous operations as log and lumber handling, sawing, trimming and planing will receive improved protection of health hazards and injuries through application of the recently published American National Standard Safety Requirements for Sawmills.

The new American National Standards Institute document was developed in 12 months to meet urgent needs of that industry. Assisting in the formulation of the ANSI standard was Peter Hager, an active member of the sawmill safety committee. Hager is a United Brotherhood representative.

The standard is designed to provide sawmill operators and owners with safety guidelines and to provide regulatory government agencies with performance requirements that can be adopted as safety regulations or used in the formulation of similar regulation. In addition, the standard covers safety requirements for waste disposal, operation of dry kilns, finishing, shipping, storage, yard and yard equipment, and for power tools and affiliated equipment used in sawmill operations.

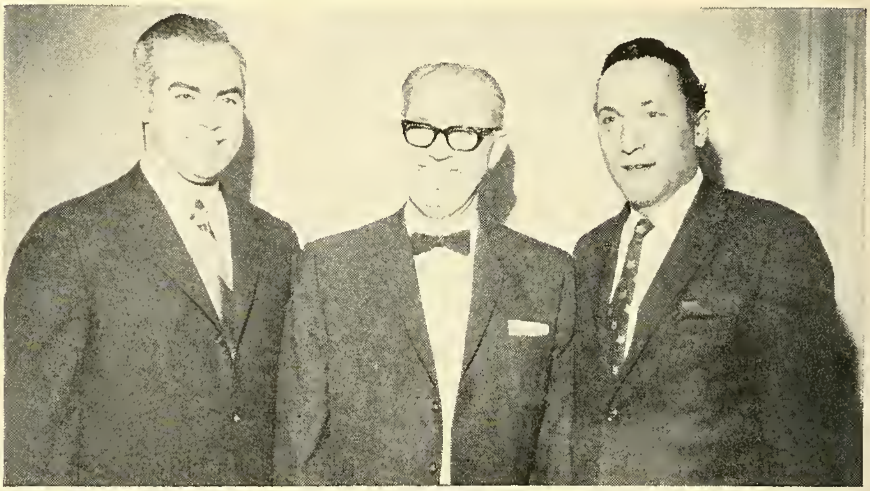
Local 2947 Member's Monuments in Wood

Vincent Signoretto, a member of Carpenters Local 2947, New York, N. Y., is shown with two fine examples of his hobby. Signoretto constructs various historical monuments in wood. These two models, intricately carved likenesses of the Eiffel Tower and the Leaning Tower of Pisa, are among his recent projects.

Local 625 Honors Josaphat Lavallee

Josaphat Lavallée, for several years recording secretary of Local 625, Manchester, New Hampshire, has been honored with a special testimonial dinner. Lavallée was recently chosen as government inspector on a nine-story high rise building in Manchester. Pictured, from left: Seated—David A. Meserve, Local 625 president; Mrs. David A. Meserve; Mrs. Josaphat Lavallée, and honored guest Josaphat Lavallée. Second row—Raymond Chartier, business agent of Local 1616, Nashua, N. H.; Alphée-E. Janelle, vice president of Local 625; Aimé Lemay, trustee of Local 625; Alphée-O. Lavallée, recording secretary of Local 625 and son of Josaphat; and Louis-Israël Martel, financial secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local 625.

1000 Attend Philadelphia COPE Banquet



Among the 1,000 trade unionists attending Philadelphia COPE's twenty-first annual banquet April 11 were, from left: Robert P. Casey, auditor general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and gubernatorial candidate in the 1970 Democratic primary; Robert Gray, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters' Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity and vice president of the Philadelphia Council AFL-CIO and member of board of Directors of Philadelphia COPE; and Richard S. Schweker, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

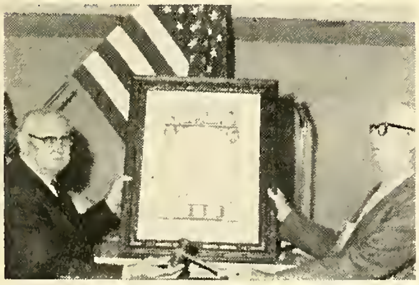
New Millwright Local in Tucson

General Representative Ben Collins installed the charter for the new Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local 1182 on February 28, 1970. The Tucson, Arizona local had its election and installation of officers on March 7.

These officers have been elected: E. Lou Heath, business representative and financial secretary; Andrew Rendes, president; Richard Palmer, vice-president; J. Mills Gillespie, recording secretary; Edward Arnold, treasurer; George Friend, conductor; Donald Thompson, warden; Donald Decker, Jess Grover and John Sandoval, trustees.

Gen. Represetative Ben Collins turns the meeting over to President-elect Andrew Rendes.

E. Lou Heath, newly elected Business Representative of Local 1182.



Gen. Representative Ben Collins presents charter to L. C. Wardlow, acting president for Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local 1182, Tucson, Arizona.

Senior Members Honored in Middletown

Local 1477 Middletown, Ohio, honored its senior members recently at a pin presentation party. The honorees, and their tenure of service, are (shown from left): Front row—Riley Freeze, Jr., 28 years; James Branham, 28 years; Rolla Harrison, 34 years; Brack Amyx, the local's first 50 year member; Ervin Watkins, 47 years; Owne Hammond, 32 years; Harold Wise, 29 years. Back row—Tony Wells, 34 years, Melvin Shatto, 29 years; John Miller, 28 years; Norman Knott, 33 years; Guy Kelly, 34 years; Hobart Duff, 44 years; Charles Gentry, 27 years; Guy Smothers, 27 years, and Winfred Gevedon, 27 years.

1901 Minute Books Presented to Local 927 At 68th Anniversary Celebration

Earlier this year Local 927, Danbury, Connecticut, recognized its sixty-eighth anniversary with a dinner dance.

An interesting sidelight to the occasion was the presenting of old minute books to the Local by Brother Franz Dufner. Brother Dufner had purchased an old house, and in looking through the old structure, found the books dating back to 1901, the year in which Local 927 was chartered.

Presentation of the old minutes. Shown from left: George Perdrizet, 50 yr. member; P. Walter Smigala, Pres.; Arthur Davis, Jr., General Representative; Franz Dufner, who gave the books to the Local.

Officers of Local 927. Seated, left to right: Robert Gore, Sr., recording secretary; Antone Arnold, vice president; P. Walter Smigala, president; George Perdrizet, 50 yr. member; Anthony Schirmer, conductor. Standing: H. William Condra, warden; William Christman, trustee; Clifford Cole, trustee and Bus. Rep.; Arthur Davis, Jr., general representative; Robert Mooney, president Conn. State Council of Carpenters; Herman Koch, trustee. Not included are Wilbur MacIntyre, treasurer and Fred Felisimo, Financial Secretary.

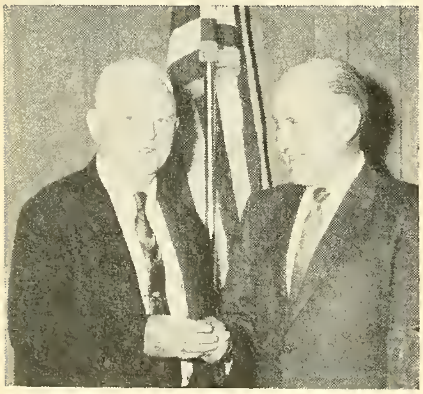
Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) EAST ORANGE, N.J. — Local Union 349 celebrated its 75th anniversary recently with a dinner held at the Local's Meeting Hall. At that celebration members were presented with 50 and 25 years Membership Pins. They are, front left: Gunnard Skaad, 25 years; Thore Bensen, 25 years; Edvin Berg, 25 years; President Eugene O'Horo; General Representative Robert Ohlweiler, who presented the pins; Joseph Poliseno, 25 years, and Joseph Milne, 50 years. Three other members not in photo also received 50 year pins: Frank Farrell, Conrad Anderson, and John Lloyd.

(2) General Representative Robert Ohlweiler presented 50 year Membership Pin to Brother Joseph Milne. Brother Joe is an active member of Local 349 and attends and takes part in most of the meetings.

(3) TAMPA. FLORIDA—Several members of Local 696 were recently presented with 25 year service pins. Following presentation, refreshments were served by members of Ladies Auxiliary 187. Those shown are, from left: Front row—G. J. Heaton, J. R. Reed, A. Rendules, C. H. Haskell, Frank Pelaez, Manuel Pelaez, Manuel Gonzalez, Wade Thompson, E. E. Tucker, and E. E. Heflin. Back row—W. R. Sanders, Joe Lopez, D. Amador, P. Ciccarello, Ellis Champion, and Frank Castellano.



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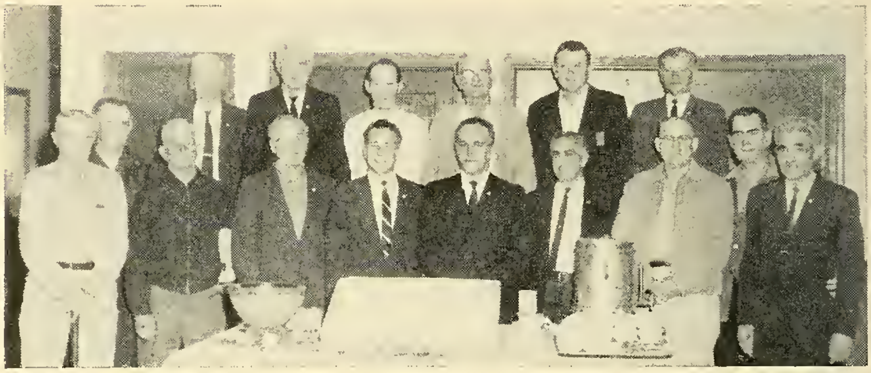

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(4) GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN—A 60 year pin was recently presented to Local 335 Member Harry Knoll. Making presentation was Keith Clinton, secretary-treasurer of the Southwest District Council. Shown in picture surrounding them are members of the Local 335 Executive Board. They are, from left: Marvin Ver Hage, trustee; Don Van Maldegen, trustee; Kenneth Benoit, warden; Don Morgan, treasurer; Larry Hamelink, president; Robert Schober, recording secretary; Herald Andrus, trustee; Conrad Hampel, conductor; and David R. Cain, business representative and financial secretary.

(5) LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA—Local 846 recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a party, at which time presentations were made to several pioneer members of the local. Brother George Bengough awarded 25 year pins to four members and presented cuff links to six other past officers for long service. Shown here, from left, standing behind their wives are: Wm. Ruff, rep. of Local 1569, Medicine Hat; Gerald Litchfield, president of Lethbridge Labor Council; Lethbridge Mayor Andy Anderson; Pat Matei, Int'l. Rep. representting Alberta; Mr. Smith, representing Local 1779, Calgary; Roy Berlando, recording secretary and business agent of Local 846; and Joe Leroy, president of Local 846.

(6) PALO ALTO, CALIF.—Local 668 recently held a mortgage-burning cere-

mony and awarded members with 25 year pins. After the ceremony, refreshments and dancing were enjoyed by members and their guests. Pictured front row, left to right: G. Anderson; T. Johnson; S. Goodman; O. B. Landman; H. Tollner; T. B. Hagood; A. L. Ramos, secretary-treasurer California State Council of Carpenters; J. Powers, business agent; back row, left to right: C. E. Nichols, 8th District Board Member; J. Hendrix; I. L. Brecnnier; F. Ross; A. B. Bodi, Editor, Palo Alto Times (newspaper); R. Gattoni; P. R. Holmes, attorney at law; J. Dodson; E. Schultz, president of Local 668.

(7) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—Millmen's and Cabinetmakers Local 1053 recently celebrated their 65th anniversary, at which time 25-year service pins were given. In this picture are the officers and honored guests, left to right: Sylvester Collins, vice president of the local and recipient of 25-year pin; Edward Koepke, financial secretary of the local; John R. Goebel, 25 years, Ray Gazinski, secretary of Carpenter's District Council; Charles Rosenau, Jr., president of the local; Ronald Stadler, president of Wisconsin State Council; Chet Hansen, secretary-treasurer of Wisconsin State Council; Otis Motz, 25 years and Fred Widder, 25 years.

(8) CLEVELAND, OHIO—Many members of Local 1108 were recently presented service pins for service of 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, and 65 years. Those honored include (not necessarily in the order shown,and not all present): 25 year pins—Thomas Botosan, Alex Domonkos, Louis Emrich, Einar Enroth, John Holick, Joseph Kammerer, Joseph Lunder, Louis Lunder, Elmer Schowerth, Bernard Telling, Matt Tabor, John Kish, Delbert Miller, Stanley Lewand, William Lear, Roy Eberly, Feodore Inkila, John Isenberg, George Watt, Ola Pate, John Kloos, Louis Forsthoffer, Nelson Pepke, Leonard Muttick. 30 Year Pins—F. A. Brodess, Del Cameron, Alex Haggblom, Marvin Hepner, Walton Jamison, Virl Kizzire, Albert Kolanz, Eugene Laiho, Galdwin Lewis, Joseph Molnar, Louis Monica, Lowell Ness, Henry Rechner, Enoch Sandwich, Walter Schatschneider, Bernard Schulz, Joseph Smith, Maurice Ward. 35 Year Pins—Paul Fournier, Halagam, George Lippert, Charles Pekarek, A. R. Ruppelt, Louis Schmidt, Fred Scholl, Jess Smith, Carl J. Uhinck. 40 Year Pins—Einar Vige and William Loehr. 50 Year Pins—Alex Toom, T. B. Christensen, and Leroy Mumford. 60 Year Pin—Earl Lapp. 65 Year Pin—Axel Johnson.

(9) ALLENTOWN, PENNA. — Local 368 recently honored its members with 40 or more years of service to the Brotherhood. Those receiving service pins and certificates were: from left: Francis Dreisbach, 56 years; John B. Roberts, 47 years; Willis F. Schmoyer, 41 years; Edison M. Brewen, 47 years; Solomon W. Smith, 53 years; Harry A. Schweyer, 47 years; Oliver I. Shaeffer, 41 years; President William Thomas, and Vice President Ronald Hoke.

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CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ Since the last "CLIC" report in the May issue, three states have held their annual conventions and responded handsomely; there has also been one political conference, which was held at Rutgers University in New Jersey. At this meeting, the delegates contributed a total of $460.00 to the program.

At the New York State Convention held during April, those in attendance contributed $750.00 to be deposited in the political fund. Also in April, the delegates to the Oregon Convention contributed $520.00 to "CLIC."

Kansas State held its convention during May, with the delegates contributing $650.00 to be added to the campaign fund.

Daily, we are receiving requests from Congressional campaigns for financial assistance. We hope that all local unions will make an effort to get their returns in as soon as possible so we may help our friends who need us.

Remember that the election will cover the entire 435 seats in the House and 37 Senate seats. From this it can be readily seen that we do need greater participation in "CLIC" at the local union level.

Each dollar contributed helps to insure the election of Congressmen and Senators favorable to the interests of the wage earners of America. Let's all do our part. ■

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of May 15, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$ 100.00(a)
1192	Birmingham	30.00
	ALASKA	
1243	Fairbanks	20.00
	CALIFORNIA	
42	San Francisco	35.00(a)
483	San Francisco	158.00(a)
1062	Santa Barbara	62.00(a)
1147	Roseville	28.00
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London	40.00
196	Greenwich	80.00
	COLORADO	
2249	Adams Co.	10.00*
	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
2311	Washington	12.00
	FLORIDA	
1394	Fort Lauderdale	10.00(a)
1685	Pineda	52.00(a)
1725	Daytona Beach	40.00
2024	Miami	10.00(a)
2217	Lakeland	41.00(a)
	GEORGIA	
256	Savannah	45.00(a)
	ILLINOIS	
13	Chicago	10.00*
341	Chicago	30.00
839	Des Plaines	93.00(a)
916	Aurora	10.00*
1185	Chicago	61.00
1883	Macomb	79.00
1922	Chicago	57.00
2158	Rock Island	100.00(a)
	IOWA	
1069	Muscatine	6.00
1260	Iowa City	100.00
1835	Waterloo	100.00
	KANSAS	
168	Kansas City	60.00*
201	Wichita	60.00*
499	Leavenworth	10.00*
714	Olathe	30.00*
750	Junction City	20.00*
797	Kansas City	10.00*
918	Manhattan	10.00*
1212	Coffeyville	10.00*
1224	Emporia	30.00*
1445	Topeka	70.00*(a)
1529	Kansas City	70.00*
1542	Dodge City	20.00*
1587	Hutchison	21.65*
1724	Liberal	30.00*
1926	Chanute	10.00*
2279	Lawrence	20.00*(a)
2417	Osawatomie	20.00*
3234	Hays	20.00*
	MARYLAND	
101	Baltimore	60.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
48	Fitchburg	10.00*(a)
111	Lawrence	100.00(a)
390	Holyoke	20.00
680	Newton	16.00(a)
867	Milford	20.00(a)
1210	Salem	6.00(a)
	MICHIGAN	
337	Detroit	10.00*(a)
982	Detroit	18.00(a)
	MISSOURI	
61	Kansas City	147.00*(a)
1635	Kansas City	10.00*
	MONTANA	
718	Havre	2.00
	NEW JERSEY	
15	Hackensack	40.00(a)
23	Dover	20.00*
65	Perth Amboy	21.00
155	Plainfield	10.00*
325	Paterson	20.00*
349	Orange	10.00*
393	Camden	20.00*
429	Montclair	20.00*
432	Atlantic City	10.00*(a)
455	Somerville	30.00*
490	Passaic	20.00*(a)
620	Madison	50.00*
1006	New Brunswick	10.00*
1209	Newark	10.00*
1489	Burlington	150.00*
1493	Pompton Lakes	20.00*
1613	Newark	10.00*
2018	Lakewood	10.00*(a)
2250	Red Bank	180.00*
	NEW MEXICO	
1319	Albuquerque	127.00(a)
	NEW YORK	
6	Amsterdam	10.00*
9	Buffalo	50.00*(a)
12	Syracuse	10.00*
66	Jamestown	10.00*
72	Rochester	10.00*
117	Albany	20.00*
135	New York	30.00*(a)
146	Schenectady	20.00*
163	Peekskill	10.00*
188	Yonkers	10.00*
229	Glens Falls	10.00*
246	New York	40.00*(a)
257	New York	620.00*
278	Watertown	30.00*
284	New York	84.00(a)
289	Lockport	10.00*
298	New York	10.00*
310	Norwich	10.00*
322	Niagara Falls	10.00*
323	Beacon	10.00*
350	New Rochelle	20.00*
353	New York	10.00*
357	Islip	70.00(a)
366	New York	10.00*
385	New York	10.00*
488	New York	30.00*
574	Middletown	10.00*
608	New York	20.00*
689	Dunkirk	10.00*
700	Corning	10.00*
747	Oswego	10.00*
754	Fulton	10.00*(a)
791	New York	10.00*
950	New York	10.00*
1038	Ellenville	10.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	20.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	30.00*
1135	Port Jefferson	10.00*(a)
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Point	10.00*
1164	New York	10.00*
1167	Smithtown Branch	60.00
1204	New York	60.00
1292	Huntington	10.00*
1456	New York	50.00*(a)
1483	Patchogue	49.00

L.U.	City and State	Amount
1508	Lyons	27.50
1511	Southampton	10.00*
1536	New York	20.00*
1577	Buffalo	40.00
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1704	Carmel Kent	10.00*
1772	Hicksville	10.00*(a)
1837	Babylon	10.00*
1973	Riverhead	10.00*
2161	Catskill	10.00*
2163	New York	10.00*
2241	Brooklyn	30.00
2287	New York	10.00*
	OHIO	
105	Cleveland	65.00(a)
248	Toledo	10.00
1359	Toledo	10.00
1426	Elyria	21.00
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	10.00*(a)
	OREGON	
190	Klamath Falls	10.00*
226	Portland	10.00*(a)
573	Baker	10.00*
583	Portland	10.00*
738	Portland	50.00*
1020	Portland	70.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1096	Coquille	20.00*
1120	Portland	30.00*
1273	Eugene	60.00*
1277	Bend	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	30.00*
1857	Portland	30.00*
1896	The Dalles	40.00*
2067	Medford	20.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2181	Corvallis	10.00*
2416	Portland	36.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
3064	Toledo	21.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
122	Philadelphia	73.00
422	New Brighton	30.00
501	Stroudsburg	15.00
541	Washington	20.00(a)
838	Sunbury	19.00
843	Jenkintown	31.00
1823	Philadelphia	10.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
342	Pawtucket	23.00
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	50.00(a)
74	Chattanooga	20.00
1357	Memphis	20.00(a)
1818	Clarksville	20.00
	TEXAS	
3106	San Antonio	20.00
	VIRGINIA	
1665	Alexandria	42.00
	WASHINGTON	
98	Spokane	10.00*
131	Seattle	113.00
338	Seattle	10.00*
1289	Seattle	44.00(a)
2498	Longview	30.00
2805	Klickitat	10.00*
3185	Creosote	10.00*
	WEST VIRGINIA	
1159	Point Pleasant	20.00
	WISCONSIN	
820	Wisconsin Rapids	10.00
2073	Milwaukee	18.00(a)
	WYOMING	
469	Cheyenne	15.00
585	Cody	10.00
1261	Jackson	1.00
1384	Sheridan	10.00
1432	Laramie	20.00
1564	Casper	44.00(a)
1620	Rock Springs	10.00
	TOTAL	**$6,329.15**

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances these convention contributions were the only monies received from the local unions.

(a) In addition to monies previously contributed to the 1970 "CLIC" program.

Canadians Study Auto Insurance Moves

The first New Democratic government in Canada is going ahead with a public auto insurance plan which is expected to cut auto insurance premiums as much as 20 percent while providing improved benefits.

The private insurance agents are up in arms against the proposal but the trade union movement is solidly supporting it. The principle of a public auto compensation plan was approved by the Canadian Labor Congress three years ago.

At present about $30 million is collected in premiums by the private auto insurance carriers. Of this amount, about 67 percent is paid out in claims, about 33 percent goes to expenses, commissions and profits.

Under public insurance which is already in effect in the neighboring province of Saskatchewan, only 17 percent would go to expenses, the balance in payment of claims.

But the important difference between public and private insurance is that the former pays claims regardless of fault and without court action. The savings in legal costs as well as worry and heartbreaks is substantial.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who. in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SCHOLARSHIP—Robert L. Dugwyler, Jr., a student at Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Washington, has been awarded a four-year college scholarship by the AFL-CIO, President George Meany announced today. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Dugwyler, 4060 Tacoma Avenue South.

Dugwyler

His scholarship is one of six sponsored by the labor federation under the National Merit Scholarship Program. Their value ranges up to $6,000 over the four years.

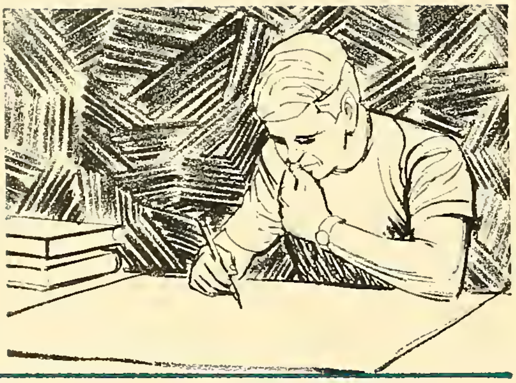
Dugwyler, who will major in mathematics at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, is editor of his school newspaper and a prize-winning member of the debating club. He also has won awards for his original poetry and for his achievements in mathematics.

His father, employed by the MacDonald Construction Company, is a member of Local 470 of the Carpenters Union.

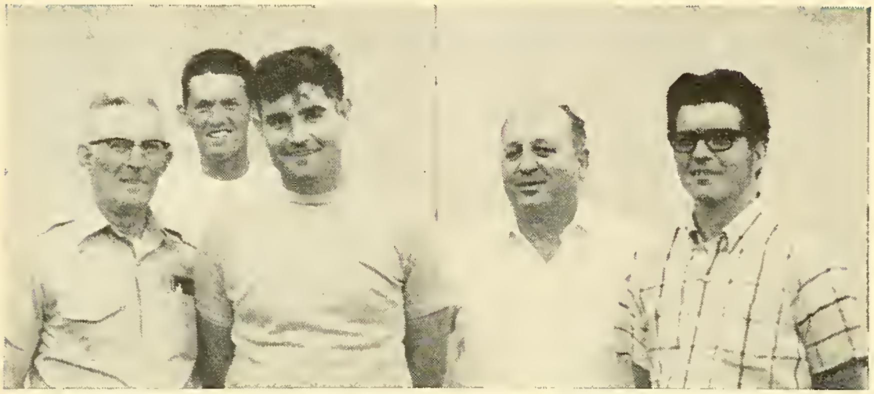
"We in labor are proud to help sponsor this program." Meany declared. "We believe that these youngsters are among America's most vital assets, and that our whole society benefits when they are given a chance to develop their full potential.

"The impressive record made by previous winners of AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships is the evidence that underlies our conviction that every student should have the same opportunity and our determination to help create a society in which that goal will be realized."

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training



Savings Bonds Awarded to Top Three Apprentice Contest Winners



The Memphis Carpenters Apprentice Training Program held its annual local contest on Saturday, April 11, 1970, with three 4th year carpenter apprentices competing. Buford Shaw McCormick was selected as first place winner and represents Memphis in the Tennessee State Carpenters Apprentice Contest. Prizes awarded to top three winners were U. S. Saving Bonds plus a set of chisels for each contestant. Shown here are, from left: William V. Hood, director of apprenticeship and training, Memphis Carpenters Apprentice Training Program; Roy Eugene Burrow, second place winner; Buford Shaw McCormick, first place winner; H. W. Green, business agent, Carpenters Local 345; and Thomas Wayne Henry, third place winner.

Journeymen Certificates Presented to Southeastern Arizona Graduates

The Southeastern Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee presented Journeyman Certificates during a banquet at the University of Arizona, on April 26, 1970 to 24 apprentices who had successfully completed four years of training. Part of the class is shown in the picture. Seated, left to right: Guadalupe L. Valencia, Oscar A. Jaramillo, Jose Q. Escobar, Alex S. Gutierrez, and Roger D. Hill. Standing: Daniel Ramirez, Benny A. Ramos, Robert E. Kline, Jr., Daniel J. Hawkins, Ronald A. Harris, Gary D. Elliott, John W. Stum, James A. Carpenter, Richard R. Hollimon.

Cleveland, Ohio, Reports Winners

The Cleveland Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its apprenticeship contest April 10. Working for five hours each of the four apprentices constructed his own wood-frame structure. First place winner for quality workmanship was William A. Thomas, a graduate of John Marshall High School, member of Local 1108, and an employee of Gerald B. Covey, general contractor. Thomas won the first prize of a $100 Savings Bond, an opportunity to represent Cleveland in the Ohio State Contest in Toledo on May 19 and 20, and a North American Rockwell power saw donated by Palevsky Industries. Thomas lives with his wife and child in North Olmsted.

The other winners were: Richard Nadolny, Local 39, of Leonard Krill Company, second prize of $75 bond; Thomas Ardito, Local 1108, of R. A. R. Construction, third prize of a $50 bond; and LaVern Cookson, Local 1108, of United Insulation, fourth prize of a $25 bond.

Judges for the event were: Thomas J. Welo, business representative of the Carpenters' District Council; Eli Mahler, architect with the firm of Freemont and Mahler; and Art Abram of Zaremba & Sons.

William Friedson, apprentice coordinator, supervised the contest. Forest City Material Company donated the supplies; North American Rockwell Company and Palevsky Industries, Inc., supplied the power equipment.

Cleveland apprenticeship contest winner William A. Thomas, a member of Local 1108.

St. Cloud, Minnesota Joint Apprenticeship Committee Holds Awards Banquet

The St. Cloud, Minn., Carpenters and Joiners Joint Apprenticeship Completions and Awards Banquet was held at the Wagon Wheel in Waite Park on May 2.

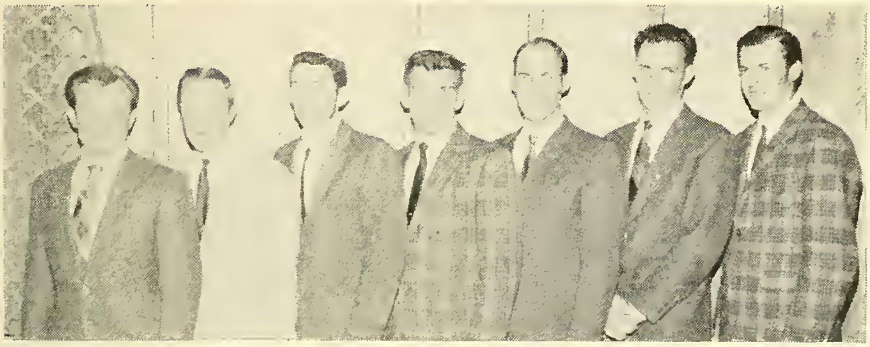
The following young men were presented their journeyman carpenter certificates: Kenneth Jockum, Allen Lahr, Dennis Hanerud, Douglas Yozamp, Gerald Shill, John G. Voight, Larry Pauly, Victor Lahr, LeRoy Hemminger, and Leonard Merdan. To qualify as a state certificated journeyman carpenter, these young men worked for 7000 hours for area contractors under the guidance of qualified carpenters and completed the evening school related training courses that include: mathematics, drafting, layout procedures, industrial relations, blueprint reading, job procedures, and job safety. James Wakefield, director of the St. Cloud Area Vocational-Technical School, presented the certificates.

Awards were presented to the winners and runner-ups in the Carpenter Apprentice Contest that was held on April 25, 1970, at the Crossroads Shopping Center by Gene Kropp, a former member of the Apprenticeship Committee. These young men had completed a four-hour comprehensive exam on carpentry on April 6, and the combined scores of this test and the manipulative part of the contest held April 25 are used to determine the winners. The runner-ups are Dale Zika, John Welsh, Ron Botzer, and Roger Weyer. Second place Allen Walters, and First place Al Yamry. The first place winner will represent St. Cloud in the state contest in July.

Honored guest were: the related training instructors, Jerome Strack, Ted Ferkinhoff, Robert Larson, and Robert Madeson. The apprenticeship committee, Floyd Coughtry, Floyd Stocker, Ted Ferkinhoff, representing Carpenters Local Union 930 and Arnie Preusser, Leonard Koshoil, and Ralph Weiber, representing the St. Cloud Building Contractors, Ray Hermanson, Gene Kropp, and Jerome Strack who were the judges for the manipulative contest. James Wakefield, director of the vocational school, who presented the journeyman certificates. Rollie Carlson, manager of Crossroads Merchants Association, who presented special certificates to the contestants.

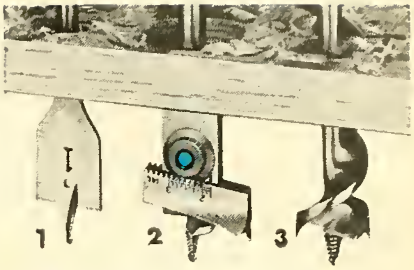
Harvey Paulson, President of the Minnesota Building and Construction Trades Council AFL-CIO was the guest speaker.

Robert Madeson, secretary to the apprenticeship committee was master of ceremonies for the banquet.



Left to right: Douglas Yozamp, Dennis Hanerud, Larry Pauly, Kenneth Jochum, LeRoy Hemminger, John G. Voight and Leonard Merdon. Not pictured, Adler Lahr Gerald Schill, and Victor Lahr. These young men were presented their journeymen carpenter certificates at St. Cloud ceremonies.

Among the honored guests were, left to right, Ralph Weiber, Jerome Strack, Ted Ferkinhoff, Rollie Carlson, Gene Kropp, Robert Madeson, Ray Henmonson, Leonard Koshoil, and Robert Larson.



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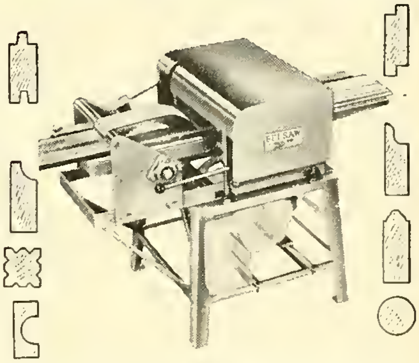

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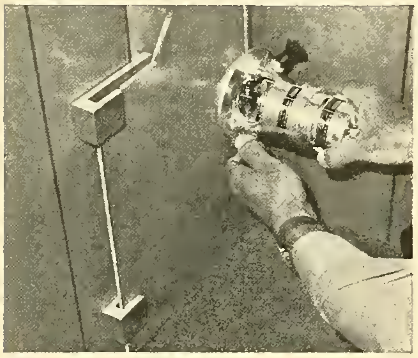

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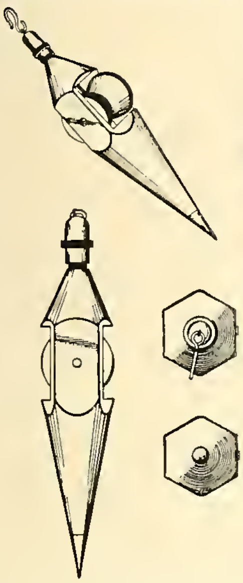
Roseville, California, Apprentices Receive Welding Instructions

The apprentice class of Roseville, California, Local 1147 is being taught to handle any aspect of the craft, and to do it well. This class is presently being taught welding, a subject very popular with the young men. Instruction in welding is given by Phil Harless, son of H. S. Harless, financial secretary and business agent of Local 1147, and is taught on the Sierra College campus in Rocklin. Pictured here, from left, are: Standing—H. S. Harless; Ed Bruins, apprentice instructor; Jim Pedersen, Lane Morgan, and David Horn, apprentice welders, and Phil Harless. Kneeling—apprentices Don De Roso, Reggie Cruz, Wayne Wagner, and Stan Troxel.

Eighteen Earn Pre-Apprenticeship Certificates in Hartford MDTA Program

Eighteen young men from Hartford, Connecticut, have been presented their certificates for successfully completing their eight-week pre-apprenticeship training, and are all now on the job with individual employers, commencing their formal training in carpentry. The pre-apprenticeship program, developed under the MDTA, was worked out jointly by Local 43 of the United Brotherhood, the Urban League of Greater Hartford, and the State Education Department, with the assistance of Charles Atkinson, MDTA area coordinator for the United Brotherhood. Shown here are, from left: First row—Joseph L. Davis; James Burney; Arthur Brainard; George Wright; Michael A. Torruella; Samuel J. Smith, Jr.; James Williams; Raynell Lindsey; Lynwood Newton. Second Row—John Finkler; George Deeds; Arthur Clark, Wesley Schenck; Robert Perez; Albert Gomaley; Joseph W. Bumpers, Jr.; Clyde T. Walker; Rozzell N. Carney. Third Row—Francis MacDonald, business agent; Edward Haley, instructor coordinator; Edward MacDonald business, representative.

IMPROVED PLUMB BOB



You might think that a plumb bob is a plumb bob, and that's the story. But a member of Local 1140, Harbor City, California, decided he could improve on that ancient tool. He did and has the patent to prove it.

Brother Joe Prutch, San Pedro, California, has been issued a patent on a plumb bob which looks quite like a conventional bob on the outside. However, on the inside, he has made provision for a reel which holds the string for the plumb bob. Any amount of string can be pulled from the reel (up to capacity) and then secured so no more will come out. The plumb bob is then used in the customary fashion. The advantage is that there are no snarls, knots or problem of coiling up the cord when storing as is the case with the ordinary plumb bob.

Bro. Prutch plans to market his improved plumb bob himself. For additional information write him at 317 W. Sepulveda St., San Pedro, Calif.

●

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

AUTOMATIC PROTRACTOR

The "PRO" #700 Series Inclinometer (Automatic Protractor) that converts a carpenters square or any straight edge to a horizontal or vertical level and/or angle finder is announced by Pro Products Co. Inc.

The new unit, which operates on the principle of gravitational force, has a powerful magnetic in its base and can thus be quickly attached to any square or straight edge of ferrous material. In instances where an aluminum or wood square or straight edge is used, the automatic protractor can be affixed with two small screws. This multi-purpose Protractor can be used individually by merely setting its magnetic base or side on the surface to be checked. Action of the dial indicator is not affected by the magnetic field and no oiling is ever needed. The instrument attaches magnetically from the back or from the base.

The instrument is also made available, as Model 700-V, which is provided with a sensitive spirit level vial as a means of providing a *"Double Checking"* means of the absolute starting position of the indicator. The Direct Reading Protractor provides accurate readings from 0° to 90° in any quadrant and is accurate to ½ of one degree. The *"Double Check"* vial provides a level *"Double Checking"* means to within 1/10 of one degree.

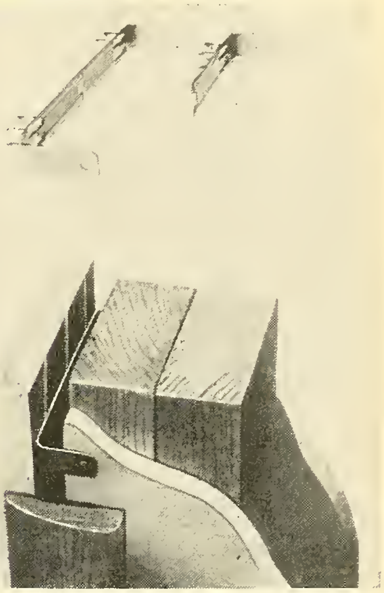
Because it is a direct reading instrument and provides instant measurement of angles, the most experienced tradesman is relieved of determining angles by the conventional method of finding the hypotenuse when using a square or straight edge.

An angle and grade chart is permanently attached to the back side of the housing, and shows degrees in angles converted to pitch per foot, pitch per inch as well as the formula for computing rise and pitch of any angle.

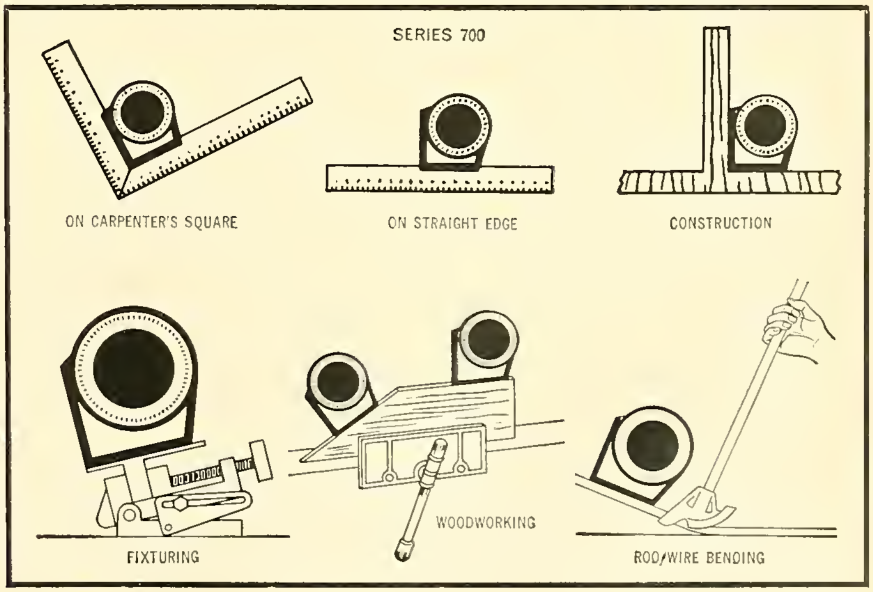
The #700 Pro Inclinometer is made of durable ABS high impact plastic to withstand the effects of heat and cold, and is highly shock-resistant. The unit measures 5" x 4⅜" overall and the dial is 4" diameter protected by a clear plastic face. The base and left edge of the housing form a right angle, and these two members of the housing have both a scale in inches. The left side is provided with a V groove for using on pipe or round surfaces.

Each protractor is packed in a colorful peg-board merchandiser illustrating the many uses on the front and back. They are available in black only. The #700 retails for $8.95. The #700-V at $9.95. For further information write: The Pro Products Co., Inc., 812 22nd Street, Rockford, Illinois 61108.

JAMB CLIP



Door hanging is easier and faster with a new steel Jamb Clip that may be used on job hung or pre-hung door units. Sized for four ⅝" drywall jambs, the clips snap in two to adjust for other jamb widths and window frames where a half-clip is handier. They are stocked in one size for all applications and require only a hammer for installation. Write the Panel Clip Co., Box 423R, Farmington, Michigan 48024.



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Gendreau, Charles

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Morenzien, Otto

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Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Six Arrivals At Home During April

John A. Jacobsen, Local 1456, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home April 8, 1970.

•

Christian Munk, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 16, 1970.

•

Herman L. Bailey, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., arrived at the Home April 20, 1970.

•

R. Wilson Ranson, Local 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home April 20, 1970.

•

Gust Olson, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 23, 1970.

Peter J. Kearney, Local 727, Hialeah, Fla., arrived at the Home April 29, 1970.

•

James A. Beaver, Local 122, Philadelphia, Pa., died April 7, 1970. Burial was in Philadelphia.

•

Percy Poynter, Local 1397, Roslyn, N. Y., died April 13, 1970. Burial was in Port Washington, N. Y.

•

Charles James, Local 12, Syracuse, N. Y., died April 21, 1970.

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

A Study In Contrast: High School vs. Vocational School

■ Normally, the WALL STREET JOURNAL is about the last place any labor official looks for a quote to illustrate a point.

However, a recent issue of the WSJ carried an editorial which summarized the causes of turmoil and revolt on the college campuses better than anything I have so far read.

In essence, the editorial maintained that a small percentage of wild-eyed radicals are able to disrupt and even close down universities because the great majority of students, those whose prime interest is getting an education, fail to take a stand. Additionally, the editorial pointed out that a good deal of the trouble stems from the fact that every college campus has many students on its rolls who do not belong there.

This is the way the editorial put it:

"The nation's campuses are overloaded with people who have no business there, who have no affinity for the intellectual, who would be better off in vocational schools or at work. They surely are not all rabid radicals, but their fundamental incompatibility with academic pursuits greatly contributes to the boredom which in turn contributes to campus unrest."

I believe there is much truth in this statement. College has become a status symbol for rich and poor, majority and minority. Not even high schools are immune.

This argument is buttressed effectively by an article which appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST. The article told about the difference in climate between the three vocational high schools in the area and the 15 or so regular high schools. In the three vocational schools there has been no vandalism, no discipline problems, no undue absenteeism. In direct contrast, most of the regular high schools have one or more of these problems to contend with.

By way of contrast, the article told of Bell Vocational School, which is about 50 years old, and a new non-vocational neighbor. After half a century of use, Bell is still in good shape. The machines and equipment are all kept up to snuff. On the other hand, the neighboring high school, built only two years ago, is already a mess. Much of the equipment has been vandalized; fixtures and windows have been broken. Four letter words are painted all over the halls.

If all this points up anything, it is that those young men who embark on a trade as a vocation know who they are and understand what they are trying to do. Apparently this is not so true of many other youths.

Nearly every time I see a TV commentator interview a college or high school rebel, the excuse for rioting is nearly always the same; "I am trying to gain identity," or "I am trying to find out who I am."

There are no such hang-ups on the part of those who go into a trade. They know who they are. They know that they are men, doing men's work, and they need no greater identity than the right to say: "I am a plumber," or a "carpenter," or "a printer," or "an electrician," and, above all, "I am an American or Canadian." ■

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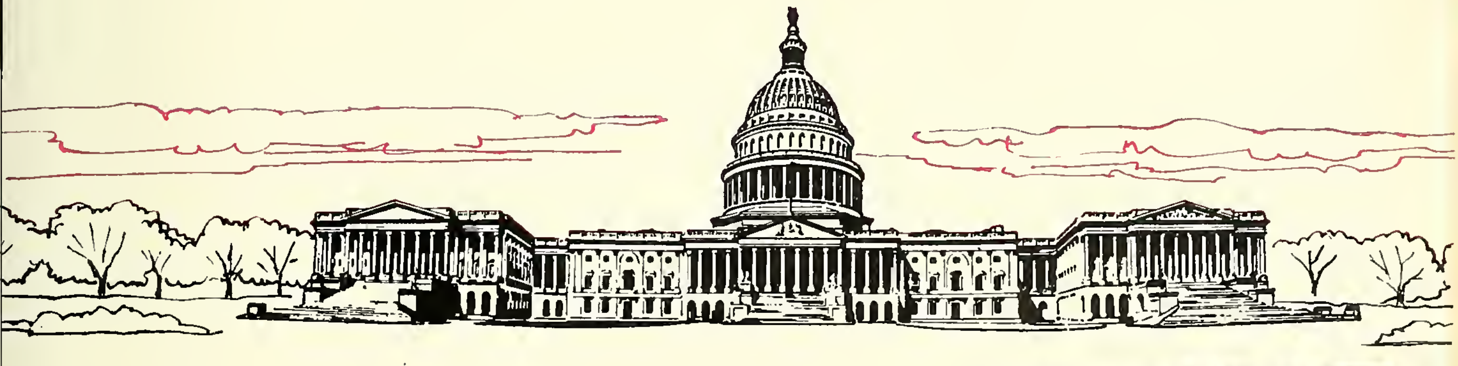

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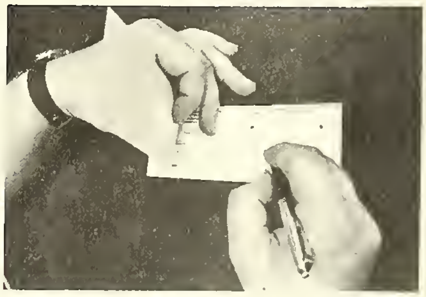

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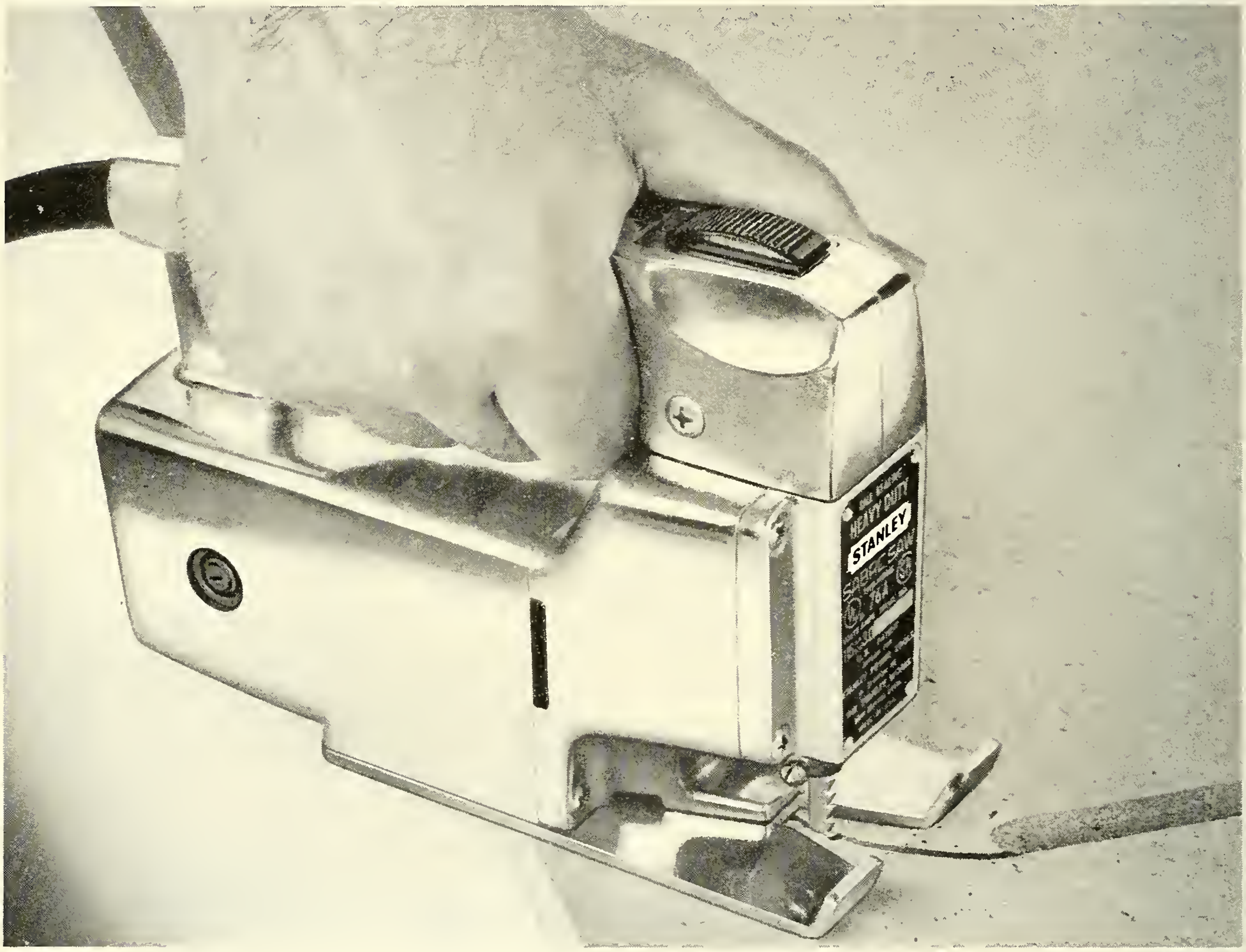

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The JULY 1970

CARPENTER

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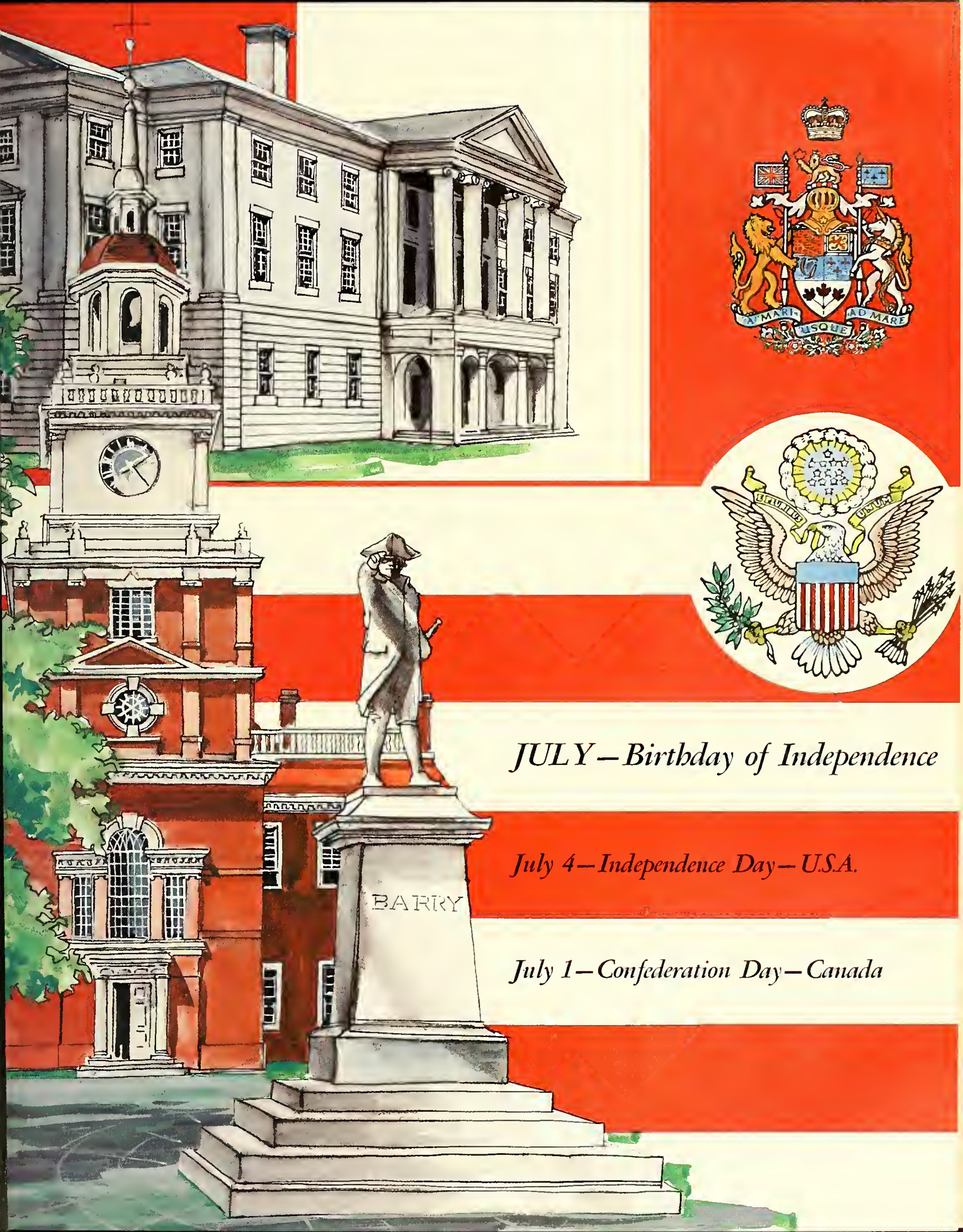

JULY—Birthday of Independence

July 4—Independence Day—U.S.A.

July 1—Confederation Day—Canada

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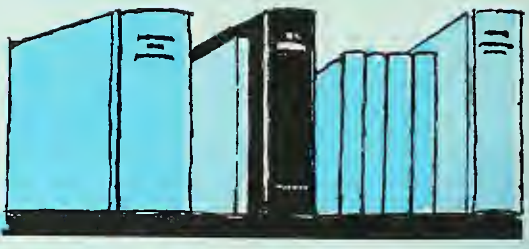

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME XC No. 7 JULY, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

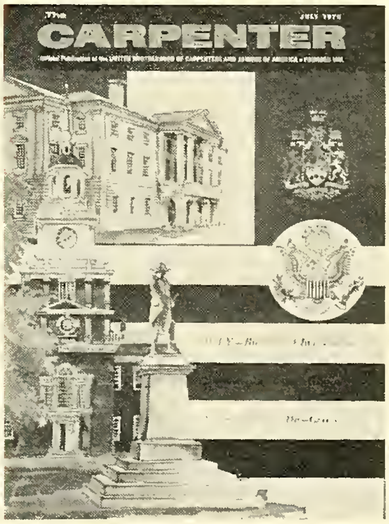
July marks the birth of two great nations, the United States on July 4, 1776 and Canada on July 1, 1867. Both were born with a heritage of political liberty, individual freedom and obedience to the law.

Our cover this month shows symbols related to the July independence dates of both nations: Independence Hall in Philadelphia; the Provincial Building in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; and the national seals of Canada and the United States. All bring to mind our cherished ideals of freedom, our common heritage.

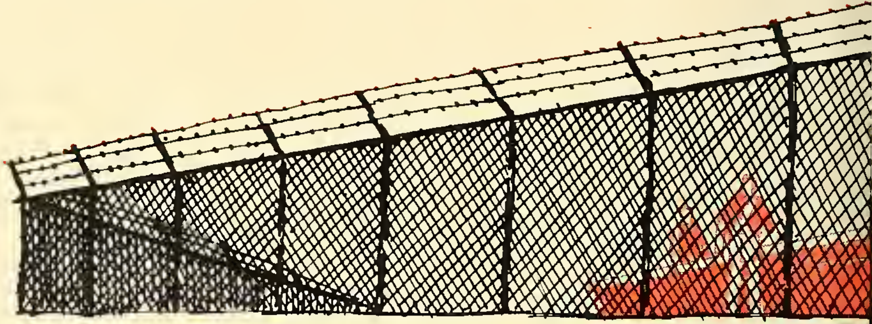
One can easily imagine how our forefathers felt about their liberty. The frontier was a difficult, dangerous place to live and work, but it molded a unique sort of character: independent, self-reliant, skilled and courageous.

The North American character combined—and still does—the best kind of brotherhood, fidelity and untiring devotion to the principles that keep men free.

In this time of trouble, it's wise to remember that our forebearers faced similar problems and overcame them. The words of Benjamin Franklin still echo down through the ages "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."



Shocking "Training" Subsidy Blasted by BCTD President C. J. Haggerty



A highly significant address on one phase of housing was recently made by President C. J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO. Mr. Haggerty addressed the New York Building Congress at the Commodore Hotel May 4 in New York City. The entire speech, with the exception of brief introductory remarks, is reprinted below for the information of our membership.

■ I sincerely believe that next to the seemingly endless war, no other matter should be of such importance as solving our national housing disgrace. The magnitude of this problem is compounding itself almost daily. As an example, I read about two years ago of a study made here in New York City which found that there were 42,000 structures housing 800,000 persons which were found to be sub-standard, inadequate and in need of rehabilitation or replacement. Only the total is unique —city after city throughout the country has a similar problem.

We have today literally hundreds of thousands of persons trapped in a never-ending cycle of sub-standard housing which leads to ever increasing deprivation, despair and utter hopelessness.

We in labor long ago recognized this growing problem. We also realized it could never be solved by the multitude of agencies all halfway involved in urban problems—none really dealing effectively with the needs. For example, there were 21 Federal departments and agencies, 150 Federal bureaus and divisions and 92,000 units of local government all tied into 400 statutory grants in aid programs. I am certain that God alone knew how they all operated, how they overlapped, or how they diluted each other's efforts.

Because of this bureaucratic entanglement, we enthusiastically supported the move in Congress to bring all of these programs into focus under one roof by the creation of the cabinet Department of Housing and Urban Development or HUD as it is referred to now.

Something must have gone wrong—it's all under one roof with 5,000 employees in Washington alone, and we're getting less and less housing. In fact, starts are down so low that they are now going to start counting mobile homes to make the totals look better. This is a poor excuse for performance.

As usual, they blame everything and everybody but themselves. In their scramble to solve the housing crisis, they have displayed much rhetoric with little reason. They are problem oriented but not solution oriented. They, of course, tried to blame labor costs and restrictive practices for the shortage of housing. Actually, labor costs have declined between 1949 and 1969 from 33% of the cost to 18% of the cost. The *Kaiser Committee on Urban Housing* in its study concluded that:

> "All on site labor costs represent such a small percentage of monthly rents that a general reduction of wages for all workmen of 20% would only mean a reduction in rent from $100 to $98 in a typical unit."

They also continue to claim restrictive practices have slowed housing construction. This is utter nonsense and so is the charge of labor shortages. The fact remains that 20 years ago, in 1950, we built 1,900,000 units *not counting trailers*. If there ever were restrictive practices they would have been greater then—if there ever were shortages, they, too, would have been greater during that post-war period.

Let's look at some of the real reasons. According to the Federal Housing Administration, in 1946 the average market price for lots on which single family homes were built was $761—the same lots in 1968 were $4,201—an increase of 552%. In the last 10 years alone, land prices have again increased 95%.

Today a typical $20,000, 30-year FHA insured

mortgage at a 9% effective rate, costs the buyer $160 a month, or $57,600 over the life of the mortgage ($37,600 in interest alone).

I think it is easy to see that the rise in land costs and the rise in interest rates has literally priced the low and middle income family out of housing.

The present anti-inflation policies have made a shambles of the housing industry and we haven't seen the worst of it yet. The Congress in 1968 envisioned a goal of 26 million units in 10 years, or 2,600,000 per year. Two years later, 1970, we will hardly reach half of that goal.

During all of this we continually are assured that soon we will have industrialized housing coming off the assembly lines like automobiles. They will be cheaper because of factory wages. They will go up real fast and the crises will be over.

I don't believe the solution will be that simple. As new and practical techniques, tools, methods and materials are developed, we should continue to adopt them and use them. We should put solving housing needs on a crash basis just as we did the need for factories, plants, camps and so on in building facilities for World War II production.

Now I want to talk specifically about HUD's *Project Breakthrough.*

Secretary Romney describes it as:

> "Not a program designed to see just how cheaply we can build a house, but a way to break through to total new systems of housing production, financing, marketing, management and land use. Breakthrough supports the development of new and innovative housing system concepts and production methods . . . it also seeks solutions to many problems impeding large scale production of housing such as . . . restrictive zoning and building codes . . . and inefficient use of labor forces. . . .

For about a year HUD has been concentrating on this project and I am sure has convinced many persons that this would in reality be the breakthrough.

On February 26, 1970, HUD announced that 22 producers of housing systems were selected to build their prototype models on Operation Breakthrough sites in 10 states.

One of those selected was Christiana Western Structures of Los Angeles, California.

This company manufacturers housing in panels at Blythe, California, and is presently shipping them over 500 miles for erection on different sites in California. This transportation distance is about 350 miles further than most prefab home manufacturers consider economically feasible. One would wonder how they can do it.

The answer is very simple—extremely low wages subsidized by the Government under the guise of training.

On February 12, 1970, the regional Manpower Administrator for the Western Region, U.S. Department of Labor, wrote to a Mr. Foy, Manpower Training Director of Christiana Western, advising him that he had been awarded a Jobs 70 contract. This contract was in the amount of $121,580 to hire and train 70 employees—24 in the Blythe factory—at a unit cost per trainee of $1,588.00 each; 31 at another location at $2,078 per trainee; and 15 others at still another location at $1,318.00 per trainee. All trainees were to start at 2.00 per hour and after 9 months training are to be advanced to 2.35 per hour.

Here is how the government costs are broken down:

For 24 employees the company receives:

—$870.00	for on the job training costs
—$ 48.00	for job related education costs
—$200.00	for special counselling
—$160.00	for orientation
—$280.00	for other supportive services

That is a total of $1,588 for each employee they hire.

(Continued on Page 42)

Carpenter Magazine Survey Shows Unemployment Up In Most Areas; Construction Workers Hard Hit

Unemployment among workers generally is higher as the report from Government sources shows. What is not so well known is the fact that construction joblessness is as much as two and three times that of the average. Carpenter unemployment is markedly higher than the average. THE CARPENTER Magazine queried a number of key areas and the response is indicated in this brief survey. Figures from Canada came from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Public unemployment figures on particular trades are not available and hence the survey data had to come directly from Carpenter sources. In the answers shown, except from Canada, all data came from local unions affected through the Carpenter Councils.

CHICAGO

Carpenter Jobless Rate Highest in Six Years

Joblessness is at a six-year high in the Chicago area. according to a special report received covering figures up through May. The May unemployment figure hit the 4 percent mark and reports indicated that the number of jobless is rising.

In the Chicago area 132,000 persons were actively seeking work and were unable to find it. Carpenters officials say the number of carpenters out of work totals 4,000 out of the 31,000 in the area.

George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago Carpenters District Council was gloomy when he reported on the situation, saying:

"It hasn't been this bad for carpenters since the 1958 recession. This time last year you couldn't find a single carpenter without a job. The trouble for us is in the single family houses. This field is dead—absolutely dead—as dead as dead can be.

"In good times 15,000 carpenters work in single family house construction. Now hardly any do. About 11,000 have gotten jobs in other types of construction work."

Figures from the Department of Labor indicate that the joblessness totals have risen sharply since the first of the year. In January the unemployment figure for all workers was 2.7 percent; in February 2.9; in March 2.8 and in April 3.8 percent.

CALIFORNIA

Construction Jobless Estimated at 25-30%

Unemployment has hit the state of California hard and struck with special force on the carpenters, according to information received from Research Director Clives Knowles of the California State Council of Carpenters, San Francisco, Calif.

- General unemployment, seasonally adjusted, for the months of April was 5.5 per cent with the number jobless put at 436,000.
- In the field of construction unemployment the state does not have figures. A general estimate, however, came from President James Lee of the California Building and Construction Trades Council. He said that construction unemployment averages between 20 and 30 per cent throughout the state. This figure appears to be one of the highest yet reported for building tradesmen.
- On carpenter unemployment, Mr. Knowles reports, "An April survey of unemployment among active members indicates that outside the Los Angeles District Council area, unemployment varied between 25 and 30 per cent. This means that there were approximately 12,500 unemployed carpenters in that month. In the Los Angeles area, unemployment was not running more than 2 to 3 per cent in April 1970."

TEXAS

Carpenter Jobless Rate More Than Double Average

Construction and carpenter unemployment in Texas on May 1, 1970 was more than double that of general joblessness, according to a report received from the Texas State Council of Carpenters.

Figures sent to THE CARPENTER by Executive Secretary-Treasurer A. C. Shirley of the Texas State Council of Carpenters reveal the totals as of May 1 for the three categories of unemployment: general, construction and carpenter.

- Total general unemployment on May 1, 1970 was 2.9 per cent of the labor force. On the same date in 1969 the figure was 2.3 per cent.
- Construction unemployment in Texas as of May 1 was estimated at 8 per cent. On the same date in 1969 the figure was 5 per cent.
- Union carpenter unemployment was 8 per cent on May 1, which was 3 per cent higher than May 1, 1969.

Data on unemployed carpenters are reported monthly by executive committee members over the state. The carpenter figure follows the trend shown elsewhere in the country—decidedly higher than general unemployment.

FLORIDA

Carpenter Unemployment Highest in Three Years

High unemployment was reported in Florida with carpenter joblessness at the highest rate it has been in three years, according to a report from Secretary-Treasurer Andrew E. Dann, Sr., Florida State Council of Carpenters, Miami, Fla.

The report from Secretary Dann was in the form of a short, narrative giving a picture of the Florida situation. He said:

"The tight money situation and high interest rate have caused a serious employment cut-back in general construction. The Administration in Washington will have to exert itself to make money available at a rate construction can afford. There is a demand for both com-

Continued on Page 6

A CARPENTER EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Formula for Reversing Economic Downturn Spelled Out by AFL-CIO Research Expert

Q. From statements and observations you have made, may we assume that you think we are in an economic recession? Correct?

Ans. Yes, I believe we are in a recession that got under way last summer or fall. Home-building has been in a decline since February 1969. Industrial production has been moving down for 10 months. Layoffs have been spreading. In the five months, between December and May, unemployment rose 1,300,000.

Q. How near are we to an old-fashioned depression?

Ans. The country now has some protections against an old-fashioned depression, which didn't exist before the 1930s. We now have unemployment insurance, Social Security, federal insurance of bank deposits and a degree of federal regulation of the stock market. These kinds of federal laws help to reduce the possibilities of the bottom dropping out from under the economy—such as another run on the banks. But these laws do not provide a guarantee. And the existence of a strong trade union movement, now, is a barrier to widespread wage cuts—which used to accompany recessions in the past—but a strong labor movement is not a guarantee either.

If we were to get a sharp drop in production and sharp rise in unemployment, combined with a loss of confidence in the government's ability to halt the decline, we could get into a depression. That's one of the reasons why it's so important for the government to prevent a recessionary decline from developing downward momentum. Once a recession begins to snowball, there's the danger that it can develop into a depression.

Q. How does our present situation compare with earlier downturns in the last 20 years? How is it similar, how different?

Ans. So far, this recession has been milder than the previous recessions of the past 25 years—the recessions of 1949-50, 1954, 1958 and 1960-61. The drop in employment and production, thus far, has been less. But this recession is not yet over.

Q. What in your opinion are the principal causes of the economic state we are now in?

Ans. This recession is the direct result of the Administration's economic policies. In the name of fighting inflation, the Administration squeezed the economy through a very tight-money policy, skyrocketing interest rates and attempts to freeze public construction outlays. The results of such severe squeeze on the economy have been what should have been expected—a slump in homebuilding, declining industrial production, cutbacks in weekly working hours and layoffs.

However, prices continue to climb. As a result, in recent months, we have had the worst of all possibilities—the worst inflation in 20 years, the highest interest rates in 100 years and the sharpest increase in unemployment in 10 years.

NATHANIEL GOLDFINGER, Director of Research, AFL-CIO, is one of the nation's leading economists and experts observing and analyzing the changing manpower picture. In an interview with THE CARPENTER he answers a series of questions put to him concerning the current economic situation.

Native of the Bronx, N. Y., he is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and has had graduate courses from CCNY, New York University, the New School for Social Research and American University. He was formerly Director of Research and Education of the United Paperworkers of America, secretary of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and has held various key research posts in the national CIO and the AFL-CIO. He has been Director of Research, his present position, since January 1, 1963.

Mr. Goldfinger is author of "Trade Union Behavior in Wage Bargaining," a chapter of "New concepts of Wage Determination" by Geo. W. Taylor and Frank Pierso, editors. He has written numerous articles for labor publications and for the Department of Labor's Monthly Labor Review.

Q. What do you see as the principal steps to reverse the trend and get us back on the road to economic progress? Action by the President? by Congress? by other agencies?

Ans. The main step to get us back on the road to economic progress is to combine an easier money policy with selective credit controls, interest-rate ceilings on specific types of loans and the allocation of available credit to where it will do the most good. Such measures are necessary to increase the amount of credit, at reasonable interest rates for home-building and for state and local government projects, as well as normal business operations, while curbing the flow of credit for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies, conglomerate take-overs and gambling casinos. Such action is needed to boost economic activities, while reducing inflationary pressures. In addition, the AFL-CIO has stated that it would cooperate with wage and price controls, if necessary, provided that the

(Continued on Page 43)

Survey

Continued from Page 4

mercial buildings and houses but the money is too costly.

"General construction unemployment is at the highest level in a number of years. In the carpenter trade unemployment is at the highest rate that it has been in over three years. Some of this unemployment has been caused by other trades being on strike. Some of our people will return to work when these strikes are settled, but we do not expect full employment until there is a change in the economy."

CANADA

Construction Jobless Triple That of Average

Unemployment in Canada is severe, but construction joblessness is more than triple that of the general out of work group.

At press time the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont., supplied THE CARPENTER with the latest available figures for general unemployment and construction unemployment.

Unemployment for the first quarter in 1970 reached 6.5 per cent of the work force. As high as this, it did not touch the figure for the jobless in construction which was reported as 21.9 percent. It should be noted that in Canada the weather has an impact on jobs in construction and the first quarter included winter months.

The Dominion Bureau gave a report on the unemployment among the general work force and among construction workers for the four quarters of 1969:

- fourth quarter general unemployment was 4.3 percent; construction unemployment was 10.4 percent;
- third quarter general unemployment was 3.8 percent and construction unemployment was 6.5 percent;
- second quarter general unemployment was 4.9 percent and construction unemployment 11.4 percent;
- first quarter general unemployment was 5.9 percent and construction unemployment was 18.2 percent.

The bureau said that the labor force in the first quarter totalled 8,027,000 persons.

NEW YORK CITY

Varied Picture; Some Optimism is Voiced

President Conrad Olsen of the New York State District Council, New York City, sends a narrative appraisal of the unemployment situation. He discusses chiefly the construction picture and the carpenter situation, and says:

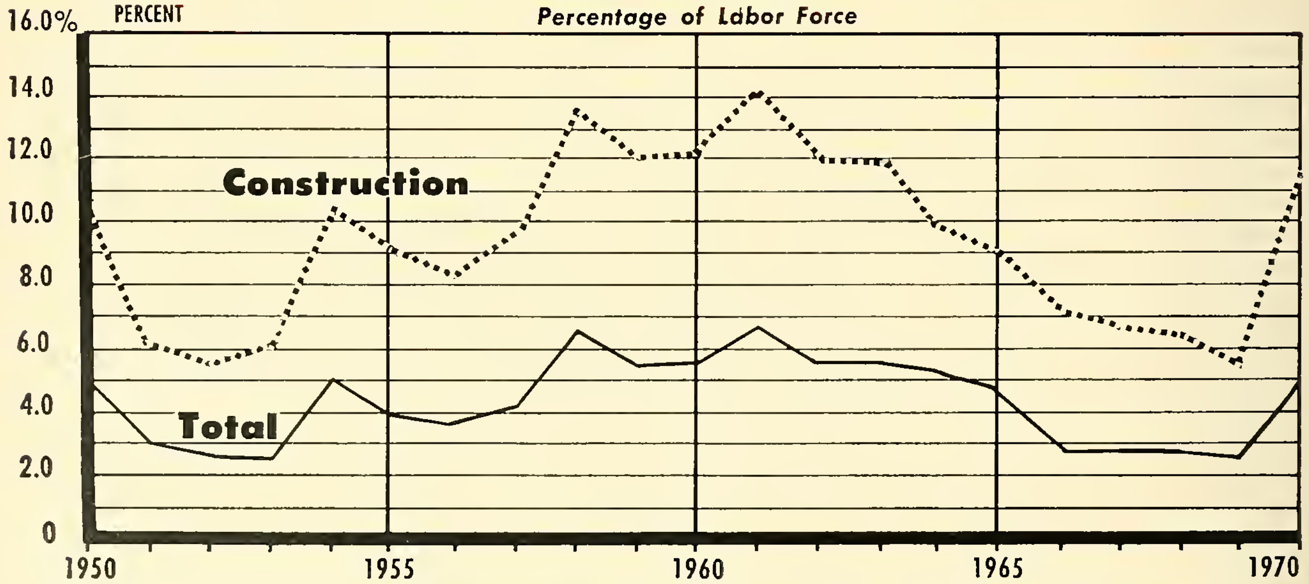
- "We have contacted the various Associations, the Building and Construction Trades Council and its subordinates regarding their opinions and enclosed is their estimate of the unemployment situation. As their opinions indicate, the employment situation varies; such as in the heavy construction field where work is slow because of tight money and in the building construction where due to the high-rise construction both in office buildings and apartment houses, there seems to be full employment."

Mr. Olsen enclosed comments from associations. From the General Contractors Association, the opinion expressed indicated "Slow—strange picture—some unemployment; should not be any at this part of year—anticipate picking up. Industry not at its best—about 80 per cent of what it should be with turn-about in next 3 or 4 months—going through but not as quickly as

Continued on Page 12

Two Decades of Unemployment

Construction Compared with Total Joblessness



Source: "Statistics on Manpower"—from 1970 Manpower Report of the President—U.S. Department of Labor

United States and Canada Celebrate Their Origins in July; Both See Bright Future

AMERICAN Independence Day is celebrated July 4 as the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 by representatives of the colonies desiring to separate from England. The fact is that the independence resolution was signed July 2 and the discussions of the next two days were mere formalities. John Adams thought that July 2 should actually be celebrated as the nation's birthday.

Only John Hancock and the secretary, Charles Thomson, signed the document which went out for signature. Other signers affixed their names at various times after July 4. They did not line up to sign as the legendary paintings and storybooks have it. Some of the signers were not in the hall when the resolution was voted on and some who voted for the resolution never got around to signing the Declaration.

The epochal document came into reality only after some two decades of strife and following a train of abuses from the British Crown. Writs of Assistance were passed to keep down New England smuggling; these called for ship searches. The Stamp Act of 1765 passed by Parliament was unenforceable, so great was colonial resistance. The same fate followed the Townsend Acts, designed to tax certain items. The tax on tea led to the famous Boston Tea Party of December 1773.

This famous episode was followed by the Intolerable Acts of 1774 and the colonists were growing more and more hostile. Soon the Crown knew that it had a full-blown rebellion on its hands. Leaders of the forces of American liberty included such personalities as Patrick Henry in Virginia, John and Sam Adams and John Hancock in New England, Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Richard Lee in Virginia.

The First Continental Congress met in 1774 for seven weeks of discussion. In the spring of 1775 the spark of revolution was lighted at the battles of Concord and Lexington April 19, 1775. The Second Continental Congress was convened and named George Washington as commander-in-chief of the 20,000-man army. The war was on and independence was declared before hostilities ended.

CANADA celebrates as its birthday July 1, but unlike the U.S.A., Canada does not rest its commemoration on the results of revolution. The formation of modern Canada is based on the British North America Act of 1867.

Canada did not emerge from a revolution, but war was part of its background. The years 1534 to 1713 made up the period regarded as the colonial era in which the French and English explored the New World. From 1713 to 1763 the two powers struggled for the mastery ending with British victory and the Treaty of 1763, marking the end of French power.

In 1774 the Quebec Act extended French Canada's control south to the Ohio river and westward to the Mississippi. After the American Revolution the Constitutional Act of 1791 was passed separating the area into Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec).

Lord Durham in 1838 came to govern the Canadas and recommended unifying all British North American possessions and the Act of Union was passed in 1840. In 1864 Sir Charles Tupper, Nova Scotia's Prime Minister, called a meeting of delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The meeting convened in September in Charlottetown but adjourned for an October session in which all provinces would be represented.

The Quebec Convention of October 10-28, 1864 had 32 delegates who passed 72 resolutions. Actions of the convention were not accepted by Prince Edward Island until 1873 and Newfoundland did not join the union until 1949; British Columbia and Manitoba joined in 1871 and Alberta and Saskatchewan became full-fledged provinces in 1905.

In March 29, 1867 the British Parliament passed the British North America Act and proclaimed July 1 as Canada's official birthday and the nation became the "Dominion of Canada," a status it held until the Statute of Westminster in 1931 giving Canada autonomy and in 1947 the Canadian Citizenship Act was passed giving the Canadians the right to call themselves "Canadian citizens."

Campus, Radical Troubles Beset U.S

Determination Necessary to Overcome Danger to Democra

THIS is a month of celebration for both the United States and Canada. The traditional recollection of the Declaration of Independence or the establishment of the Confederation as parts of the two nations' activities this month. No doubt the celebrations in many places will be or will have been carried out in the customary pomp and circumstance as befits the occasion.

But as the two nations look backward at the heritage of courage and the patriotism of their founders, they are caught short by the disturbing events of our troubled times. Much of the difficulty of our era is common both to the United States and to Canada. This is particularly true of the disturbances created by the far-out radicals of the "new" students in our colleges and universities.

Dissent Corrupted

Dissent which has always been a cardinal part of our tradition has broken all democratic bounds and has been corrupted into disruption and destruction. The headlines of the newspapers and the news reports on the television screen have proclaimed the misdeeds of the disrupters, a small, vocal minority.

The outcry which is well nigh universal by the campus rebels is a condemnation against the "establishment"—whatever that is. In the case of the universities it happens to be the administration and the boards of regents, trustees and whatever are the governing bodies of the institutions. Whatever the establishment is for, the radicals seem to be against.

Many protestors are against grading. Such a matter as evaluating and indicating to a student where he stands is tabbed as old-fashioned and as woefully out of date as the Model T. It would be interesting to note how many of the protestors who are against grading are actually among the intellectual leaders of the schools.

Thousands of building tradesmen have taken to the streets to demonstrate support of flag and country. This "hard hat parade" in New York City was one of the first.

Too many of the protestors proclaim their right to pass on the abilities and the qualifications of the corps of instructors, from first year teachers to full professors. What qualifies the protestors to pass judgment on men and women of superior education and experience?

The new students scream about their "rights" and their "freedoms" while at the same time they are the acme of intolerance when it comes to hearing the views of others including their faculties or the student majority. The manifest intolerance of the radicals raises a barrier to understanding and discussion that is almost insurmountable.

The dissent and intolerance go beyond the classroom where dialogue could or should take place. The dissenters become disrupters and destroyers. The stories of vandalism and destruction are many and shameful. Often the destruction is preceded by mob action appealing to alleged injustices to students, to alleged racism or to programs of teaching which they regard as unacceptable. The work of years of research has been destroyed in several institutions. Property damage assessed in the millions has been wrought.

Add to the destruction the damage to the schools caused by compulsory closing. The new students represent in too many situations a truly ultra left wing attempt at revolution. If anyone doubts that revolution is the aim, he has only to listen to some of the leadership of the left or to read some of the fulminations of the underground press.

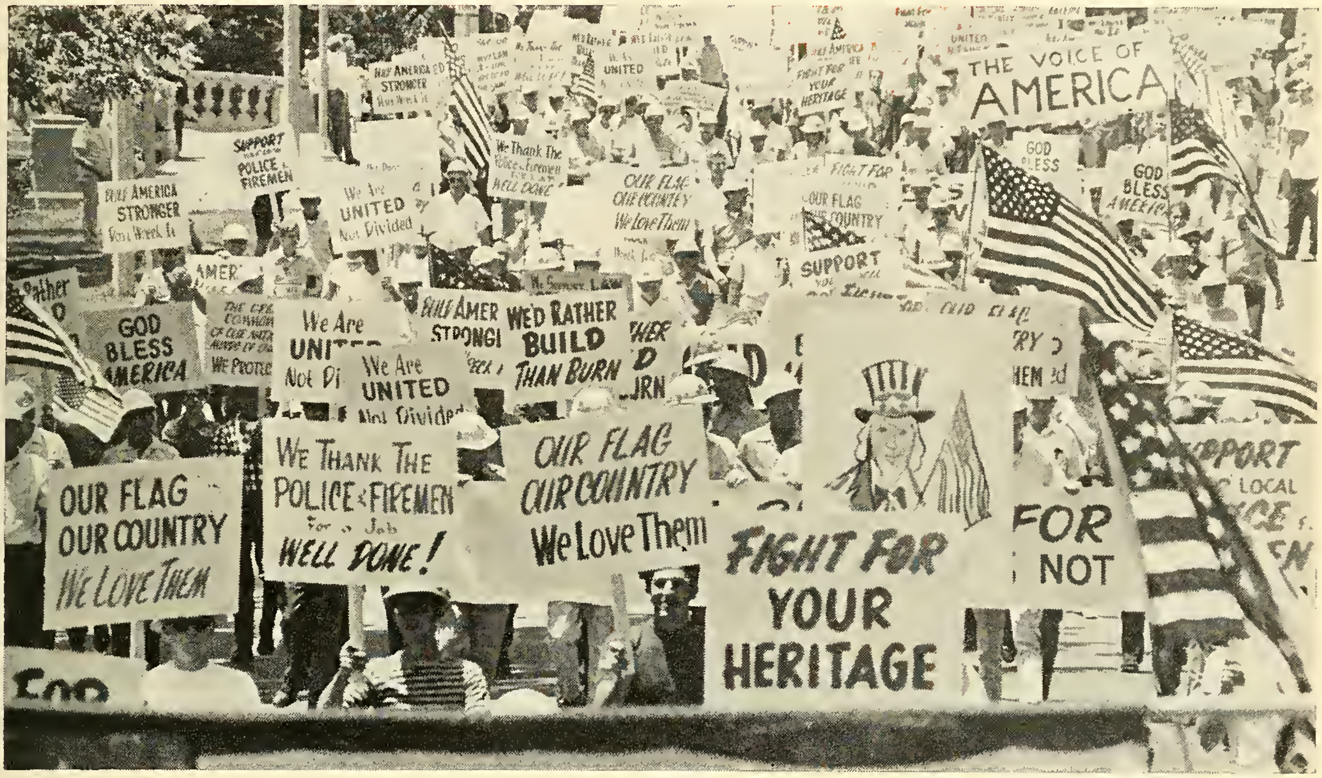
Across the Border

These disturbances from the left cross international borders. We may not have heard as much of the troubles in Canada as we have from the news of incidents in the United States, but the basic problem appears to be present. The Yippies—Youth International Party—some time be-

Continued on Page 12

anada in Anniversary Period

North America; Brighter Outlook Ahead


THE VOICE OF AMERICA
GOD BLESS AMERICA
SUPPORT POLICE FIREMEN
We Are UNITED Not Divided
WE'D RATHER BUILD THAN BURN
OUR FLAG OUR COUNTRY WE LOVE THEM
WE THANK THE POLICE & FIREMEN For a Job WELL DONE!
OUR FLAG OUR COUNTRY We Love Them
FIGHT FOR YOUR HERITAGE
FOR NOT

"Hard Hats" Show Patriotic Support

Photos on this page show construction workers in parades and demonstrations. Top and left center photos are from 40,000-man march in St. Louis, Mo., June 7. Right center photo is from New York parade May 20. Shown, from left, are Business Representatives Ernest B. Danielson, Attilio Bitondi and Gene Hanley. At lower right is photo from Baltimore, Md., parade and demonstration June 15. (Top photo courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

T.V. LOOK ALIVE SHOW THE TRUE SIDE
HE IS WHY WE ARE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM
KILLERS

Thousands View Brotherhoo

LOUISIANA
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS
and JOINERS
of AMERICA
Welcome
You All
CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL of NEW ORLEANS and VICINITY

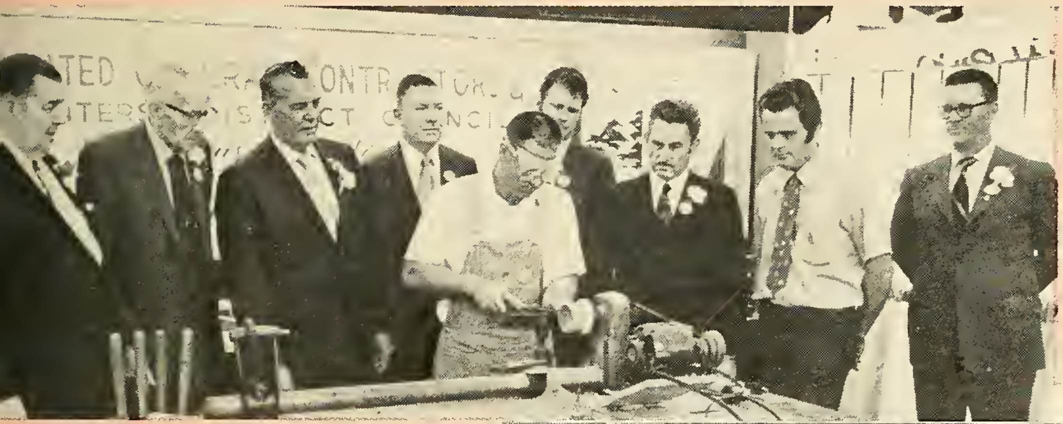
A view from on high shows the big
busy Brotherhood exhibit.

Below: Peter McGavin, executive se
tary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Tra
Department, discusses "Use US Shi
promotional material with Gen. S
Livingston and First Gen. Vice-P
Sidell.

Above: Some of the Brotherhood leaders who participated in the exhibition work. They included (not in order): First Gen. Vice-Pres. William Sidell; Gen. Sec. R. E. Livingston; Gen. Exec. Bd. Member Harold Lewis; Retired GEB Member Henry Chandler, Intl. Rep. Richard Spears; Davy P. LaBorde, Sr., executive secretary of the New Orleans District Council; Tom LaBorde, chairman of the exhibit committee; John Wright, assistant coordinator of the apprenticeship program in the council and exhibit co-chairman. Among those who assisted were D. J. Breaux and Dennis LaBorde.

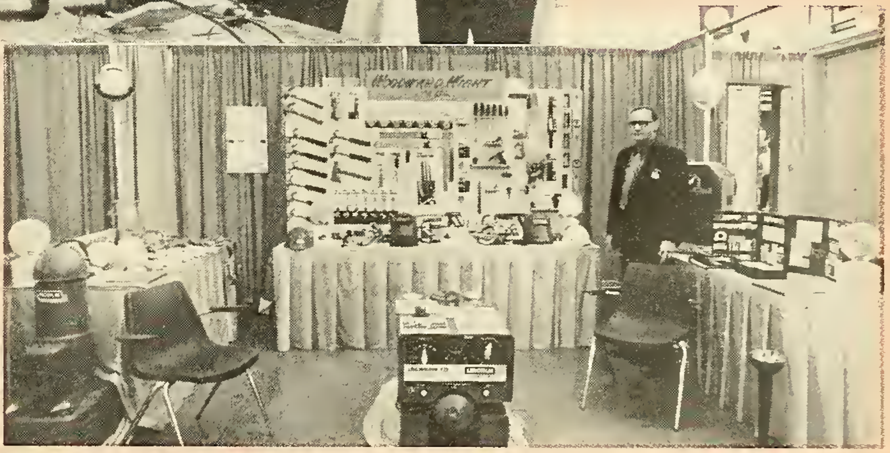
The 1970 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show was a hit in its host city—New Orleans, Louisiana. More than 200,000 persons crowded into Rivergate Exhibition Center for the five-day extravaganza, May 22-27. The exhibit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—90 feet long by 20 feet wide and packed with exhibits of craft skills—helped to make the annual exhibition a success. The Brotherhood distributed 24,000 tickets in drawings for 40 $25 bonds. A total of 10,000 rulers and pencils bearing the Brotherhood union label was given away. As pictures below show, the exhibition was a great success.

isplays at Union Industries Show



Above: Ed Lewis, a third-year apprentice, is the center of attention as he turns out objects of beauty on a wood lathe. Many of his products were given away to excited show visitors.

Right: Many union employers and manufacturers shared space in the Brotherhood display. Here are sample tools and equipment in the exhibit of the Woodward Wright Co., Ltd.



Below: General Secretary Livingston presided over meetings of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference in New Orleans, held during the show.

Campus Radical

Continued from Page 8

fore the holidays called for a big rally in Washington, D.C., on July 4th. And incidentally, the new left spells the word Amerika—**ka**, not **ca.**

A leading spokesman said, "We're asking people from all over Amerika to come to D.C. for a Constitutional Convention in July. First we're gonna proclaim ourselves a new nation, then we're gonna declare war on Amerika. It's gonna be a summer of siege in Washington." Happily these plans failed to work out.

The mobs of the new left, including students and others of the motley crew travelling under the tattered banners of the extremists, are making every effort to redirect the aims of the nation. One aim is to wreck the universities and in that endeavor they have had initial success. Another aim is to wreck the "system" or the "establishment" without any indication of what would be substituted.

In their efforts to wreck the peace and tranquillity of our times, the extremists are using a formidable array of communications, an apparatus that extends from coast to coast and well into Canada. The underground press has a national news service and it is fully in touch with what goes on in the radical and revolutionary movements of other lands. How much of the North American leftwing activity is motivated, directed or financed from overseas sources no one can say. That there is a relationship would appear obvious.

In the efforts to push their tactics of trouble the underground press publishes pictures and full directions on the making of Molotov cocktails, hand grenades and homemade bombs. Pictures are shown with how-to-do-it diagrams and full directions on the chemistry and manufacture of the lethal weapons. Anyone who thinks that these revoluntionaries don't mean business is not reading the signs correctly.

And speaking of signs, are there any signs visible which indicate any change in our troubled climate? The answer is a highly qualified "yes" with the further amendment that there is some hope building for a turn for the better. What are the signs?

There appears to be a more realistic, perhaps tougher is the better word, attitude developing toward the hippies, the yippies, the freak outs and others. There is less likely to be a tolerant acceptance of misdeeds of disruption and destruction in the future than there has been in the immediate past. The public patience is wearing thin.

We are now hearing about some stiffened backbones in the academic community. Some schools are actually expelling the offenders who have forfeited all right to be numbered among the members of society. School administrators are receiving the backing of the public, which is to say the taxpayers. The citizens do not want to see tax-supported buildings and equipment destroyed by wanton vandalism.

Another sign is from the youth group itself. There is developing a deepening division among the radical farout groups. After the recent mass demonstration in Washington, there was sharp criticism registered against the New Mobe outfit, sponsors of the demonstrations. Some of the underground press dubbed the big rally a failure and one brain truster of the hippies called it a "disaster." In the meantime the Yippies (Youth International Party) are taking a more radical stance and leaving some of their erstwhile associates in the shade. As the divisions increase, the strength and power of some of the radicals may decrease, we are hopeful.

What seems to be happening is that there is a growing maturity on the part of some of the young people. They are beginning to realize that the tactics of destruction and disruption are not paying off. And many are going to turn to the polls. In this effort we may find that the leftists may discover a few facts of political life which may modify their long-range efforts.

Last month Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Rep., Me., in a Senate speech made an appeal for reason on the part of all and was critical of those who would resort to violence. She predicted that the choice could come between anarchy and repression and she forecast the Americans' choice would be repression over the anarchy of the farout left. Her speech was not long, but it had a sobering effect on all.

Those North Americans who want to live in peace and not be bothered or vandalized by the various breeds of farout radicals are hoping the signs of a change will increase. The public can be patient just so long and then there could be a powerful frontlash and in such an event developments might make for an extremely critical situation. ■

Job Survey

Continued from Page 6

previously promulgated—primarily due to Government problems in securing permits and approvals."

This viewpoint was concurred in by spokesmen from the Building and Construction Office of the Board of Urban Affairs and by the Building and Construction Trades Council secretary-treasurer. The Building Trades Employers Association spokesman commented, saying, "Full employment with shortages in other trades—probably due to private enterprises—have not had any calls with regard to shortage of carpenters."

- Commenting on the carpenter situation President Olsen reports: "We have contacted our various carpenter local unions and they indicate that the above information is quite accurate. . . . Heavy and general construction . . . averages above 80 percent of our Brotherhood members employed. On building construction all are working, but there is a turnover which may be considered fairly normal; and this is due to many high-rise buildings such as the World Trade Center and many high-rise office buildings plus luxury apartment houses and union-sponsored housing such as COOP City, etc."

The response from the carpenter locals indicated general agreement with the information given by the General Contractors Association and the B.T.E.A.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION and LAWS

"All amendments to the Constitution and Laws submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than sixty days preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

In accordance with this constitutional provision (Section 63 E), the following proposed amendments are published in the July 1970 issue of THE CARPENTER. The Thirty-First General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in San Francisco, California, on Monday, August 24, 1970.

SECTION 7

Submitted by San Bernardino & Riverside Counties District Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 7, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America on a national basis have a policy of adding classification which is an invasion of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' jurisdiction,

"Whereas, the Laborers' International Union in recent negotiations in their contract have been successful in negotiating classifications; such as, Form Setting, Scaffold Erection, Form Stripping, Erection of Precast Concrete Units, etc.

"Now therefore be it resolved, that the 31st General Convention to convene August 24, 1970 in San Francisco, California consider amendments to the General Constitution TRADE AUTONOMY, Section 7, Para. B, to include 'HELPERS'."

SECTION 9

Submitted by Local Union No. 1081, Kitimat B C Canada

Amend Section 9, Paragraphs A and B and insert new Section before Section 17 outlining duties of Canadian Vice President

"Whereas, there is a tremendous upsurge in the growth of Canadian nationalism, particularly in the economic, natural resource and Union aspects, and

"Whereas, members of the Canadian Parliament have raised in the House of Commons the wisdom of Canadian branches of International Unions being controlled from Head Offices in the United States, and have questioned the practice of remitting per capita taxes to the United States, and

"Whereas, it is to be expected that in the not too distant future Canadian Parliamentarians will enact legislation prohibiting control of Canadian affiliates by, and the sending of monies to International offices in the United States, and

"Whereas, the voluntary relinquishing of complete control would be more acceptable to the whole Brotherhood membership than would a forcible severance through enacted legislation,

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Paragraph 'A' of Section 9 of the Constitution be amended by inserting between 'General President' and 'First and Second Vice-Presidents' the words: 'A Canadian Vice-President',

"Be it further resolved, that Paragraph 'B' of Section 9 of the Constitution be amended to read:

" 'Except for the Canadian Vice-President, who shall be elected by a referendum vote of all Canadian members, the General Officers shall be elected at the General Convention, etc., etc.'

"And be it finally resolved, that a new Section be included in the Constitution, to be inserted before Section 17, Revenue. The new Section to be drafted by the incoming Executive Board to outline the duties of the Canadian Vice-President, to ensure that he is a Canadian, that he shall be the final arbiter in all matters strictly Canadian, and that his office shall receive and disburse all per capita taxes previously remitted to the General Office."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1598, Victoria B C Canada, and Vancouver Island Vicinity District Council

Amend Section 9, Paragraphs A and B and insert new Section before Section 17 outlining duties of Canadian Vice President

"Whereas, there is a growing and genuine desire on the part of most Canadians for an assertion of our nation's independence particularly in matters relating to economics, natural resources and Trade Unions, and

"Whereas, members of the Canadian Parliament have questioned in the House of Commons the desirability of Canadian Branches of International Unions being controlled from Head Offices abroad, and have also questioned the practice of union funds being remitted abroad, and

"Whereas, it is to be expected that in the not too distant future the Canadian Government may enact legislation prohibiting control of Canadian affiliates by, and the sending of monies to, International offices beyond our borders, and

"Whereas, Brotherhood members in Canada are not desirous of severing the valuable connections which have helped us to establish the Union's strength we now possess, and

"Whereas, a voluntary diminution of complete control would be more acceptable to the whole membership than a forcible severance through enacted legislation,

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Paragraph 'A' of Section 9 of the Constitution be amended by inserting between 'General President' and 'First and Second Vice-Presidents' the words 'A Canadian Vice-President',

"Be it further resolved that, Paragraph 'B' of Section 9 of the Constitution be amended to read:

" 'The General Officers shall be elected at the General Convention, except for the Canadian Vice-President,

by a plurality vote of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention, and the election shall be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention. The Canadian Vice-President shall be elected by referendum vote of all Canadian members'.

"And be it finally resolved, that a new section be included in the Constitution, to be inserted before Section 17, Revenue. The new Section to be drafted by the incoming Executive Board. It will outline the duties of the Canadian Vice-President, ensure that he is a Canadian and provide that he shall be the final arbiter in all matters strictly Canadian, and that his office will receive and disburse all monies received from Canadian Locals previously remitted to General Headquarters."

Submitted by Local Union No. 432, Atlantic City New Jersey

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, in the past it has been the custom to elect District Board Members by a vote of all the delegates at a General Convention and

"Whereas, this results in delegates voting for a Board Member of whom they have no knowledge of his abilities and

"Whereas, it is the feeling of this Local Union that this could result in the election of a member not qualified to perform the duties of a District Board Member

"Be it now resolved, that beginning with the 31st General Convention and thereafter District Board Members be elected by the vote of delegates from their individual districts only who are in attendance at each convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 337, Detroit Michigan

Amend Section 9, Paragraph G, by adding the following:

"All General Officers shall be mandatorily retired at age 65 with full salary and shall be considered as Board Members emeritus."

SECTION 13

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 13, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, numerous language barriers do exist in many geographic areas of the U. S., her Territories, in Canada, and,

"Whereas, many members and potential members cannot effectively read, comprehend, or interpret the English language, and

"Whereas, many members and potential members would feel that they were more of a part of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, more good Union members would become involved with the activity of their Local Union, and

"Whereas, greater harmony and understanding among members with different ethnic backgrounds would be promoted, and

"Whereas, public relations in the community would be improved, and

"Whereas, it would help spread our principles and elevate our trade, and

"Whereas, Business Agents and Organizers as well as other Officers would be aided in the performance of their duties, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the language of Section 13, Paragraph 'C' of the General Constitution and Laws shall be amended to provide: 'In order to promote a better understanding, the General Secretary shall print translated versions of the Constitutions and Laws of the United Brotherhood in such other languages as he may deem to be appropriate for geographic areas where a large number of members, or potential members, speak a language other than English, but the interpretation of the Constitution and Laws in the English language shall be the only one by which the United Brotherhood shall be governed.' "

SECTION 18

Submitted by Local Union No. 337, Detroit Michigan

Amend Section 18, Paragraph C, by proposing:

"To delete the first sentence and insert a plan that would institute as closely as possible the one-man one-vote system at both the District Council and International levels."

Submitted by Local Union No. 115, Bridgeport Connecticut

Amend Section 18, Paragraphs C and I:

"Whereas, determining the number of delegates to the National Convention is obsolete, unfair and discriminatory.

"Whereas, under the present system of representation our membership is not being fairly represented.

"Whereas, now one delegate may represent as few as fifty or as many as three hundred and fifty members with equal voice and vote.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 18, Paragraph C of the General Constitution and By-Laws be changed to read:

"(A) One hundred members or less, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof.

"(B) At the option of an affiliate with one thousand or more members lesser delegate representation may be obtained by one delegate representing two hundrd and fifty members and an additional delegate for each additional two hundred and fifty members or majority fraction thereof.

"(C) At the option of an affiliate of over one thousand members lesser delegate representation may be obtained by one delegate representing five hundred members with an additional delegate for each additional five hundred members or majority fraction thereof.

"Therefore be it further resolved, that Section 18, Paragraph I, of the General Constitution and By-Laws be changed to read:

" 'Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote, no proxy representation shall be allowed. Each delegate's vote shall be tallied on a per capita membership basis. A delegate to the Convention of the United Brotherhood must hold credentials from the Local of which the delegate is a member, but several Local Unions can club together, or so can Local Unions in a District Council, and elect a delegate, but the delegate must hold credentials from the Local Union in which membership is held.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2949, Roseburg Oregon

Amend Section 18, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, many Local Unions elect their delegate every two years and

"Whereas, these Local Unions elect their delegate to all conventions and

"Whereas, an extra election would have to be held had not dispensation been granted the Locals on this subject.

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 18 Paragraph F be amended at the end of the first sentence with the words 'Except where a Local Union elects its delegates to all conventions and holds an election at least once every 2 years.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2949, Roseburg, Oregon; Local Union No. 2812, Missoula Montana; Local Union No. 3091, Vaughn Oregon; Central Oregon District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and Willamette

Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was amended in Section 31, Paragraph E to prevent a retired member from holding office, being an officer or delegate of his Local Union; and

"Whereas, this amendment was adopted to provide representation for the membership by officers or delegates actively representing the membership; and

"Whereas, this principle has proven beneficial to the membership of the Brotherhood; and

"Whereas, at the time of this Amendment, the General Convention By-Laws, Paragraph F, were not changed; and

"Whereas, the Constitution therefore allows retired members to be delegates to the General Convention, but prohibits them from being delegates for locals or councils:

"Therefore be it resolved, that the General Convention By-Laws, Paragraph F, be amended to delete the words 'retired members excepted,' so that the membership of the Brotherhood will be represented at conventions by active delegates; and

"Be it resolved, further, that this amendment to the Constitution be adopted at this Thirty-First Convention of the United Brotherhood, held in San Francisco, California, August, 1970."

SECTION 26

Submitted by Local Union No. 115 Bridgeport Connecticut

Amend Section 26:

"Whereas, Section 26 of our General Constitution states the powers of the District Council; it does not state the representation of Delegates from Local Unions.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Paragraph G be added to establish representation by vote in the Council on a one man one vote basis.

"Be it further resolved, that the representation in District Councils be two delegates for the first one hundred or less and two delegates for each additional one hundred or fraction thereof."

SECTION 27

Submitted by Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and Indiana State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, State and Provincial Councils throughout the territorial jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were created to be the effective force in opposing and organizing the nonunion element detrimental to our industry, our livelihood, and our members, and

"Whereas, State and Provincial Councils should actively participate in lobbying for State and National Legislation that is favorable to our objects and work against legislation that is unfavorable to our trade, and

"Whereas, there are some Local Unions that do not participate in the activities of State and Provincial Councils and a few have disaffiliated in prior attempts to raise the per capita tax to defray the expenditures involved to achieve such benefits, and

"Whereas, every State and Provincial Council needs the full cooperation and support of all Local Unions and District Councils both financially and morally regardless of the size of membership, and

"Whereas, the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 27, Paragraph A reads as follows: 'Where State or Provincial Councils are organized, composed of as many as five (5) Local Unions of the State or Province, representing 55 per cent of the membership, all Local Unions shall be affiliated with said Council',

"Therefore be it resolved, that this resolution be forwarded to the 1970 General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to change Section 27, Paragraph A, the word 'shall' to the word 'must', so the last sentence will read as follows: All Local Unions and District Councils must be affiliated with said Council."

SECTION 31

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 31, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the Business Representative is the prime contact with the working member, and

"Whereas, the Business Representative is responsible to the members for policing the jobsite to maintain standard Union conditions, and

"Whereas, the Business Representative is the direct source of contact and information to the member regarding enforcing Union procedures, working conditions, wages and the welfare of the membership, and

"Whereas, Section 31, Paragraph A, of the Constitution and Laws limits the Business Representative to voice without vote,

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 31, Paragraph A, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read: 'An elected Business Representative shall attend the meetings of the Executive Committee with voice and vote.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 329, Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Amend Section 31, Paragraph B, to read:

"All officers shall serve for a term of not less than two years, nor more than four years, when and where permitted, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed. The Financial Secretary and Business Representative to serve the term of not less than three (3) years. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor the Recording Secretary can act as Trustee." (underscoring added to show change)

Submitted by Nebraska State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 31, Paragraphs B and C:

"Whereas, the business of conducting the affairs of the United Brotherhood are and have become of an increasing complex nature, and

"Whereas, additional tenure and training are vitally necessary in order for any officer or business representative to become familiar with his duties as such, and

"Whereas, two year terms are both obsolete and archaic insofar as opportunity to function, and

"Whereas, the Federal laws provide for the election of Local Officers and Business Representatives to a maximum of three years, Central or Intermediate Bodies a maximum of four years, and International Officers to a maximum term of five years, and

"Whereas, any matter which will better serve the interests of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its affiliated Councils and Local Unions and individual members, should be brought before the great General Convention,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 31, Paragraph B, be amended to read as follows:

" 'B. All officers shall serve for a term of not less than three years or more than four years, when and where permitted, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee.'

"Be it further resolved, that Section 31, Paragraph C be amended to read as follows:

" 'C. Every Local Union whose members are employed in the construction industry shall have a full-time Business Representative and such assistant Business Representatives as may be necessary. Where Local Unions are affiliated with a District Council, the services of such full-time Business Representative and assistant Business Representatives may be provided by and through the District Council. Where employment of a full-time Business Representative would be an undue financial burden upon any Local Union not affiliated with a District Council, or where conditions in an area permit, two or more Local Unions having jurisdiction in adjacent areas may agree to employ one Business Representative and such assistant Business Representatives as may be necessary to service their members. All Business Representatives shall be required to participate in any training program for Business Representatives which shall be established by the United Brotherhood. Business Representatives and assistant Business Representatives may be elected or appointed by Local Unions or District Councils. Business Representative(s) may be elected or appointed by Local Unions or District Councils. When Business Representatives of a Local Union or District Council is elected, his qualifications, nomination and election shall be governed by the provisions of this Section. Such Business Representatives shall serve for a period of not less than four years if elected by a District, State or Provincial Council. An appointed Business Representative must meet the qualifications of this Section.'

"Be it further resolved, that all Representatives of Local Unions serve for a period of three years."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1460, Edmonton Alberta Canada

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, Section 31 C of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America establishes, among other content as quoted: 'All Business Representatives shall be required to participate in any training programs for Business Representatives which shall be established by the United Brotherhood,'

"Therefore be it resolved, that quoted portion of Section 31 C be amended by adding the words: 'at the expense of the United Brotherhood'."

Submitted by Local Union No. 698, Newport Kentucky

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, the 1966 General Convention meeting in Kansas City, Mo. revised and adopted a section 31-E of the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood that is discriminatory and violates the civil rights of certain members to-wit: and

"Whereas, some members who desire to retire from the rigors of the trade are discriminated against by the reason of not being permitted to seek an elective office without a dispensation from the General President, irrespective of their qualifications, and

"Whereas, some general officers, including executive board members, district board members and general representatives have been, are now, and or will be well beyond the normal retirement age and are permitted to continue to hold office, and

"Whereas, it is absolutely discriminatory when an able body and qualified member in the late sixties must request a dispensation to run for an elective office from a general officer who is in his mid seventies, and

"Whereas, a member's civil rights are violated when said member is able, capable and qualifies to hold and exercise the duties and responsibilities of the office and then is denied the right to seek election to such office, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 31-E be revised to this extent, on the eighth line of paragraph E after the word organization, add the words, 'Retired Members Excepted.' The residue of the paragraph shall remain unchanged and be in full force and effect.

"This revised paragraph would then be compatible with section 18-F."

Submitted by Georgia State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, we recognize the debt owed to the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who have joined the Carpenters Union and maintained their membership for many years, and

"Whereas, the retired members of our Local Unions gained much experience and knowledge, that can be of value to our Local Unions, and

"Whereas, we feel that maintaining a long membership should be encouraged, and regardless of age, any members of our Brotherhood should have an equal right to seek and hold office in our Local Unions, on an equal basis,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the following wording be added to Section 31-E of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"After the wording in Section 31-E that states, 'nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization,'—Add the wording, —'retired members excepted.' "

Submitted by Minnesota State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, the knowledge needed to administer a Local Union is greater today than ever before, because of the additional laws passed by the Federal and State Government, and

"Whereas, attendance at Union meetings has been on the decline because of many reasons, not the least of which has been twenty-five (25) years of unequaled prosperity,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the General Constitution and Laws be amended as follows: Amend Section 31, Paragraph E, page 30 by inserting after the word 'nomination' on line fifteen (15) 'and must have attended at least six (6) meetings of his local Union in the twelve (12) months prior to nominations.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 1631, Washington D C

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood now permits members who are superintendents to serve as officers, business representatives, delegates and committeemen in subordinate bodies; and

"Whereas, such persons are supervising employees and may, at times, represent the interests of management and not labor;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the last sentence of Subsection E of Section 31 be amended to read as follows:

" 'Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member or a member employed as a superintendent or in a similar supervisory capacity be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member or who has been employed as a superintendent or in a similar supervisory capacity until twelve months have elapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting or that he has ceased employment as a superintendent or similar supervisory capacity.' "

Submitted by Keystone District Council

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination and must have attended at least 50 percent of the meetings held by the local union during the preceding twelve months prior to nominations, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. A member must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located for a period of three years immediately prior to nomination. Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have elapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

Submitted by Missouri State Council of Carpenters AND Kansas State Council of Carpenters

"Whereas, The affairs of all Local Unions must be conducted in the best interest of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, The Officers, Business Representatives, Committeemen, and Delegates to all Affiliated Bodies must be informed at all times to stay abreast of all phases of agreements, laws and information from the General Office, now

"Therefore be it resolved that a new paragraph be added to Section 31, Constitution and Laws of Carpenters and Joiners of America as follows: " 'A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office as an Officer, Business Representative, Committeeman, or Delegate to any subordinate or affiliated body unless such member has attended at least 50% of his Local Union meetings in the past twelve months, unless on official business of Local Union, District Council, or State Council or the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and/or employed by a Subordinate Body of AFL-CIO.' "

SECTION 33

Submitted by Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida

Amend Section 33, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the duties of the president of all Local Unions and District Councils of our International Union impound a terriffic responsibility on them, and

"Whereas, their disciplinary powers are very limited in the General Constitution under 'Duties of the President,' Section 33, paragraphs A, B, & C, page 32, and

"Whereas, the nature of the rank and file membership of our organization tend to be more prone to take advantage of the president in his position,

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention go on record in amending the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in paragraph C, the fifth line following the word 'assessed' to be changed to read from '50¢ to read $1.00' and in the same line following the word 'Offense' be changed to read '$5.00.' "

SECTION 34

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 34:

"Whereas, the Vice President is familiar with the business of the local union and

"Whereas, elections are very costly to small locals,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Vice President shall assist the President in the discharge of the official duties and shall fill the office in case of absence, death, removal, or resignation of the President until the next election."

SECTION 36

Submitted by Carpenters' District Council of Washington D C, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Virginia; Annapolis, Maryland & Vicinities AND Local Union No. 1631, Washington D C

Amend Section 36, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, there is an increasing practice for the payment of dues to Local Unions by the means of payroll deduction or withholding; and

"Whereas, such direct payment by employers of Local Union members facilitates said payments and such payment is desired by many Local Unions and their members; and

"Whereas, in those cases where such procedures for the payment of dues to Local Unions have been adopted it is impractical, if not impossible, to enter the payment of said dues on the member's Due Book upon receipt of said payment by the Financial Secretary;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the following sentences be added to Subsection B of Section 36:

" 'Where dues are paid by payroll deduction or withholding directly to the Local Union or the District Council with which the Local Union is affiliated by a member's employer, the requirements of this subsection relating to entries to be made in a member's Due Book shall be waived with respect to such dues paid by payroll deduction or withholding. The Local Union or District Council, as the case may be, shall furnish to each affected member, within sixty days following the close of the calendar or other fiscal year of said Local Union or District Council, a statement of the total amount of dues paid in such manner for said member during the said calendar or other fiscal year.' "

SECTION 40

Submitted by Local Union No. 349, Orange New Jersey

Amend Section 40, Paragraph C as follows:

"Be it resolved that, Section 40 Paragraph 'C' Page 35 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Starting on line 9 be changed to read: 'All State, Provincial, District Councils and Local Unions having annual receipts amounting to Twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.) or more from all sources shall engage a certified or registered public accountant for periodic audits, but not less than once in two years. Such audits shall be examined by the Trustees for comparison with the Trustees audits and report their conclusions in writing to the President of their body, who shall read their conclusions to the membership at a meeting of that body.'

"All other parts of Section 40, Paragraph 'C' shall remain as it is now written."

SECTION 42

Submitted by Local Union No. 985, Gary Indiana; Lake County District

Council; and Indiana State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 42, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, we are striving to up grade the quality of journeymen thru apprentice training programs in the Brotherhood and

"Whereas, in many areas young men of the apprentice age are brought in to the Brotherhood as Journeymen who do not possess knowledge, education, or skill that is required of an apprentice applicant and

"Whereas, this practice is detrimental to our apprentice programs and to the aims of the Brotherhood as a whole and

"Whereas, our apprentices loudly voice their disapproval of men of their age and younger being given journeymen cards, while the apprentice must attend four years of school and work at a lesser scale of wages, and

"Whereas, what is good for one is good for all, or as the Constitution words it, 'a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.'

"Therefore, be it resolved, that section 42, paragraph (F) of the Constitution and laws be amended to include the following:

" 'Any candidate for membership to the Brotherhood as a journeyman who is of the apprenticeship age must be referred to the apprentice program or pass a written test to prove that he possesses the education, knowledge and skills as that required of a graduating apprentice of that area.' "

Submitted by Seattle District Council; Washington State Council of Carpenters; Local Union No. 122, Germantown Pennsylvania; and Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida

Amend Section 42, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, Section 42, Paragraph F provides for Apprentice and Journeyman membership in a list of divisions and sub-divisions as well as other classifications, such as helpers and machinery operators, and

"Whereas, Section 46 provides for transfer of membership between Local Unions, and . . . .

"Whereas, many of the divisions and sub-divisions listed in Section 42, Paragraph F do not qualify to have, nor do they have, a four-year apprentice training program, and

"Whereas, those divisions and sub-divisions who do conduct apprenticeship training in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are seriously and adversely affected in their efforts by all of the above, and

"Whereas, apprenticeship as a method of perpetuating the craft should and must be protected from the growing pressures for single skill training programs,

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that Section 42, Paragraph F be amended by adding the following sub-paragraphs:

" 'The membership book issued upon admission to membership shall designate the division or sub-division in accord with the foregoing list to which the candidate is being admitted. A member wishing to have his division or sub-division designation changed must have such change authorized by the Local Union having jurisdiction in the new division or sub-division and, if an apprenticeship program recognized by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is in effect in that division, the Apprenticeship Committee having jurisdiction and the Apprenticeship and Training Department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

" 'Successful passage of all tests required of apprentices during their apprenticeship shall be considered adequate to qualify for such change of designation.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 666, Etobicoke Ontario Canada

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K:

"Whereas, Section 42K of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America provide for initiation fees payable by an apprentice in accordance with his year or term of service, and

"Whereas, there is no provision or special arrangement as a guide line for establishing the dues ratio for an apprentice, other than that provided for any member,

"Therefore be it resolved, that a dues structure guide line be provided in accordance with apprentice level of earnings."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1583, Englewood Colorado

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K, to read:

"A candidate may apply to be an apprentice if he is of good moral character with a minimum age of 17 years and with no maximum age limitation. He may be admitted to membership as a beneficial member. After having completed four years as an apprentice and qualifying in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall be advanced to journeyman and notification of transfer to journeyman shall be forwarded in the next monthly report to the General Secretary for record. The initiation fee for a first year apprentice shall be twenty (20) per cent of the journeyman fee; when admitted as a second year apprentice, forty (40) per cent of the journeyman fee; when admitted as a third year apprentice, sixty (60) per cent of the journeyman fee; when admitted as a fourth year apprentice, eighty (80) per cent of the journeyman fee."

Submitted by Local Union No. 106, Des Moines Iowa

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K:

"Whereas, Section 42K of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America specifies that an apprentice applicant must be between the ages of 17 through 27 years of age unless they had previous military service, then they may be admitted through 32 years of age, and

"Whereas, an increase in the age limits would allow a broader field to choose applicants and allow older men to apply for training, and

"Whereas, the increase in the age limit would allow Local Unions to accept applicants as apprentices rather than accepting them as Journeymen when they do not have a full four years experience working at the trade in this age area, and

"Whereas, the increase of the age limit would broaden the organizing efforts of the Brotherhood by allowing older men to participate in the apprenticeship programs, therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 42K be changed as follows: Twenty-Seven (27) be changed to read Thirty (30) and Thirty-Two be changed to read Thirty-Five (35) the section would read as follows:

" 'Section 42K: An apprentice of good moral character between the ages of Seventeen and Thirty years may be admitted to membership as a beneficial member; provided, however, that an apprentice with previous military service may be admitted between ages of Seventeen through Thirty Five years after —— etc.' "

Submitted by Seattle District Council; Washington State Council of Carpenters; Colorado State Council of Carpenters; Local Union No. 122, Germantown Pennsylvania; and Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida

"Whereas, apprenticeship has proven to be of great value in perpetuating the craft of carpentry, and

"Whereas, training programs designed to increase the skills of our journeymen members contribute to the interest of the UBC&JA, and

"Whereas, training programs which are dsigned to separate our craft into its various components and act as substitutes for apprenticeship constitutes a clear and present danger both to our craft and our Union, and

"Whereas, education of our membership regarding the craft history of our Union as well the technical aspects of our trade is essential to perpetuation of our craft and preservation of our Union, and

"Whereas, the historic interest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would be better served by a stronger, more uniform and better financed system of apprenticeship, training and education, and

"Whereas, much progress in this direction has been made in those areas where funds for apprenticeship have been negotiated in the collective bargaining agreement, and

"Whereas, the costs of craft training and education area a proper charge against the industry benefitting from such programs, and

"Whereas, the leadership, guidance, counsel and sanction of the General Office would contribute much toward efforts to negotiate adequate and uniform contributions by the industry in the various collective bargaining areas, and

"Whereas, Section 42, Paragraph R authorizes the First Vice-President to 'direct Local Unions or District Councils . . .',

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that Section 42, Paragraph R be amended to add in the first sentence instead of the semicolon (;) after the word 'instruction', a period (.), and add a new sentence to read: 'This Manual shall contain a plan for daytime, off-the-job instruction to be paid for (including loss of wages by apprentices) by negotiated industry funds. A recommended standard rate to provide such funds in an adequate amount.' To strike the word 'and'—add the words, 'The First General Vice-President' in lieu. The amended paragraph to read:

" 'The First General Vice-President shall compile, or have compiled, a standard manual for the training of apprentices containing mandatory or optional courses of instruction. This Manual shall contain a plan for daytime off-the-job instruction to be paid for (including loss of wages by apprentices) by negotiated industry funds. A recommended standard rate to provide such funds in an adequate amount. The First General Vice-President shall distribute same to each Local Union and District Council and shall direct each Local Union or District Council to develop and adopt a set of apprenticeship standards and a system of training apprentices as outlined in the Standard Manual. The Local Union or District Council shall be recognized as the Official Agency for the training of apprentices in its district. An annual report to the First General Vice-President of the number of apprentices in training shall be made by each district."

"Be it further resolved, that all apprenticeship, training and education programs be under the direction and supervision of the First General Vice-President."

Submitted by Seattle District Council; Washington State Council of Carpenters Local Union No. 106, Des Moines Iowa; Local Union No. 122, Germantown Pennsylvania; and Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida

Amend Section 42:

"Whereas, the General Constitution now has the rules governing Apprentices under Section 42 (Qualifications for Membership) and is intermingled with qualifications of Journeymen, and

"Whereas, the Apprenticeship Program is a very important part of the Brotherhood and should be under a separate section so an officer or member could identify the qualifications for an apprentice without going through all the General Constitution,

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that the General Constitution be amended to the extent that all paragraphs pertaining to the apprenticeship and apprenticeship committees be placed under a new section entitled 'Apprenticeship' and the following sections be included in the NEW SECTION: (Section 42—incorporating paragraphs K-L-M-N-O-P-Q-R)."

SECTION 43

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton, Pennsylvania

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws does not specify how long a member must belong to the Brotherhood before he can be a voucher for a new applicant.

"Whereas, new applicants newly initiated tend to bring in new members when work is in abundance only to perpetuate personal gains and do not work for the good of the United Brotherhood.

"Whereas, usually most vouchers do not attend the meeting of a Local Union when the applicant they sponsor is being initiated.

"Whereas, we believe that this proposes a threat to our apprenticeship program.

"Resolved, that Paragraph A, Section 43 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be anmended to read as so.

" 'A candidate qualified and who desires to become a member of any Local Union or District Council of the United Brotherhood must fill out and sign the regular application blank in duplicate and have same certified by two as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member. The vouchers must belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a period of three (3) years and a member in good standing of a Local Union or District Council for a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months, except where a Local Union or District Council has not been in existence the time herein required. The vouchers for the applicant must be so advised to be present when the applicant is to be initiated unless excused by an authorized Officer of the Local Union or District Council receiving the applicant. After the applicant has been initiated, the Financial Secretary send the original application to the General Secretary at the close of the meeting. The duplicate shall be filed away by the Financial Secretary for future reference.' "

Submitted by Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A and F:

"Whereas, Local Unions and District Councils throughout the Brotherhood have different Initiation Fees, and

"Whereas, in larger Metropolitan areas the wage rate is proportionately higher than in smaller Towns and Cities, it would justify a higher initiation fee to be charged, and

"Whereas the administration and maintenance of the larger organizations requires a greater amount of revenue in order to meet the required heavier expenditures, and

"Whereas, the possession of membership in the United Brotherhood

should be something that is considered of great value, and the proper entrance fee should be charged in proportion to the particular area's economic criteria,

"Therefore be it resolved, to change or amend Section 43, Paragraphs A and F, and any other Section or Paragraph in the General Constitution to provide that the maximum initiation fee shall be $400.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida

Amend Section 43, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the nature of the construction business requires many more carpenters in certain seasons of the year, and

"Whereas, there are usually not enough qualified carpenters to fill the job requirements of this seasonal work, and

"Whereas, at other times of the year there is a surplus of carpenters not fully qualified, and

"Whereas, these members who are not qualified carpenters then become a burden on the Local Unions, and contractors point with scorn at the quality of the Carpenters in the Union, and

"Whereas, apprentices working with carpenters who are not qualified become discouraged with conditions, therefore be it

"Resolved, that Sec. 43 B. be amended as follows:

Amend Section 43, Paragraph K:

"'Any candidate for admission to a Local Union, after having paid his initiation fees, who is unqualified by the investigating committee, shall work on permit until he is found to be qualified. The permit fees shall not be less than $1.00 per work-day or in excess of $2.00 per work-day. A sum equal to monthly per capita tax shall be paid to the General Secretary on each applicant not qualified for each month he works.'"

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 43, Paragraph K:

"Whereas, every Local Union suffers the loss of two months per capita tax paid to the International Union in advance on each member suspended for six months non-payment of dues, plus the loss of two months or more of per capita tax paid to other affiliated bodies, and

"Whereas, Section 43, Paragraph K of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America does not have an enforcement provision for the rightful remittance of the ten dollar ($10.00) reinstatement fee and is completely ignored by almost all Local Unions and District Councils, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that to conform with the prevailing practice and establish uniformity, this paragraph be realistically rewritten to read as follows: 'An ex-member desiring to rejoin the United Brotherhood may be readmitted only as a new member, subject to such re-admission fee as provided for in the Bylaws of the Local Union or District Council where application for membership is made. The Local Union or District Council readmitting the ex-member shall ascertain the reason he or she was dropped from membership and if dropped for nonpayment of dues, shall collect an additional sum of ten dollars ($10.00). Also, if said ex-member owed any fines or assessments at the time of being dropped from membership in the Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council readmitting such ex-member shall collect the amount of the indebtedness and forward it to the Local Union or District Council to which it is due.'"

SECTION 44

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, as follows:

"Resolved: All beneficial members 65 years of age with 30 years membership in the organization and not working be exempt from paying per capita tax to the General Office."

Submitted by Carpenters' District Council of Washington D C, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Va; Annapolis Md, and Vicinities

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the practice is growing for dues, upon membership approval, to be related to increases won in collective bargaining, and the collection of dues is facilitated by payroll deduction and withholding; and

"Whereas, there is a growing desire in many areas where said bargaining is conducted on an area-wide basis by District Councils that said dues, or a portion of them, when approved by the membership of affiliated Local Unions, be paid directly to the District Council;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the following sentence shall be added to Section 44, Subsection A:

"'District Councils shall be empowered to establish and collect dues from members of Local Unions affiliated with said Councils upon the vote of the affected Local Union members in accordance with applicable federal law and the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Each District Council shall report to the Financial Secretary of each Local Union affiliated with said District Council the amount of the dues collected from each of the members of said Local Union; said reports shall be made at least once every three months.'"

Submitted by Local Union No. 1921, Hempstead New York

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the amount of dues to be paid by a brother member in any local of the organization is a matter of great concern to the individual and to the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, the fluctuations in our economy demand continuous reappraisal of the amount of dues to be paid, and

"Whereas, many locals find it increasingly difficult to meet their financial obligations with the current receipts in dues, and

"Whereas, it has been found that the policy of automatic increases in dues based upon increases in wages can solve a local's financial problems, and

"Whereas, diverse local conditions prohibit a uniform specific dues, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood be amended to the effect that the amount of dues to be paid throughout the Brotherhood by the individual brother member shall be the equivalent of one day's pay per quarter as determined by the local working agreement."

Submitted by Local Union No. 115, Bridgeport Connecticut

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, Section 44 of the General Constitution and By-Laws establishes the amount of $4.00 per month to be paid by all members and

"Whereas, many Local Unions are in a position whereby they would like to ease the burden of dues on Brotherhood Pensioners.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 44, Paragraph A, be changed to read: 'The minimum dues in all Local Unions shall be established in an amount of $4.00 per month to be paid by all members, except Brotherhood Pensioners who shall pay per capita established by the Constitution, provided the Local Union by majority vote of its membership at a call meeting approve of same.'"

Submitted by Georgia State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, Section 31-C. of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, states, Every Local Union whose members are employed in the construction industry shall have a full time Business Representative and such assistant Business Representatives as may be necessary, and

"Whereas, many Local Unions with members working in the construction industry are not financially able to employ a Business Representative, and

"Whereas, some Local Unions with members employed in the construction industry, show no desire to increase the dues of the Local Union in an amount to employ a Business Representative, and

"Whereas, the loss of work and assignments of work by Local Unions without a Business Representative, is causing a hardship on Local Unions with a Business Representative, and

"Whereas, we feel that the General Executive Board should not have the burden of having to force a Local Union to adequately finance itself, therefore be it

"Resolved that the Delegates assembled in the Thirty First General Convention of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, go on record to change Section 44-A. of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to read as follows:

" 'Section 44. A. Minimum dues, per month, in all construction Local Unions shall be established in an amount of not less than two (2) hours pay per month, based on the current scale of pay of said Local Union, Journeyman, except retired members, who shall pay the minimum dues as established by the Members of the Brotherhod of Carpenters for other Local Unions in this Section. The dues for apprentice in all construction Local Unions shall be based on Seventy Five per cent of the journeyman scale of said Local Unions, based on two hours pay per month. Said dues to be paid by all members of said Local Union working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood.

" 'Minimum dues for all other Local Unions shall be based on the amount as set forth by the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to be paid by all members of said Local Unions. When in the judgment of the General President the dues established by any Local Union or the per capita tax of any District Council appears to be inadequate to enable the Local Union or District Council to function properly and in accordance with the Constitution of the United Brotherhood he shall have the authority to make a survey of the finances of such Local Union or District Council.

" 'Upon completion of the survey he shall submit a report to the General Executive Board, the General Executive Board is authorized and empowered upon the basis of the survey to establish the proper amount of such dues. The General Executive Board is also authorized and empowered to establish a minimum fee to be paid by each member for a working card.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington Delaware

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A with the following:

"Resolved, all beneficial members 65 years of age with 30 years membership in the organization and not working be exempt from paving per capita tax to the General Office."

Submitted by Finger Lakes & Vicinity District Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A; Section 45, Paragraphs A and C:

"Whereas, the costs of operating District Councils, along with everything else, are increasing as wages and prices increase and

"Whereas. District Council expenses sustained by Per Capita Taxes only become increasingly burdensome on the Local Unions and

"Whereas, these Per Capita Taxes can only be paid by way of increased dues and

"Whereas, dues must be paid whether a member is working or not and

"Whereas, District Councils in increasing numbers are turning to a system of dues deduction based on hours worked,

"Therefore be it resolved, that our General Constitution be amended as follows:

"Section 44, Paragraph A, second sentence be changed to read: 'Whenever, in the judgment of the General President, the dues established by any Local Union or District Council or Per Capita Tax by a District Council appear inadequate to enable the Local Union or District Council to function properly and in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall have the authority to make a survey of the finances of such Local Unions or District Councils.'

"Section 45, Paragraph A to read: 'A member who owes the Local Union or District Council two months' dues shall be notified by mail at the last known address by the Financial Secretary, not later than the (15th) day of the third month of said delinquency, that if said arrearages are not paid by the last day of the third month the member will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation, the right to a Pension or admittance to the home until the member squares up entirely all the indebtedness (including the dues for the month in which the member squares up the arrearages) and furthermore that the member will not be entitled to any benefit during the time of such arrearages or for a three-month period from the date of squaring all arrearages.'

"Section 45, Paragraph C, to read: 'A member who owes a Local Union or District Council five months' dues shall be notified by mail at the last known address by the Financial Secretary not later than the 15th day of the sixth month of said arrearage. Unless dues are paid by the end of the sixth month, his name shall be stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union.'

"Be it further resolved, that if the above, in the eyes of the Resolution Committee and/or the Executive Board, seem insufficient to provide that dues must be paid to a District Council if properly authorized by majority vote of the membership in that District Council, we request this Convention to change and/or amend our General Constitution to provide:

"1. That dues to a District Council be provided for in our General Constitution.

"2. That penalties be set for nonpayment of such dues."

Submitted by Local Union No. 985, Gary Indiana

Amend Section 44, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, many retired pension members depending on $90.00 per quarter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, find their pension check inadequate for their needs and

"Whereas, with the high cost of food, rent, medical and hospitalization, the retired member on pension from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is further burdened with increasing city, county, state and federal taxes and

"Whereas, the retired pension member is subject to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to the payment of dues or assessment,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this

General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America urge the adoption and insert into page 43, paragraph B, section 44¢ commencing with line 5 to read: 'No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner; except retired pension members with 30 years of continuous membership, and being 65 years of age, who are no longer working or depending on the trade for a livelihood are exempt from paying dues or assessments.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis, Tennessee

Amend Section 44, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, members of The Industrial Local are so underpaid in the South and Whereas, there are so very few locals with a retirement plan.

"Whereas, this makes it a hardship for retired members to survive.

"Therefore be it resolved, that retired members be excused from paying dues."

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D C

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Twenty Dollars ($20.00) on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices." (underscoring added to note change)

Submitted by Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach Florida

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, and Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, due to the high cost of living and inflationary prices make Thirty Dollars ($30.00) per month as a pension for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America seem to be a small sum, we hereby offer the following resolution

"Therefore be it resolved that Section 44, paragraph C, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, be amended to read:

" 'Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Ten Dollars ($10.00) on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, Three Dollars and Forty-Five Cents ($3.45) per month for each member in good standing, One Dollar and Forty-Five Cents ($1.45) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Two Dollars ($2.00) together with the moneys received from new members to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.'

"To provide that Section 54, paragraph D shall read as follows:

" 'Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) per month, payable quarterly.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach Florida

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C; Section 49, Paragraphs C and E: Section 50, Paragraph D; Section 51, Paragraph G; and Section 52, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, due to the high cost of living and inflationary prices make Thirty Dollars ($30.00) per month as a pension for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America seem to be a small sum, and

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has long needed to update its death and disability donations, we hereby submit the following resolution

"Therefore, be it resolved, that Section 44, paragraph C, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, be amended to read as follows:

" 'Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Ten Dollars ($10.00) on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, Four Dollars and Ten Cents ($4.10) per month for each member in good standing; Two Dallas and Ten Cents ($2.10) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Two ($2.00) Dollars together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.'

"To provide that Section 54, paragraph D, shall read as follows:

" 'Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) per month, payable quarterly.' "

"To provide the following death and disability donations:

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 17 and 49:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$100.00
2 years	200.00
3 years	300.00
4 years	400.00
5 years	600.00
10 years	800.00
15 years	1,000.00
20 years	1,200.00

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 50 and 60:

Membership	Proposed
2 years	$50.00
3 years	100.00
5 years	150.00
10 years	250.00
15 years	375.00

" 'Spouse:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$50.00
2 years	100.00
3 years	150.00
4 years	150.00
5 years	200.00
10 years	250.00
15 years	250.00
20 years	250.00

" 'Semi-Beneficial Members:

Membership	Proposed
2 years	$50.00
3 years	100.00
5 years	150.00
10 years	200.00
15 years	250.00
20 years	300.00

" 'Disability Donations

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 17 and 49:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$50.00
2 years	100.00
3 years	200.00
4 years	300.00
5 years	400.00
10 years	600.00
15 years	600.00
20 years	800.00"

Submitted by Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach Florida

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C; Section 49, Paragraphs C and E: Section 50, Paragraph D: Section 51, Paragraph G; Section 52, Paragraph B; and Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has long needed to update its death and disability donations, we hereby submit the following resolution

"Therefore, be it resolved, that Section 44, paragraph C, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, be amended to read as follows:

" 'Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Ten Dollars ($10.00) on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, Three Dollars and Thirty Cents ($3.30) per month for each member in good standing, Two Dollars and Ten Cents ($2.10) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood, the balance of One Dollar and Twenty Cents ($1.20) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.'

" 'To provide the following death and disability donations:

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 17 and 49:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$100.00
2 years	200.00
3 years	300.00
4 years	400.00
5 years	600.00
10 years	800.00
15 years	1,000.00
20 years	1,200.00

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 50 and 60:

Membership	Proposed
2 years	$ 50.00
3 years	100.00
5 years	150.00
10 years	250.00
15 years	375.00

" 'Spouse:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$ 50.00
2 years	100.00
3 years	150.00
4 years	150.00
5 years	200.00
10 years	250.00
15 years	250.00
20 years	250.00

" 'Semi-Beneficial Members:

Membership	Proposed
2 years	$ 50.00
3 years	100.00
5 years	150.00
10 years	200.00
15 years	250.00
20 years	300.00

Disability Donations

" 'Beneficial Members Admitted Between Ages 17 and 49:

Membership	Proposed
1 year	$ 50.00
2 years	100.00
3 years	200.00
4 years	300.00
5 years	400.00
10 years	600.00
15 years	600.00
20 years	800.00' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2608, Redding California

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, by adding the following additional wording:

"A Special Fund shal be established to be used for the purpose of paying all death and disability donations to members of Beneficial Local Unions only. Such Special Fund shall be maintained on a sound actuarial basis and financed through monthly appropriations from the present General Fund receipts based on per capita tax and admission fees currently received from Beneficial Local Unions. Per Capita Tax may be increased annually by action of the General Executive Board, but only to the extent of increased contributions needed to maintain the Death and Disability Fund on a sound actuarial basis."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2608, Redding California

Amend Section 44, Paragraph D, by adding the following additional wording:

"A Special Fund shall be established to be used for the purpose of paying all death donations of members of Semi-Beneficial Local Unions only. Such Special Fund shall be maintained on a sound actuarial basis and financed through monthly appropriations from the present General Fund receipts based on per capita tax and admission fees currently received from Semi-Beneficial Local Unions. Per Capita Tax may be increased annually by action of the General Executive Board, but only to the extent of increased contributions needed to maintain the Death and Disability Fund on a sound actuarial basis."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2608, Redding California

Amend Section 44, Paragraph F, by adding the following additional wording:

"When a member is dropped from membership when owing a sum equal to six months dues, the General Secretary shall reimburse the Local Union a sum equal to two months per capita tax on such member."

Submitted by Miami District Council

Amend Section 44, Paragraphs G and H:

"Whereas, State and Provincial Councils are chartered for the purposes of organizing and strengthening the Locals in their respective States and Provinces, and

"Whereas, these Councils have been and are performing commendably in these areas, and

"Whereas, without exception they have adopted the additional and expensive but necessary, duty of representing the best interests of Labor in halls of the various State and Provincial Legislative bodies, and

"Whereas, the positive results of these Legislative efforts accrue to the benefit of all members and the costs thereof should be borne by all, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the General Executive Board instruct all Local Unions to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and Laws SEC. 27 PARA. A, forthwith, and

"Be it further resolved, that the delegates in Convention assembled amend SEC. 44 PARA. G of the Constitution and Laws by inserting after the words 'United Brotherhood' the words 'State or Provincial Councils' and amend SEC. 44 PARA. H of the Constitution and Laws by inserting after the words 'United Brotherhood' the words 'State or Provincial Councils.' "

Submitted by Colorado State Council of Carpenters Amend Section 44, Paragraph G and H:

"Whereas, there are a number of State and Provincial Councils within the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and

"Whereas, these State and Provincial Councils need their per capita tax to properly function, and

"Whereas, there are Local Unions consistently late with their per capita payments to the State and Provincial Councils

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 44, Paragraphs (G) and (H), page 44, of the General Constitution and Laws be amended to include State and Provincial Councils.

"Thereafter Paragraph (G) would read: A 'Local Union when three (3) months in arrears to the United Brotherhood or a District Council or a State or Provincial Council shall be suspended from all donations until three (3) months after all arrearages are paid. It is the duty of the members of a Local Union to see that the tax of the Local Union is promptly paid.'

"Thereafter, Paragraph (H) would read: A 'Local Union when six (6) months in arrears to the United Brotherhood or a District Council or a State or Provincial Council is lapsed and can only be reorganized by applying for a charter.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 60, Indianapolis Indiana, and Local Union No. 2433, Franklin Indiana

Proposing a new paragraph to Section 44:

"Whereas, local Unions should endeavor to help the Old Timers of their respective Locals, and,

"Whereas, the Old Times of our organization fought hard, under severe times to help make our great organization what it is today, and,

"Whereas, as a token to the Old Timers, who today have a pretty rough time making it on Social Security, and what little Pensions they do receive, and,

"Whereas, let us all show these Old Timers how much we do appreciate all the various things they have done for us.

"Therefore be it resolved, that a new paragraph I be added to Section 44 of our General Constitution and Laws be added to read and if passed forwarded to the International Office to be presented at the General Convention.

" 'Section 44—Paragraph I: After a member who has been in the United Brotherhood for thirty (30) consecutive years, and attained the age of (65) sixty-five, and retires from the active rolls of his Local Union, the Financial Secretary shall notify the General Secretary who in turn shall issue a paid up lifetime membership card, and shall also carry the per capita tax for such member until his death.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2776, Kalamazoo Michigan

Proposing a new paragraph to Section 44:

"Whereas, a member quitting an industrial union, the Local Union carries him for three months. If he has not obtained proper clearance by this time, he is automatically dropped from all rights. The Local Union shall receive the three months that he was carried."

Submitted by Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia & Vicinity

Amend Section 44:

"Whereas, in today's economic situation, both our Local Unions and District Councils in the United Brotherhood find the ordinary method of deriving their sources of revenue require a new approach, and

"Whereas, the ordinary dues structure has apparently reached its full capacity and cannot sensibly be expanded any more than what is currently being paid by the membership, and

"Whereas, after much study it has been determined that the Dues Check-Off system has been found to be the most logical method for creating a new and certain source of revenue to maintain the Administrative and Organizational functions of our subordinate bodies, and

"Whereas, since these Funds are already in existence and functioning and found to be practical and necessary and indispensable, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the General Constitution be changed in all respects to incorporate the Dues Check-Off method as a source of Revenue for all Local Unions and District Councils."

Submitted by General Executive Board

Adopt a new Paragraph to Section 44:

"Any Local Union or District Council may establish working dues payable to the Local Union or District Council by members working in its jurisdiction. If a member who owes working dues fails to pay them as provided by the Local Union or District Council, such working dues shall be charged to the member and collected in the manner provided for fines and assessment in Section 45 E and subject to the provisions thereof."

SECTION 45

Submitted by Local Union No. 743, Bakersfield California

Amend Section 45, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the one dollar assessment allowed under said Section is unrealistic to the present cost of office supplies and skilled personnel.

"Whereas, a study made by a university under a grant from an office supply company so soundly confirmed the minimum expense for such service, which is mandatory under Paragraphs A and C of Section 45, to be two dollars and seventy cents ($2.70).

"Therefore be it resolved, Section 45 Paragraph D to read: 'Local Unions may impose an assessment not to exceed three dollars ($3.00) for each notice mailed pursuant to the requirements of Paragraphs A and C above, to be paid by the member to whom such notice is sent.' "

SECTION 46

Submitted by Local Union No. 985, Gary Indiana; Lake County District Council; and Indiana State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 46, Paragraphs A and F:

"Whereas, we have a great number of inside shop locals in the brotherhood and more being organized every day and,

"Whereas, many of these shops do not perform work even remotely resembling construction carpenter work and even those that do could not possibly supply men of the quality of our apprentices and,

"Whereas, under the present constitution the clearances of men from these shops to outside Local Unions is causing a great hardship on our apprenticeship programs and untold dissension among our apprentices.

"Therefore be it resolved, that section 46 paragraph 'A' be changed to read after the words 'Sixty (60) days; Except inside shop local members shall be at least three (3) years.', and

"Section 46 paragraph 'F' be changed to read after the words 'before two years a member, Except inside shop local members shall be five (5) years a member and must pass a journeyman carpenter test.' "

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters provide that members must pay a permit fee when working outside their district, and

"Whereas, the over-technical application of this rule has resulted in unreasonable and sometimes ridiculous hardships to members of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, members of other labor organizations whose jurisdictional claims conflict with those of the Brotherhood are subject to no such rules or restrictions which has resulted in the Brotherhood losing work in some branches of our trade, and

"Whereas, the framers of our Constitution could not foresee present methods and employment practices and certainly did not intend that Brotherhood members should have to pay dues or its equivalent as many as four or five more times in one month which frequently happens, and

"Whereas, the practice of charging permit fees for short term jobs has done a great deal more harm to our public relations and to the attitude of our own members than the monetary return can justify, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 46, Paragraph (C) of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read as follows: 'A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction and who does not wish to transfer membership, shall before going to work, secure a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in the jurisdiction where work is secured. The member shall pay for such working permit a charge as follows:

" 'For an aggregate work period totaling five (5) workdays or less in any calendar month there shall be no charge for such working permit, and the member shall not be subject to any local assessments.

" 'For an aggregate work period totaling more than five (5) workdays in any one calendar month, the member shall pay a working permit equal to the monthly dues of Local Union or District Council and, in addition, shall be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council and if less than two years a member, shall pay any difference in initiation fee.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 23, Dover New Jersey

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, it is necessary for a member who desires to work in another jurisdiction to secure a working permit and clearance before going to work, and

"Whereas, with the increase of dues that is taking place in all Locals today, and

"Whereas, this additional cost in many instances is borne by the member, and

"Whereas, it is in many instances necessary that the member travel for his employer, and

"Whereas, the cost of permits imposes a hardship, and

"Whereas, it is obligatory upon the member under Sec. 46, Paragraph C, to secure the permit and this permit is not to be more than the monthly dues of the Local Union. The member is paying per capita to the General Office through the various Local permits he secures, of which the General Office derives no benefit

"Therefore be it resolved, that this 31st Convention consider changes in Sec. 46, Paragraph C of the General Constitution making it mandatory upon any member traveling from one area to another out of his jurisdiction or District Council to secure the maximum permit of $3.00 from the Local Union or District Council in whose jurisdiction he may be working."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael California

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, many members working in the Construction Industry are required to travel into areas whose jurisdiction is covered by a Council other than their home Council, and

"Whereas, it is not the objective of this United Brotherhood to require a Brother member to transfer his membership into the jurisdiction of another Council while working there temporarily, and

"Whereas, it is often a hardship for a member to pay a working permit in an equal amount to his Union Dues in his home Local Union. Therefore

"Be it resolved, that the second sentence in Paragraph C of Section 46 of the General Constitution be changed to read 'The member shall pay for such working permit a charge of not more than Five Dollars ($5.00) for such working privilege per month.' "

Submitted by Colorado State Council of Carpenters and Local Union No. 1583, Englewood Colorado

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C, to read:

"A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction and who does not wish to transfer membership shall before going to work, secure a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in the jurisdiction where the work is secured. However, if the member is desirous of working in another jurisdiction within the same State, Working Permit need not be collected in the same amount as Local Union dues, but an amount be established on an equal basis within the State.

"If less than two years a member shall pay any difference in initiation fee, and shall be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1402, Richmond-Virginia Local Union No. 1393, Toledo Ohio; and Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles California

Amend Section 46, Paragraph G:

"Whereas, it requires an Apprenticeship of four years to adequately train a Journeyman in the Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the trade, and

"Whereas, the training received by Journeymen in one Division or Sub-Division of the trade does not always educate them to perform the work of another Division or Sub-Division, and

"Whereas, Journeyman Carpenters, without adequate Millwright training, insist on clearing into Millwright Locals, and

"Whereas, the acceptance of such clearances tends to reduce the average mechanical competency of Local Union Membership and creates on the job problems in the performance of a skill for which the Journeyman has not been trained to perform, and

"Whereas, the training received by carpenters does not always qualify them to perform millwright work,

"Therefore be it resolved, that members wishing to deposit clearances from one Division or Sub-Division of the trade where Local Unions are Divided or Sub-Divided, be required to prove their ability to perform the work autonomy of that Division or Sub-Division by passing a suitable test both written and manual before said clearance is accepted, and

"Be it further resolved, that Section 46, paragraph G of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read as follows:

" 'On entering a Local Union a member with a Clearance Card shall present same with Dues Book to the President. When the clearance institutes a change of trade autonomy the Local Union to whom the Clearance Card is presented shall test the member both written and manual to ascertain that the member possesses the skill of the Local Union his Clearance Card is presented to. If the member possesses the skill and the Clearance Card and Dues Book are in order, and the identity of the member establishes to whom the Clearance Card is granted, the member shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district.' "

SECTION 47

Submitted by Local Union No. 1865, Minneapolis Minnesota

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, it is the policy of the

General Executive Board to reinstate resigned members within six months with all their benefits upon payment of all dues including the month of reinstatement, and

"Whereas, it should be generally understood that within six (6) months after the month of resignation an ex-member may change his mind and stay within the Brotherhood.

"Therefore be it resolved, to discontinue the re-instatement of withdrawn members within six months, or,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 47, Paragraph A, second sentence shall be amended to read:

" 'After a member resigns and owes six months dues and six months have passed since the month of his resignation he may be readmitted only as a new member; however, within the six months after the month of resignation and not more than six months dues are owing, the ex-member may be reinstated to full beneficial status by paying all dues through the month in which reinstatement is made.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 1865, Minneapolis Minnesota

Amend Section 47, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, no one can definitely know a person's motives much less are their future actions ascertainable, and

"Whereas, Section 47, Paragraph B requires that a Member's future purpose be known, and

"Whereas, punishment for an ex-member's actions after a violation of the withdrawal seems more logical.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the first sentence Paragraph B be deleted and in its place:

" 'A Member who resigns and shall have been found to have worked at the trade without having reinstated or rejoined the Brotherhood, or in any way has been known to have worked to the detriment of the Brotherhood shall have the withdrawal card annulled forthwith and shall upon application to become a member be assessed not less than $15.00 nor more than $50.00 over the regular initiation fee for new members.' "

SECTION 49

Submitted by Colorado State Council of Carpenters; Florida State Council of Carpenters; Indiana State Council of Carpenters; Iowa State Council of Carpenters; Kansas State Council of Carpenters; Minnesota State Council of Carpenters; Missouri State Council of Carpenters; and Local Union No. 106, Des Moines Iowa

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the Beneficial Member's Funeral Donation, as presently constituted is far from adequate; and

"Whereas, numerous attempts have been made in past Conventions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to increase the amount of this Donation; and

"Whereas, the very concept of Brotherhood indicates the presence of compassion and mutual fraternal relations;

"Now therefore be it resolved, That this 31st General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America does hereby re-evaluate the content of Section 49, paragraph C of the General Constitution and Laws, by deleting the words 'or more' appearing after the words 'Five years' membership', and adding thereafter the following:

7 years' membership	$ 700.00
8 years' membership	800.00
9 years' membership	900.00
10 years' membership	1,000.00
15 years' membership	1,200.00
25 or more years' membership	1,500.00

"And be it further resolved, that the General Executive Board be empowered to make the necessary adjustments to per capita taxes to adequately finance this improvement."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the cost of a funeral far exceeds the donation presently existing.

"Therefore, be it resolved, the donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	$ 200.00
Two years' membership	400.00
Three years' membership	600.00
Four years' membership	800.00
Five or more years' membership	1000.00"

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

"That the beneficial members Funeral Donation as per Section 49, Paragraph C—to raise the present donation from $600.00 to $1200.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1396, Golden, Colorado

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the beneficial member's funeral donations contributed by the United Brotherhood is insufficient to meet the needs of today, therefore be it

"Resolved, to amend Section 49, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

" 'Donations for Beneficial members admitted between ages of 17 and 50 shall be:

One year's membership	$200.00
Two years' membership	400.00
Three years' membership	600.00
Four years' membership	800.00
Five years' membership or more	1000.00' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D C

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

"Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	200.00
Two years' membership	400.00
Three years' membership	600.00
Four years' membership	800.00
Five years' membership	1,200.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 661, Ottawa Illinois

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the cost of living has increased considerably in the past years;

"Therefore, the funeral donation of members as per section 49, Par C., be increased as follows:

One year's membership	$ 200.00
Two years' membership	250.00
Three years' membership	375.00
Four years' membership	500.00
Five years' membership	750.00
Ten years' membership or more	1,000.00' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington Delaware

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, to read:

"Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	$ 200.00
Two years' membership	400.00
Three years' membership	600.00
Four years' membership	800.00
Five years' membership	1,000.00"

Submitted by Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth Florida

Amend Section 49, Paragraphs C and D:

"Whereas, the cost of living is steadily rising, and

"Whereas, many members are not covered by trusteed employees death benefits,

"Be it resolved, that Sec. 49 C be changed to read:

" 'Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	$100.00
Two years' membership	$200.00
Three years' membership	$300.00
Four years' membership	$400.00
Five years' membership	$600.00
Seven years' membership	$800.00
Ten years' membership	$1000.00' "

"Resolved, that Sec. 50 D, be changed to read:

" 'The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	$100.00
Three years' membership	$150.00
Five years' membership	$200.00
Seven years' membership	$350.00
Ten years' membership	$500.00' "

"And be it further resolved, that an actuary employed by the General Executive Board compute the necessary per capita tax increase to carry the extended coverage and that the per capita tax be increased in Sec. 44 C. to pay for this coverage."

Submitted by Colorado State Council of Carpenters and Local Union No. 1583, Englewood Colorado

"Whereas, the present beneficial members funeral donation is totally inadequate,

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 49, Paragraph (C) be changed to read:

One year's membership	$ 100.00
Two years' membership	200.00
Three years' membership	300.00
Four years' membership	400.00
Five years' membership or more	1,000.00

"And be it further resolved, that Section 50, Paragraph (D) be changed to read:

" 'The husband and wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership or more	600.00' "

Submitted by Mohawk Valley District Council

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, and Section 50, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the economy of this country is spiraling.

"Whereas, the cost of living is going up constantly.

"Whereas, Section 49, Paragraph C of the Constitution provides the maximum funeral donation for a Beneficial member to be six hundred dollars ($600.00).

"Whereas, Section 50, Paragraph D of the Constitution provides the wife's funeral donation to be one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00).

"Therefore be it resolved, that the maximum funeral donation for a Beneficial member be increased from six hundred dollars ($600.00) to twelve hundred dollars ($1200.00).

"Therefore be it resolved, that the funeral donation for the wife be increased from one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00) to three hundred dollars (300.00)."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1693, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

"To delete Five years' membership or more . . . $600.00 and to insert: Five years' membership or more . . . $1,000.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 911, Kalispell Montana

Amend Section 49. Paragraph C:

"Whereas, funeral costs have increased to a great extent in recent years; and

"Whereas, the Brotherhood donations have not been increased for several years; and

"Whereas, these expenses usually far exceed the amount now provided;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 49, Paragraph C be amended to read:

" 'Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	$150.00
Two year's membership	300.00
Three year's membership	400.00
Four year's membership	600.00
Five year's membership or more	900.00' "

Submitted by Central Oregon District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C; Section 50, Paragraph D; and delete Section 51:

"Whereas, it is the desire of all Brothers within the Brotherhood of Carpenters to make every effort to increase the benefits of all member Brothers and Sisters, and

"Whereas, our Brother and Sister members are already being provided for when disabled through our industry 'Health and Welfare programs and also through the disability program of the Federal Social Security Act, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Section 51 'Disability Donations' be deleted in its entirety, and be it further

"Resolved, that Section 49 C of the General Constitution be changed to read 'Donations for Beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership	$ 100.00
Two years' membership	200.00
Three years' membership	300.00
Four years' membership	400.00
Five through fourteen	600.00
Fifteen or more	1,000.00'

"That section 50 D of our General Constitution be changed to read 'The husband or wife, funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three through fourteen	150.00
Fifteen or more	250.00' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 264, Milwaukee Wisconsin, and Local Union No. 314, Madison Wisconsin

Amend Section 49, Paragraphs C and E:

"Whereas, the members of Local Union No. 264 feel that the existing amount of Funeral Donations as provided for in Section 49, Paragraph C and E should be increased, and

"Whereas, this donation is only derived through membership in the Brotherhood and is not consistent with the present economy, and

"Whereas, because of the insufficient amount now provided under the Constitution of the Brotherhood, this has been a determining factor in handicapping our Organizers in obtaining new members, and

"Whereas, by improving the said benefits incentive would be gained to retain members we are now losing, and

"Whereas, we fully realize that benefits cannot be increased without additional revenues, and

"Whereas, due to the amount of time and work involved needed to make this adjustment which requires a constitutional change,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America through its Officers and General Executive Board Members be instructed to secure the services of an actuary and be prepared to submit to the 32nd General Convention a resolution whereby the Funeral Donations can be increased to meet the needs of the present time, and

"Be it further resolved, this resolution include the necessary amount of increased revenue which will be needed to make the increase a reality."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1449, Lansing Michigan

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, the 30th convention of the United Brotherhood approved the following:

" 'A. Section 49, Beneficial Members Funeral Donation:

" '(Section C) Beneficial Members (17-50)

1 Year's Membership	**$100.00**
2 Years' Membership	**$200.00**
3 Years' Membership	**$300.00**
4 Years' Membership	**$400.00**
5 Years' Membership or more	**$600.00' "**

" 'Beneficial Members (50-60)

2 Years' Membership	**$ 50.00**
3 Years' Membership	**$100.00**
5 Years' Membership	**$150.00**
10 Years Membership or more	**$250.00' "**

"Whereas B. The difference in the amount of donations between those members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and those admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty is discriminatory to the older member. He can never receive the maximum donations that a younger member can, not even after 30 years dues paying membership.

"Whereas, C. We believe that a more equitable Funeral Donation be offered to the members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Carpenters' Local No. 1449 requests that the 31st General Convention consider an amendment to Section 49, Paragraph E."

Submitted by Local Union No. 661, Ottawa Illinois

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, the cost of living has increased considerably in the past years;

"Therefore, the donations for members as per Section 49, Par E., be increased as follows:

" 'Two years' membership	**$100.00**
Three years' membership	**200.00**
Five years' membership	**300.00**
Ten years' membership or more	**500.00' "**

Submitted by Local Union No. 911, Kalispell Montana

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, funeral costs have increased to a great extent in recent years; and

"Whereas, the Brotherhood donations have not been increased for several years; and

"Whereas, these expenses usually far exceed the amount now provided; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Section 49 Paragraph E be amended to read:

" 'Donations for members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years shall be:

Two years' membership	**$ 75.00**
Three years' membership	**150.00**
Five years' membership	**225.00**
Ten years' membership or more	**375.00' "**

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington, Delaware

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E:

"Donations for members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years shall be:

Two years' membership	**$150.00**
Three years' membership	**200.00**
Five years' membership	**250.00**
Ten years' membership or more	**350.00"**

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton Pennsylvania

Amend Sections 49 and 50:

"Whereas, we believe that since there has been a sharp increase in the cost of living there should be some adjustments made to the pension and funeral donations of its members and wives."

SECTION 50

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, as follows:

"The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	**$200.00**
Two years' membership	**400.00**
Three years' membership	**600.00**
Four years' membership	**800.00**
Five years' membership or more	**1000.00"**

Submitted by Local Union No. 1396, Golden Colorado

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, as follows:

"The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	**$100.00**
Two years' membership	**200.00**
Three years' membership or more	**300.00"**

Submitted by Local Union No. 911, Kalispell Montana

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, funeral costs have increased to a great extent in recent years; and

"Whereas, the Brotherhood donations have not been increased for several years; and

"Whereas, these expenses usually far exceed the amount now provided;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 50 Paragraph D be amended to read:

" 'The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	**$ 75.00**
Two years' membership	**125.00**
Three years' membership or more	**200.00' "**

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington Delaware

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D:

"The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	**$150.00**
Two years' membership	**200.00**
Three years' membership	**350.00"**

SECTION 51

Submitted by Local Union No. 414, Nanticoke Pennsylvania

Amend Section 51, Paragraph A:

Delete last sentence in Section 51, Paragraph A, and insert the following: "Any permanently disabled member, retiring, and not receiving a pension will receive a graduated pension. To qualify a member must have a minimum of 15 years of continuous membership. Pension will start at $15.00 for 15 years and $1.00 added for each additional year up to a maximum of $30.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 414, Nanticoke Pennsylvania

Amend Section 51, Paragraph G:

Delete Paragraph G and insert the following: "Any permanently disabled member, retiring and not receiving a pension, will receive a graduated pension. To qualify a member must have a minimum of 15 years of continuous membership. Pension will start at $15.00 for 15 years and $1.00 added for each additional year up to a maximum of $30.00."

SECTION 54

Submitted by Local Union No. 414, Nanticoke Pennsylvania

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"A Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty years of age to be eligible to have a Pension."

Submitted by Colorado State Council of Carpenters; Local Union No. 337, Detroit Michigan; and Local Union No. 1583, Englewood Colorado

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"A Beneficial member shall not be

less than sixty years of age to be eligible to the Home and Pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible for the Home & Pension Fund. And, 20 years a member not working to receive 50% of the Pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1400, Santa Monica California

Amend Section 54. Paragraph A:

"Whereas, more members are seeking early retirement at the age of sixty-two and applying for their Social Security, and

"Whereas, Section 54, Paragraph A of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states: 'A Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-five years of age to be eligible to the Home and Pension.'

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A be changed to read, 'A Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-two years of age to be eligible to the Home and Pension.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington, D C and Local Union No. 1772, Hicksville, Long Island New York

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"A beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-two years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1602, Cincinnati Ohio

Amend Section 54. Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the present minimum age requirement for pensioners is sixty-five (65) years, and whereas, the trend in industry and labor is to encourage earlier retirement,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read: 'A beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-two (62) years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension,' and

"Be it further resolved, that any adjustment, in per capita tax, if needed to support this proposed amendment, will be made."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2241, Brooklyn New York

Amend Section 54. Paragraph A:

"Whereas, our General Bylaws, Section 54, Paragraph A, clearly states that a beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-five years of age to be eligible to the home or pension, and,

"Whereas, this works a hardship on a beneficial member who has held continuous membership for over thirty years, and,

"Whereas, a beneficial member becomes totally disabled and is unable to do work of any kind, and,

"Whereas, this appears to be cruel and inhuman treatment for a beneficial member who has served faithfully,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled, take such steps as are necessary to change Section 54, Paragraph A to read: 'A beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-five years of age to be eligible to the home or pension, or is at least fifty years of age and has become totally disabled.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, there are women working in the industrial locals.

"Whereas, the retirement age for women is sixty-two (62).

"Whereas, the retirement age is being lowered by The Federal Government.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the retirement age to retire and enter the home in Florida be lowered to age 60."

Submitted by Local Union No. 769, Pasadena California

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, to receive the Brotherhood Pension a man must be 65 years of age and have 30 years of continuous membership; and

"Whereas, an earlier pension age would benefit the older man in that he might be able to retire earlier; and

"Whereas, an earlier retirement age would spread the work and benefit the younger members as well as men just coming into the industry; and

"Whereas, lowering the retirement age would encourage and permit earlier retirement by some members in California and in other areas now having a retirement age of 62;

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, be amended to read, 'A Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-two years of age to be eligible for the Home or Pension.'

"Be it further resolved, that the Convention Chairman appoint a committee of resident officers to determine the amount of increased per capita tax (if any) necessary to the Home and Pension Fund to finance this change, with the results of the study and recommendations to be reported to the General Executive Board.

"Be it further resolved, that part of the duties of the above committee will be to plan the phasing out of the Carpenters Home, so that the money now being spent on maintaining the Home may be used for the Pension program."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1590, Washington, D C

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood is constantly striving to better the conditions of the membership by raising its standards and lowering the number of working hours per week,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Sec-54, Paragraph A, be changed to read 'A beneficial member shall not be less than 62 years of age to be eligible to the Home or pensions.' "

Submitted by Mohawk Valley District Council

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, Section 54 Paragraph A of the Constitution provides that a Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-five years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

"Whereas, the Carpenters Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan provides full retirement benefits at age sixty-two.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A be changed to read that a Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty-two years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Submitted by Central Oregon District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and B:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has organized many mills within the industrial plants, and

"Whereas, these new members are of all ages and many new members are unable to benefit from the $30.00 a month pension plan due to the 30-year membership requirement,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this age limit in Section 54, Paragraph B of the General Constitution and Laws, be reduced from 30 years to 25 years of membership,

"Whereas, more and more of the

members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are retiring prior to age 65,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A, of the General Constitution and Laws be changed from 65 years of age to the age of the member who retires, provided that the member meets the qualifications for pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael California

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and B:

"Whereas, it is very apparent that unemployment among carpenters is increasing at an alarming rate due to automation, power tools, prefabrication, high interest rates, etc., and

"Whereas, the prime method of increasing employment for younger members is early retirement of our older Brothers, and

"Whereas, 62 years of age is a much more practical age for retirement than the present requirement of 65 years, and

"Whereas, many members having reached the age of 65 years and many more who have reached the age of 62 years do not meet the present requirement of 30 years continuous membership in the brotherhood, and

"Whereas, it would be necessary to increase the per-capita tax to cover the expense of these additional benefits,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America immediately conduct an actuarial study to ascertain the amount of necessary increase in per-capita tax to provide for decreasing the age requirement from 65 years to 62 years; and to provide for decreasing the continuous membership requirement from 30 years to 25 years, and

"Be it further resolved, that as soon as the amount of per capita tax increase is determined, the proposal to change Paragraph A Section 54 to read 'sixty-two' in place of the present (65 yrs.) sixty-five years; and the proposal to change paragraph B, Section 54 to read 'twenty-five' in place of the present 'thirty', together with the proposed increase in per capita tax as actuarially determined, shall be put to a referendum vote of the Brotherhood."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2411, Jacksonville, Florida

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A, B and D:

"Whereas, our general constitution, Section 54, paragraphs A, B, & D, page 53, require that to be eligible for a pension a person must be a continuous member for 30 years, and

"Whereas, it further requires that a member must be 65 years old in order to qualify for the aforementioned pension, and

"Whereas, this condition has existed for many years and is not in step with the modern trend to qualify for the average modern day pension retirement, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the delegates of this convention go on record and amend the section of our constitution to make it possible for a person with 25 years continuous membership in our brotherhood and 62 years old be qualified for normal retirement.

"And be it further resolved, that a person meeting the qualifications of eligibility and the already retired members of our brotherhood be given a raise in their retirement from the present $30.00 per month to $50.00 per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis Minnesota

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and B:

"Whereas, the present pension of the United Brotherhood is inadequate for a supplement pension and that,

"Whereas, it is one of the benefits to encourage members to stay with the Brotherhood.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the 31st General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners go on record to lower the eligibility of those members of the Brotherhood to 25 consecutive years of good standing and lower the retirement age to 65."

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton Pennsylvania

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and D:

"Whereas, Paragraph A, Section 54 reads: 'A beneficial member shall not be less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home and Pension.'

"Whereas, Paragraph B reads: 'A beneficial member shall hold continuous membership for not less than 30 years.'

"Whereas, many members retire early and have 30 years of membership far before reaching the age of 65.

"Whereas, $30.00 a month is not keeping anywhere near present rising costs.

"Resolved, that the delegates to the 31st General Convention go on record in favor of instructing the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make a thorough study in changing of the age to 62 years and increasing of the pension to $1.50 for each year of service per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1134, Mt Kisco New York

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A, B and D:

"Be it resolved, that the present retirement age of 65 years be retained and not as proposed reduced to 62 years.

"Be it resolved, that the present eligibility rule for pension of 30 consecutive years of membership be reduced to 25 consecutive years of membership.

"Be it resolved, that the present pension of $30 per month be raised to $45 per month.

"Be it resolved, that the Per Capita Tax be adjusted in order to accomodate the benefits granted the pension members."

Submitted by Local Union No. 301, Newburgh New York, and Local Union No. 1175, Kingston New York

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and D:

"Whereas, in order to provide an added incentive to the younger men to become Union members, and

"Whereas, we believe that it would be a further incentive for the younger members to remain in the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, we feel that after holding continuous membership in the United Brotherhood for thirty years, a member should be entitled to the Pension, and

Whereas, under the present program a member with thirty years of continuous membership is entitled to the same Pension benefits as one with forty-five years of continuous membership, now

"Be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A of the General Constitution be amended to delete the last two words 'or pension,' and

"Be it further resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph D be amended to read 'Beneficial members with at least thirty years of continuous membership, not qualified to enter the Home or not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home, may apply for a pension not to exceed thirty dollars ($30.00) per month, payable quarterly,' and

"Be it further resolved, that the monthly per-capita tax be revised to finance the added burden of the change."

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D C; Local Union No. 414, Nanticoke Pennsylvania; and Local Union No. 1772, Hicksville, Long Island New York

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B:

"A Beneficial member shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2776, Kalamazoo Michigan

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the memberships' pension plan of our International is outdated and obsolete for today's standards under Section Fifty-four (54), paragraph B, and paragraph D.

"Whereas, now for Beneficial members it is compulsory to hold continuous membership for a period of not less than twenty (20) years to be entitled to a fifty dollar ($50.00) per month pension, to be paid quarterly.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Brotherhood change Section 54, paragraph B, to include Beneficial members with ten (10) continuous years of membership, to be entitled to and receive one-half (½) the amount of pension entitled a twenty-year member, to be paid quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 54. Paragraph B:

"Whereas, employees hired in the woodworking plants at the age of 45 would not be able to draw a retirement.

"Whereas, employees refuse to join the UNION because of this fact.

"Therefore be it resolved, that beneficial members shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty (20) years."

Submitted by Local Union No. 911, Kalispell Montana

Amend Section 54. Paragraph B:

"Whereas, many of our membership pay into the Home and Pension Fund for twenty-five or more years without ever becoming eligible for benefits; and

"Whereas, many of these retired members have no income except their Social Security benefits which are not enough to give them a decent standard of living;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph B be amended to read:

" 'A beneficial member shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A, B and D:

"Whereas our general constitution, Section 54, paragraphs A, B, & D, page 53, require that to be eligible for a pension a person must be a continuous member for 30 years, and

"Whereas, it further requires that a member must be 65 years old in order to qualify for the aforementioned pension, and

"Whereas, this condition has existed for many years and is not in step with the modern trend to qualify for the average modern day pension retirement, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the delegates of this convention go on record and amend the aforementioned section of our constitution to make it possible for a person with 25 years continuous membership in our brotherhood and 62 years old be qualified for normal retirement, and

"Be it further resolved, that a person meeting the aforementioned qualifications of eligibility and the already retired members of our brotherhood be qualified for a raise in their retirement from the present $30.00 per month to $50.00 per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 301, Newburgh New York; Local Union No. 574, Middletown New York; and Local Union No. 1175, Kingston New York

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and D:

"Whereas, in order to provide an added incentive to the younger men to become Union members, and

"Whereas, we believe that it would be a further incentive for the younger members to remain in the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, we feel that after holding continuous membership in the United Brotherhood for thirty years, a member should be entitled to the Pension, and

"Whereas, under the present program a member with thirty years of continuous membership is entitled to the same Pension benefits as one with forty-five years of continuous membership, now

"Be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A of the General Constitution be amended to delete the last two words 'or pension,' and

"Be it further resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph D be amended to read 'Beneficial members with at least thirty years of continuous membership, not qualified to enter the Home or not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home, may apply for a pension not to exceed thirty dollars ($30.00) per month, payable quarterly,' and

"Be it further resolved, that the monthly per-capita tax be revised to finance the added burden of the change."

Submitted by Miami District Council

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, Section 54 of the General Constitution states the qualification necessary for a member to be eligible for Home and Pension and,

"Whereas, in the event the eligible member chooses to go into the Home the cost to the Brotherhood is many times the cost of the Pension, and

"Whereas, in order to eliminate some of the inequity involved now,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the delegates in Convention assembled amend Sec. 54 Para. D by inserting $50.00 per month, and

"Be it further resolved, that the General Executive Board be authorized to adjust the per captia tax to pay this expense."

Submitted by Local Union No. 349, Orange New Jersey

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the rising cost of living makes it impossible to survive on a pension of thirty dollars per month, and,

"Whereas, the pension has been increased only once since it was established many years ago, when a dollar could provide a great deal more than it does today, and,

"Whereas, the cost of maintaining a retired member in the Home in Lakeland is much greater than the thirty dollars per month pension, and,

"Whereas, a member, having held continuous membership for thirty years or more, has devoted the best years of his life to the advancement and interests of our United Brotherhood, should be given a pension more in line with the cost of living today.

"Therefore be it resolved, to amend Section 54 Paragraph 'D' of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to read:

" 'Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home, may apply for a pension, not to exceed sixty dollars ($60.00) per month, payable quarterly.'

"May it further be resolved, that the General Officers and General Executive Board Members, after due consideration, arrive at a suitable increase in the per capita tax, from the membership, to cover costs of this increase in the pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1433, Detroit Michigan

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) per month, payable quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1602, Cincinnati Ohio

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the pension, paid by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to its members, is inadequate to meet present living conditions,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph D, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brothhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended in order to raise the pension from thirty ($30.00) dollars per month to forty ($40.00) dollars per month, and provision be made for the necessary increase in per capita tax to support this proposed amendment."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1938, Crown Point Indiana

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the complete and definite inadequacy of the present pension benefit accorded the retired member by the International Brotherhood is more and more of grave concern to the rank and file membership, and

"Whereas, it is a known fact that under the present provisions of the Constitution the pension benefit is completely out of line with the economic trend, and

"Whereas, the present retiree or those nearing retirement age can expect little more than a token pension from their negotiated plans, and

"Whereas, the present negotiated plans, where in effect, will be of little and in many instances no aid to the presently retired member or any near future retiree, and

"Whereas, it is deemed fair and equitable that a member that has maintained his membership and good standing for thirty or more years, thereby has contributed much to the perpetuation of the high ideals of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, the term 'Brotherhood' loses its true meaning if it fails to provide for the improvident member in his declining years, and

"Whereas, the present pension benefit is little more than a pittance in our ever increasing inflationary spiral and is little inducement to the prospective member; making it increasingly difficult to organize the non-union workers and very little stimulus to some members to maintain membership during slack times.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the present pension benefit as provided by the International Brotherhood be increased from its present thirty dollars per month to one hundred dollars per month, and Paragraph D of Section 54, page 53 of the General Constitution be amended to read: 'Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a pension not to exceed one hundred dollars per month payable monthly.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 2523, Memphis Tennessee

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the cost of living is constantly going up.

"Whereas, we want our retired members to be self-sufficient and proud.

"Therefore be it resolved, that beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the home may apply for a pension not to exceed sixty dollars ($60.00) per month payable monthly."

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D C; Local Union No. 448, Waukegan Illinois; and Local Union No. 1693, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Sixty Dollars ($60.00) per month, payable quarterly." (underscoring added to show change)

Submitted by Jefferson County & Vicinity District Council

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Resolved, the present pension paid to retired members of the Brotherhood be raised from the present $30 per month to at least $60.00 per month with provision made to finance same."

Submitted by Local Union No. 661, Ottawa Illinois

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the cost of living has increased considerably in the past years;

"Therefore, the donations for members as per Section 54, Para. D, to be increased as follows:

" 'Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Sixty Dollars ($60.00) per month, payable quarterly.'

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegates to the Thirty-First General Convention approve this Resolution."

Submitted by Local Union No. 81, Erie Pennsylvania

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the main purpose of our Brotherhood was to help all carpenters in need, especially in their retirement years, and

"Whereas, since our last Convention, the cost of living and inflation have brought great hardship on retired and fixed income carpenters,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the next General Convention adopt and pass an increase in pension benefits from the present thirty ($30.00) dollars per month to sixty ($60.00) dollars per month by increasing the per capita by the amount of money that is needed to finance this increase. Also, that the table on death benefit insurance be doubled."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago Illinois

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, as follows:

"All pensioned members with 30 years membership have their pension raised from the present $30.00 per month to $70.00 per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington, Delaware

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Resolved, Beneficial members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $60.00 per month payable quarterly starting September 1, 1970."

Submitted by Local Union No. 65, Perth Amboy New Jersey

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, Local Union No. 65 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America at a Regular Called Meeting held May 11, 1970 voted to send the following resolution to General Headquarters to be presented at the General Convention to be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California starting August 24, 1970; and

"Whereas, due to the high cost of

living and medical care, the small monthly pension of $30.00 per month by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is insufficient;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the membership of Local Union No. 65 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America go on record to increase the Brotherhood pension from $30.00 per month to $100.00 per month and the delegates to the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America take note."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1050, Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood is vitally concerned where our senior citizens are involved, and

"Whereas, the cost of living has increased since the $30.00 monthly pension for our members went into effect, and

"Whereas, medical expenses have also increased in enormous proportions,

"Therefore be it resolved, a study be made to look into the feasibility of raising the monthly pension benefits, and

"Be it further resolved, a study be made into the feasibility of lowering the continuous membership years for a member to become eligible, and

"Be it further resolved, a study be made into the feasibility of lowering the age from sixty-five years for a member to become eligible to receive a pension. Local Union 1050 is willing to pay its share in raised revenue, and

"Be it further resolved, the per capita tax be raised sufficiently to cover the increased cost of the pension fund."

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D C

Amend Section 54 by adding the following:

"A Beneficial member, who having been a continuous member for fifty years, may apply for a paid-up life membership thereby relieving the member from paying further dues and also the Local Union from paying this per capita tax to the United Brotherhood. The member must apply for this paid-up life membership through the Local Union in which he holds membership on forms furnished by the General Office."

SECTION 55

Submitted by Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Amend Section 55:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America since its inception, has strived to advance the economic and social standing of its members, and

"Whereas, the broad spectrum of the social gains encompass old age pensions, the minimum wage law and the abolition of the use of child labor, and

"Whereas, the cumulative effect of the wage gains made for its members has built a purchasing power without parallel in the world so that business and industry have prospered and the entire economy strengthened, and

"Whereas, these ideals and achievements must be safeguarded if the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is to continue to grow and prosper, and

"Whereas, it has become increasingly apparent that there are those in our midst who would undermine those hard fought gains in order to promote and enhance their own selfish interests.

"Be it therefore resolved, that Section 55 of the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to include the following:

" 'That any member found guilty of working for less than the hourly rate of wages or violating the overtime provisions as set forth in local bargaining agreements or crossing a picket line established by a Local Union or District Council or contributing in any manner to the continuance of a job or jobs that are strike bound, be, after due process of trial, fined one hundred dollars ($100.00) on each violation or have his membership suspended for three months or both or be expelled from the United Brotherhood.' "

Submitted by Toronto and Vicinity District Council

Amend Section 55, Paragraphs B, C and D:

"Whereas, Section 56 D of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood does not allow the imposition of a penalty against a member charged with a violation of a By-law; and

"Whereas, a member will often plead 'Guilty' when brought before the Executive Committee for violation of a By-law; and

"Whereas, much time and expense could be saved by the imposition of a fine at this point in handling charges rather than going through the whole trial procedure;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 55 B be amended by adding the following words after words Section 56, 'or if the accused pleads guilty and agrees to accept the Executive Committee's decision, the Executive Committee may fine the accused an amount not in excess of $100.00 (one hundred dollars).'

"Be it further resolved, that Section 56 D be amended by adding the following in line 18 after the words District Council, 'or if the accused pleads guilty and agrees to accept the Executive Committee's decision, the Executive Committee may fine the accused an amount not in excess of $100.00 (one hundred dollars)', and removing the words, 'the Executive Committee shall have no authority to impose penalties.'

"Be it further resolved, that Section 55 C be amended to increase the maximum penalty to $100.00 (one hundred dollars)."

Submitted by Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Amend Section 55, Paragraph C, and Section 57, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America contain provisions for charging and trying of those members who would violate those provisions contained therein, and

"Whereas, the present Constitution provided that those members found guilty of violations of not only the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood but also of the Local Trade Rules of this Order can be fined up to fifty dollars ($50.00) for each violation, and

"Whereas, it is becoming increasingly apparent that many members are finding it attractive to violate not only the General Constitution and Laws but also Local Trade Rules because the low amount of the fine makes it subject to appeal.

"Be it therefore resolved, that Section 55 paragraph C and Section 57 paragraph C of the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood be amended and the amount of fine subject to appeal be raised from the present fifty dollars ($50.00) to one hundred dollars ($100.00)."

Submitted by Local Union No. 329, Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Amend Section 55, Paragraph E. to read:

"A member against whom charges have been preferred may attend meetings until the charges have been disposed of. An officer or business representative may be suspended from office by a majority vote of the members of a Local Union, at a special call meeting, or by a majority vote of delegates to a District Council while the case is pending."

SECTION 56

Submitted by Local Union No. 666, Etobicoke Ontario Canada

Amend Section 56:

"Whereas, Section 56 D of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America provide for referral of charges to the Executive Committee of the Local Union or District Council, and

"Whereas, where the charges allege a violation of a Trade Rule or By-Law, the executive are authorized to issue a reprimand, and

"Whereas, if the executive decide that the charges warrant the setting up of a Trial Committee, and present the charge to the Local Union or District Council meeting for selection of a Trial Committee, and

"Whereas, the provisions of section 56 D E and F provide for presentation at meetings of the Local Union or District Council, which procedures can and do create a delay of up to three (3) months before the Trial Committee can deal with the charges, and

"Whereas, this delay creates much apprehension and concern on the part of both the accused and accuser, and costs out of proportion to the charge, and

"Whereas, when the accused and accuser appear before the Executive Committee, the accused often admits guilt.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 56 of the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to authorize the Executive Committee to 'if the accused pleads guilty and agrees to accept the Executive Committee award', impose a fine of not less than Ten Dollars ($10.00) and not more than Fifty Dollars ($50.00), and

"Be it further resolved, that provisions for issuing of a reprimand remain a part of the authority of the Executive Committee."

SECTION 57

Submitted by General Executive Board

Amend Section 57, Paragraph A:

A member who has been expelled, suspended or fined may file an appeal with the General Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Section. All appeals received in proper form shall be referred by the General Secretary to an Appeals Committee for decision, subject to a final appeal to the General Executive Board. The Appeals Committee shall be appointed by the General President and shall consist of members. The Chairman of the Appeals Committee shall be designated by the General President and all members of the Appeals Committee shall serve at the discretion of the General President. The Appeals Committee shall meet at the call of the General President. members shall constitute a quorum of the Appeals Committee and the Appeals Committee may decide any case referred to it by a majority vote of the members present and voting at any meeting at which a quorum is present. Where the circumstances warrent, and subject to the approval of the General President, the Chairman of the Appeals Committee may designate one or more members of the Appeals Committee to conduct a hearing or other investigation in any case and report findings and recommendations to the next meeting of the Appeals Committee. The decisions of the Appeals Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the General Secretary who shall notify the parties of said decisions. No appeal shall be permitted from a verdict of a Trial Committee finding a member not guilty of charges filed against him. The penalty imposed by a Local Union or District Council shall not be effective while an appeal to the Appeals Committee is pending except as provided for in Section 57, Paragraph C.

Submitted by Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania

Amend Section 57, Paragraph D, E, G and H:

"Whereas, many Local Unions and District Councils of our United Brotherhood, and their respective Executive Committees, schedule but one regular meeting each month, and

"Whereas, the 30 day limit prescribed in the above mentioned sections of the Constitution and Laws could conceivably expire before the decisions could be presented at a regular meeting, and

"Whereas, the proper preparation of an appeal involves a sizeable amount of time.

"Now therefore be it resolved, that Section 57, Paragraphs D, E, G and H be changed from a 30 day limit in which to file an answer to an appeal, to a 60 day limit."

SECTION 58

Submitted by Local Union No. 98, Spokane Washington; Spokane District Council of Carpenters; and the Washington State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 58, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, a large number of Brotherhood members are transient workers, and

"Whereas, newly obligated members and clearance card members are eligible immediately to vote on dues, iniation fees and assessments, per the Constitution and Laws, and

"Whereas, this could have a detrimental effect when Local Unions are voting to consider increases in dues or assessments,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the last sentence of Section 58, Paragraph B of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be revised to read as follows:

" 'All members who have been at least twelve consecutive months a member of the Local Union and in good standing at this time of voting, shall be eligible to vote' and,

"Be it further resolved, that a resolution be presented to the 49th Annual Convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters in session May 13-14-15, 1970 in Tacoma, Washington for adoption, and

"Be it further resolved, that this resolution when adopted be presented to the General Convention of the United Brotherhood in session in San Francisco, California for final approval."

SECTION 59

Submitted by Carpenters' District Council of Washington D C, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Va.; Annapolis Md., and Vicinity

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, in some areas, by reason of the healthy financial condition of District Councils and Local Unions, it is not necessary to burden members with an assessment for the establishment of a strike and defense fund for each strike in said areas, and

"Whereas, there should be a greater flexibility in strike situations to decide whether and when assessments for the creation of a strike and defense fund should be made,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the following sentences shall be added to Subsection C of Section 59:

" 'The requirement of this subsection for the payment of money by members permitted to work to the District Council or Local Union for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund may be waived or the amount reduced by said District Council or Local Union with the approval of the General President. Funds remaining in a strike and defense fund and not used for the particular strike for which said fund was established may be utilized in a subsequent strike, provided approval is given by a majority vote of the members concerned at the time the strike vote is taken for said subsequent strike.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 1145, Washington D C

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, in some areas, by reason of the healthy finanical condition of District Councils and Local Unions, it is not necessary to burden members with an assessment for the establishment of a strike and defense fund for each strike in said areas, and

"Whereas, there should be a greater flexibility in strike situations to decide whether and when assessments for the creation of a strike and defense fund should be made,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the following sentence shall be added to Subsection C of Section 59:

" 'The requirement of this subsection for the payment of money by members permitted to work to the District Council or Local Union for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund may be waived or the amount reduced by said District Council or Local Union with the approval of the General President.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 132, Washington D. C.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph **C** as follows:

"Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than one hour's pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund."
(underscoring added to show the change)

Submitted by Local Union No. 1613, Newark New Jersey

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, a compulsory strike fund as it exists under Section 59 C of the General Constitution is not in the best interests of all Local Unions and District Councils, and

"Whereas, in many cases this compulsory strike fund is completely unnecessary, and

"Whereas, it has proven in many cases to be a liability rather than an asset to some District Councils and Local Unions, and

"Whereas, the maximum beneficial results can be realized if Section 59 C of the General Constitution were revised to make the strike fund optional at the discretion of the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 59, Paragraph C, be revised to read as follows:

" 'Where a bargaining area consists of one or more District Councils and/or Local Unions, they shall adopt rules for the governing of strikes and lockouts in that area as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress may, at the option of the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists, pay an amount not less than two hours' pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a Strike and Defense Fund. Such Fund shall be used to provide benefits for members unemployed because of the strike and to pay bills and other expenses incurred in connection therewith.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 1613, Newark New Jersey

Delete Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, a compulsory strike fund as it exists under Section 59 C of the General Constitution is not in the best interests of all Local Unions and District Councils, and

"Whereas, in many cases this compulsory strike fund is completely unnecessary, and

"Whereas, it has proven in many cases to be a liability rather than an asset to some District Councils and Local Unions,

"Therefore be it 'Resolved, that Section 59, Paragraph C, be eliminated.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington Delaware

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C, to read:

"Resolved, where a bargaining area consists of one or more District Councils and/or Local Unions they shall adopt rules for the governing of strikes and lockouts in that area as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by Local Union No. 951, Brainerd Minnesota

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C, the second sentence:

"Resolved, members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area when a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than one (1) hours pay nor more than two (2) hours pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike or defense fund."

Submitted by Local Union No. 349, Orange New Jersey

Delete Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, we agree that those working during a strike or lockout should help our brothers who are not working because of that strike or lockout, but we have found that the employer, being aware of this paragraph in our Constitution, uses this to our detriment at our bargaining sessions. Therefore this clause in our Constitution hurts rather than helps us at the bargaining table.

"Whereas, paragraph C of Section 59 leaves many questions as to how this money is to be collected and disbursed we feel it would be much more practical if each District Council or Local Union established their own rules to govern a strike and defense fund.

"Therefore be it resolved, that Paragraph C of Section 59, be repealed and the wording be deleted from our Constitution."

Submitted by Miami District Council

Amend Section 59, Paragraphs D and H:

"Whereas, Section 31 Paragraph A of the Constitution and Laws mandates the presence of the Business Representative at the Executive Committee meetings of Local Unions and District Council, and

"Whereas, Section 42 Paragraph P of the Constitution and Laws specifically states that the Business Representative be a member of any Local Union or District Council Apprenticeship Committee, and

"Whereas, the advantages to the local organization of these two laws are obvious, and

"Whereas, the most important areas of contract negotiations, strikes, job decisions are governed under Section 59 Paragraphs A and H which grievously omits the necessary function of

the Business Representative as an active participant in these areas, and

"Whereas, some Local Union and District Councils use this omission for various reasons to eliminate the rights and obligations of the Business Representative in these areas, now

"Therefore be it resolved, that the delegates in convention assembled amend Section 59 Paragraph D and Section 59 Paragraph H of the Constitution and Laws by specifically including the Business Representative as a member of these Committees."

SECTION 60

Submitted by Local Union No. 1160, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Proposing following addition to Section 60:

"Whereas, the Union Label issued by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to Mill and Cabinet Shops is deemed sacred by our Brotherhood; and

"Whereas, most Mill Cabinet Locals, affiliates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for many years, now find it hard to compete with the organizing of so called "Production Shops" with low rates of wages and sub-standard conditions; and

"Whereas, Mill and Cabinet Locals having obtained desirable working conditions, now, request the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to preserve these gains.

"Now, therefore be it resolved, that this, the Thirty-First Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America concern itself with the necessity of acting to preserve conditions already obtained by its Chartered Mill Cabinet Locals with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by adopting the following resolution in full:

"Resolution: The following clause shall be added to Section 60 of the Constitution and Bylaws: 'The issuance and use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be restricted to those companies paying, by contract, more than twice the amount of the minimum wage rate established by the Federal Government.' "

SECTION 62

Submitted by Local Union No. 1485, La Porte Indiana; Lake County District Council; and Indiana State Council of Carpenters

Amend Section 62:

"Whereas, there are construction locals and inside shop locals that are not affiliated with State Council of Carpenters and District Councils and State and Central AFL-CIO bodies, and

"Whereas, there is no way for these bodies to affiliate these locals, and

"Whereas, this is not for the betterment of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, these locals would be better informed with the workings of the Brotherhood through affiliation, and

"Whereas, Section 62, page 67 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reads as follows:

" 'Being affiliated, as an International Body, with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress, it is the duty of all Local Unions to affiliate with the appropriate Central, State and Provincial Bodies of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress. Tax to the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress to be paid direct from General Office.'

"Be it resolved, that Section 62, page 67, be changed to read as follows:

" 'Being affiliated, as an International Body, with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress, all Local Unions must affiliate with the appropriate Central, State and Provincial Bodies of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress. Tax to the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress to be paid direct from General Office.

" 'That all Locals must affiliate with State Council of Carpenters and District Councils in their territories.' "

SECTION 65

Submitted by Local Union No. 1449, Lansing Michigan

Delete Section 65:

"Whereas, we, the members of Local 1449, feel that Section 65 (Pension Plan) wherein the 30th annual convention and special referendum conceived and put in force the mandatory pension plan for the officers and full-time employees of the Local Unions and District Councils, thereby setting up a special segment of our Brotherhood and creating a special class, which will be paid for by the general membership in which neither they and most of the officers or elected employees will get any benefits.

"Whereas, we believe that all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America should be covered by the pension plan, not just a small percentage of officers and business representatives as adopted by the 30th annual convention.

"Whereas, we believe that the cost of the Pension Plan (Section 65) is exorbitant. It has been pointed out that the extra expense has been a hardship on smaller Locals; we maintain that the cost also penalizes even the medium and large Locals.

"Whereas, we believe that Locals and District Councils now paying 10% to the pension plan (Section 65) could better use this money to organize the unorganized. With this program and its 10% mandatory payments, plus higher wage rates for Business Representatives, Locals are forced to cut down on their business agents and raise their dues. Thus the pension plan is working against the organization forcing it to economize to balance the budget. The higher dues structure also is a hardship on members who are unemployed.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that Article 65 (Pension Plan) Page 69, be stricken out in its entirety from the Constitution and Laws. (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America)"

Submitted by Local Union No. 626, Wilmington Delaware

Delete Section 65, Paragraphs A, B, C, and D.

Submitted by North Coast Counties District Council; California State Council; Colorado State Council; Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia; Monterey Bay District Council; Local Union No. 106, Des Moines Iowa; Local Union No. 122, Germantown Pennsylvania; Local Union No. 454, Philadelphia; Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville Florida; and Local Union No. 1323, Monterey California.

Amend Section 65, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, Section 65 Paragraph A, provides for a pension plan for officers and representatives of subordinate bodies, and

"Whereas, It was the intent of the 30th General Convention in adopting this Section, which was subsequently ratified by referendum, to provide for those members who devote their full time in service to the Union, and

"Whereas, Limiting participation to officers of Local Unions and Councils excludes many members acting in the capacity of representatives of their Local Unions and/or Councils who have been elected and/or delegated to serve by the membership, and

"Whereas, Excluding such members from the Plan creates a reluctance on the part of individuals to aspire to

positions of leadership and denies to the Brotherhood its appropriate share of officers in the broader field of organized labor with which it is affiliated and to which it pays per-capita taxes, and

"Whereas, Such exclusion makes staffing of programs initiated and/or participated in by our Local Unions and/or Councils, such as Central Labor and Building Trades Councils, CLIC, COPE, Apprenticeship, organizing, etc., with experienced and qualified members more difficult, and

"Whereas, The Board of Trustees have held that inclusion of employees other than full time officers of chartered Local Unions and Councils is beyond their authority; now

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 65 be amended to include in Paragraph A, after the word 'representatives' in line 3, the words 'delegates, employees, and other members devoting their full time efforts to programs sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and/or its subordinate Local Unions and/or Councils', and that the word 'and' preceding tthe word 'representative' be stricken. The amended paragraph to read:

" 'There shall be established and maintained by the United Brotherhood a Pension Plan for such officers, representatives, delegates, employees, and other members devoting their full time efforts to programs sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and/or subordinate bodies as may be eligible, which shall be known as "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan". ' and,

"Be it further resolved, that all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who qualify under this amendment be permitted to enroll effective January 1, 1971 in the same manner and under the same conditions as officers and representatives were enrolled at the inception of the Plan and that no rule of the Plan act as a bar to such enrollment if the individual would have been eligible under this amendment had it been in effect on the effective date of the Plan's initiation."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1602, Cincinnati Ohio. Amend Section 65:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan has been instituted for the benefit of full time personal, and whereas, no consideration, whatsoever, has been given the local union officers, who operate on a part time or after working hours arrangement, and whereas, these various local union officers, have, in the majority of cases, performed their duties for a good number of years,

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 65 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to also include provisions for local union part time officers pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 454, Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Amend Section 65:

"Whereas, pursuant to Section 65, Paragraph A, of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood, the United Brotherhood has established and maintains a pension plan for officers and representatives of subordinate bodies (hereinafter referred to as the 'Officials' Pension Plan'), and

"Whereas, members acting in the capacity of representatives of jointly administered Apprenticeship Funds, Health & Welfare Funds and Pension Funds created under Trust Agreements to which a Local Union or District Council is a party (hereinafter referred to as 'Fund Representatives') devote fulltime to service which promotes the good and welfare of the United Bortherhood and its subordinate bodies but are nonetheless not permitted to participate in the Officials' Pension Plan because it was understood that participation on the part of Fund Representatives was not permitted under Internal Revenue Service Regulations, and

"Whereas, establishing and maintaining a pension plan covering Fund Representatives will promote the good and welfare of the United Brotherhood and its subordinate bodies in the same manner as does the Officials' Pension Plan.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the following section be added to and become a part of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

" 'The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will use its best effort to see to it that a pension plan shall be established and maintained providing benefits for Fund Representatives equivalent to the benefits provided for similarly situated members pursuant to the Officials' Pension Plan.' "

Submitted by Local Union No. 819. West Palm Beach Florida

Amend Section 65:

"Whereas, many United Brotherhood members who were officers or full time representatives are now employed by jointly administered apprenticeship programs, and

"Whereas, this condition of employment can or could cause many to forfeit their eligibility to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America executive committee be empowered to broaden the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan to cover Brotherhood members who are full time employees of jointly administered apprenticeship programs."

Submitted by Kansas State Council of Carpenters. Amend Section 65:

"Whereas, Section 65 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America establishes and maintains the requirements of the Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan for all full time Officers, and

"Whereas, the Trustees of said plan have set the amount of $2,000.00 per year as the amount of compensation the payments to be considered, and

"Whereas, this creates a hardship on small Local Unions, with less than 200 members, it is requested that the Trustees give all Local Unions with less than 200 members the option to participate in this plan. So that the smaller Locals may use the money for organizational purposes."

In connection with Section 65 of the Constitution entitled "Pension Plan" the following Local Unions and State Councils have submitted resolutions as going on record in support of the continuance of the Carpenters' Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Alabama State Council.
Florida State Council.
Indiana State Council.
Iowa State Council.
Louisiana State Council.
Michigan State Council.
Minnesota State Council.
Missouri State Council.
Nebraska State Council.
Nevada State Council.
Ohio State Council.
Pennsylvania State Council.
Virginia State Council.
Wisconsin State Council.
Local Union No. 106, Des Moines. Iowa.

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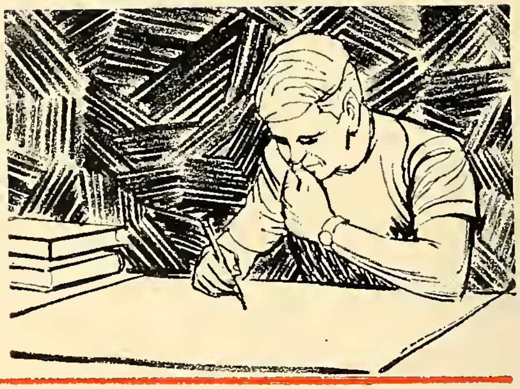


North Central West Virginia JATC Hosts First Apprentice Completion

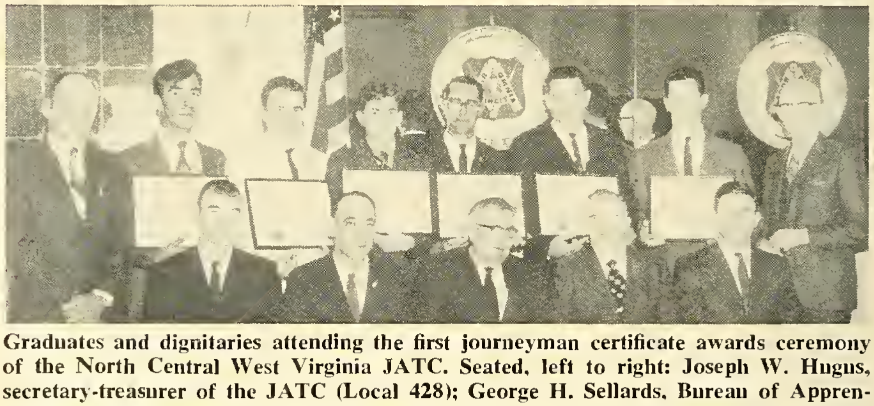
The historic Stonewall Jackson Hotel, Clarksburg, was the site for hosting the charter class of the North Central West Virginia JATC Apprentice Awards.

The guest list numbered approximately 70 and included the recipients of Journeyman Certificates, other participating apprentices, representatives of labor, government and education and their ladies.

The speakers commended the graduates and reminded them of their continuing obligations and responsibilities. Glen Armstrong, secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia Labor Federation AFL-CIO, emphasized the role of the trade unionist in his organization and the AFL-CIO. George Sellards, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training field representative, traced the development of the North Central West Virginia Joint Committee and presented the U.S. Department of Labor Completion Certificates. Ray Gray, State Department of Education, noted the role of education in apprentice training. William Oviedo, coordinator, from the Brotherhood's National Office, reminded the graduates of their responsibilities to their employer and union. Emphasis was placed on continuing their journeyman education after having achieved Journeyman status.

Robert H. Jones, Jr., business representative of the North Central West Virginia District Council and member of the JATC, presented the Journeyman Certificates and congratulated the graduates on their achievement.

Russel M. Hugus, coordinator for the West Virginia Program, served as planning chairman for the program and expressed his appreciation to those who helped make the charter class affair a success.

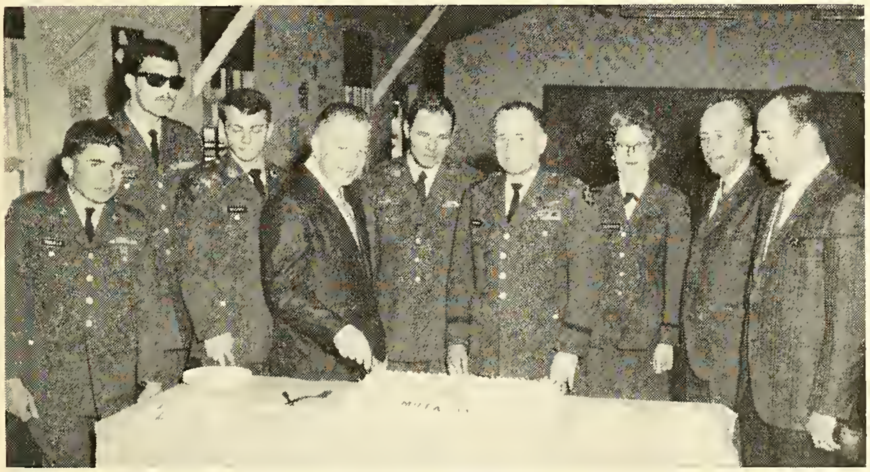


Graduates and dignitaries attending the first journeyman certificate awards ceremony of the North Central West Virginia JATC. Seated, left to right: Joseph W. Hugus, secretary-treasurer of the JATC (Local 428); George H. Sellards, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor (Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.); Paul L. Bennett, committee member of the JATC (Local 614); Robert H. Jones, Jr., vice-president of the JATC, and business agent of North Central W. Va. District Council (Local 1339); Russell M. Hugus, Coordinator of the JATC (Local 428). Standing: William R. Gooden, instructor, and president of the North Central W. Va. Council (Local 428); Vernon D. Toothman, Local 428, Graduate; Franklin F. Dailey, Local 1339 graduate; Joseph D. Perkins, Local 428 graduate; George D. Campbell, Local 1339 graduate; Herbert L. Kincaid, Local 1339 graduate; Dennis J. Burnside, Local 236 graduate and Charles M. Helmick, instructor (Local 1339). Not pictured were these graduates: Charles D. Bowers, Local 1339; James A. Fillippine, Local 236; Glen B. Friend, Local 1339; John L. Henderson, Millwright Local 1369; John C. Roman, Millwright Local 1369; Charles D. Robinson, Local 1339.

Sarnia, Ontario, Local 1256 Graduates Two Apprentices At Awards Ceremony

Appropriate awards, in recognition of their advancement from apprentice to journeyman, have been presented to Gerald Vautour and Robert Thomas at the third annual apprentice graduation banquet in Sarnia, Ontario. Bronze plaques, displaying the Ontario coat of arms, were presented to the two Local 1256 members at the banquet, sponsored by the Sarnia and District Joint Labour-Management Advisory Committee, with the participation of five different trades. Shown here, from left: Mrs. and Gerald Vautour; Arthur Avery, president of Local 1256 and committee member of the apprenticeship council; Doublas Luno, Local 1256 business agent and member of the apprenticeship council; Robert Thomas and wife.

Nineteen Veterans Complete Transition Program at Fort Lewis, Washington



The United Brotherhood sponsors Carpenter Pre-Training as part of the Transition Program for returning veterans. This is a function of the Brotherhood MDTA Program. In the picture, taken at the completion of the first class at Fort Lewis, Washington, are (left to right): SP/4 Jesse R. Trujillo, SP/5 Mike G. Beverly, Pvt. Richard E. Williams, trainees; High Gonyeau, instructor; SSG Howard P. McCoy; Col. Lester B. Johnson, Chief of Staff; Major Regina MacGregor, administrative officer & Project Transition; Cecil Beam, MDTA Area Coordinator UBCJA; Ray Marostica, instructor. There were nineteen trainees who completed the program. The cake was used in the ceremony and has the seal of the United Brotherhood included in the decoration.

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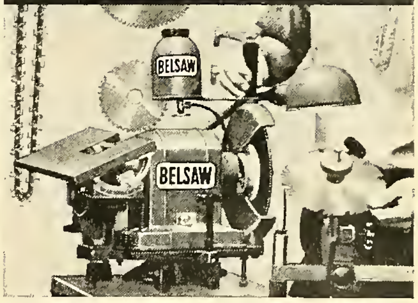

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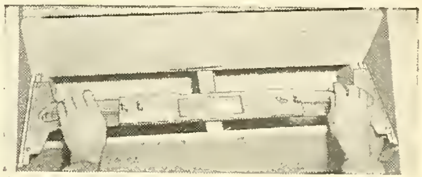

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New Hampshire Apprentices Complete Four-Year Training Program

Certificates have been awarded to United Brotherhood members completing their four-year training program at the New Hampshire Vocational Institute at Manchester. Seated in the front row left to right are apprentices Richard H. Magoon, Patrick R. Tucker, Larry D. Weeks, Kenneth Kablik and Idéo Patry. Standing in the second row are (left to right): David A. Meserve, President of Local 625, instructor Carl Anderson, coordinator of the apprenticeship program J. Francis Laughlin, apprentice Walter-Louis Allard, apprentice Robert R. Collins, contractor Anatole Caron, Controller Michael H. Harmon of the Harvey Construction Co., Inc., Vice President Robert Rhéaume and Recording Secretary Charles Micola, both of Local 1616 of Nashua, N. H., Business Representative Louis-Israël Martel and Recording Secretary Alphée-O. Lavallée, both of Local 625. Absent when the photo was taken were apprentices Robert Blazon and David W. Lunt. Apprentices, participating in this program are members of Local 538 of Concord, Local 625 of Manchester, Local 1247 of Laconia, Local 1616 of Nashua and Local 2276 of Berlin (all of New Hampshire).

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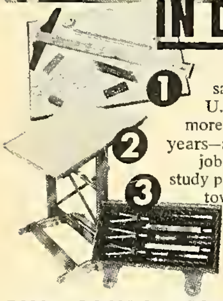

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Service to the Brotherhood

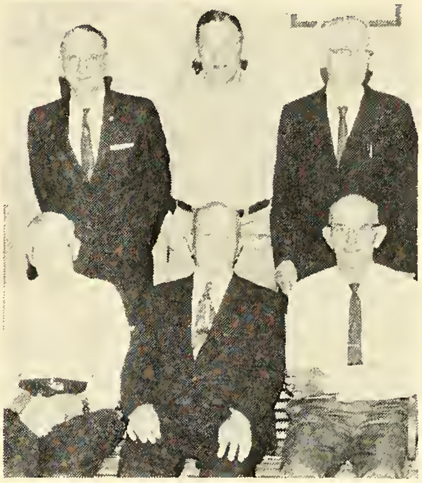
A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — Local 74 presented 25-year membership pins on May 8, 1970. From left to right, they are Alvin J. McBryar; Shirley Ledbetter; Second Vice President Herbert Skinner who made the presentations; George R. Harrod; Burk Burrows, and Aubrey Childress. Members who received the pin but are not in the picture are Leonard F. Card, W. D. McCulloch, Barnie Rains and James H. Wood.

(2) HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Several veteran members of Local 891 were awarded pins marking their long tenure of service to the Brotherhood. They are, from left: Seated—O. E. Lay, 25 years; C. A. Kirkpatrick, 50 years; George W. Walters, 25 years. Standing—Donald LaTour, 25 years; L. B. Gilchrist, 25 years, and W. F. Daniel, 25 years. Those not present when picture was taken are: Johnny Fikes, Earl Trobaugh, and Lewis D. Warwick, all with 25 years of service.

1

(3) LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Fifty years of dedicated service to Local 298 was commemorated by the presentation of a 50-year pin to Brother Edward H. Kuehn, president emeritus, center, and Charles Tejral, retired financial secretary, right, of Local 298, by Robert Waller, president. This is the recognition of a distinguished career of Edward H. Kuehn, as the elder statesman of the union, which began on February 9, 1920. Now retired, he serves in an advisory capacity, as an honorary member of the Executive Board of Local 298, and holds the title of President Emeritus. Others receiving the 50-year pin were: Charles Beckel, Ferdinand Ossi, Harvey Ferrier, Charles Dettor, Louis DelFavero and Gus Bixner.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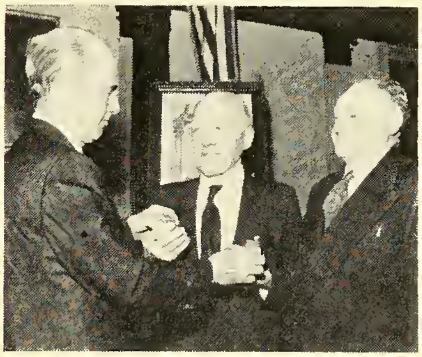
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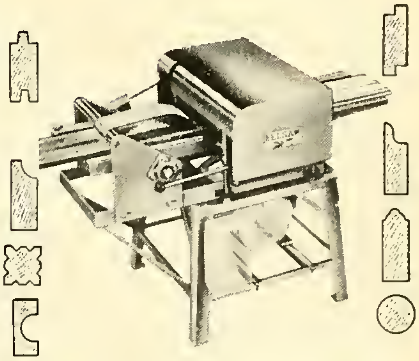

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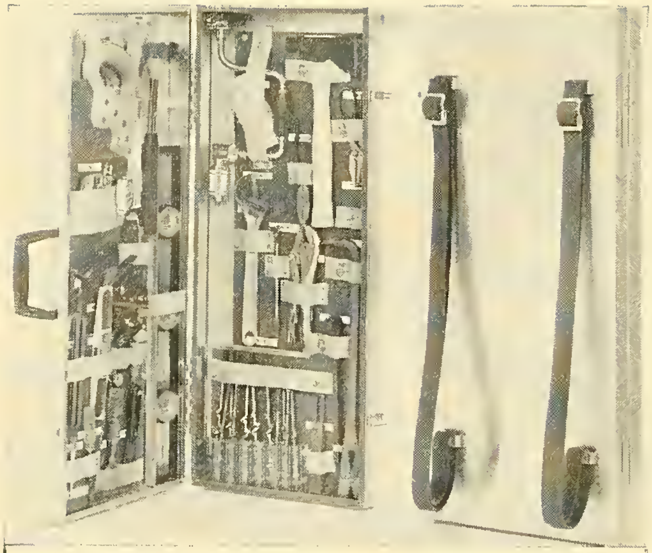

Back Pack Tool Box

The Back Pack Tool Box is made from .063 gauge, 50-52 H32 aluminum. The corners are heliarc welded for strength. The fillers are made from 1/8 in. masonite with 1 1/2 in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. It has double latches which can be padlocked, and heavy duty fiberglass handle. Back Pack belts are made from waterproof webbing with steel buckles.

This box is Union made and has a Patent Pending. It is designed for all carpenters, dam and bridge workers and house builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tools for carpenters. This tool box can be carried anywhere like a suitcase. The back pack feature is for men working in high places, enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. It is very compact and easy to use.

This box will give you years of service. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. The savings made in lost tools will more than compensate for the less than 15 cents per working day cost of the tool box. This is based on 250 working days for 1 year. It weighs approximately 44 1/2 lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. The price of this box is $36.50 ppd. Check or money order, no C. O. D.'s. This price does not include the tools. Immediate shipment, satisfaction guaranteed.

List of Tools This Box Will Hold

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1 hammer
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1 tri-square
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nail punches
1 chalk box
1 6 or 7 in. block plane
1 plumb bob
chisels
1 24 or 30 in. level
1 2 ft. framing square
1 sweep brace
chalk line
1 10 or 12 in. crescent wrench
1 hatchet
1 side cutter
1 vise grip
1 18 in. pry bar
1 nail claw
1 24 in. extension bit
1 expansion bit
13 wood bits, 1 in. to 3/8 in.
1 bevel square
1 to 3 screwdrivers
1 small tin snip

All spaces for tools are clearly labeled.

Aluminum Box Company
Cusick, Washington 99119
Phone 445-2541

'Shocking' Subsidy

Continued from page 3

They train 121 days, so the fixed cost is $12.88 per trainee per day.

The next 31 are trained for 186 days and that averages out to $11.17 per day for the company per trainee. The next 15 are trained for 91 days at $14.48 per day to the company.

Now bear in mind that these workers receive $2.00 per hour or $16.00 per day, but the company is reimbursed on the average $12.84 per trainee which makes their labor cost per day $3.16 per trainee worker.

This must have looked pretty good.

The Western Region Manpower Administrator wrote again to the training director of Christiana Western on March 18, 1970. This time he told him again that it was a pleasure to advise him that he was awarded another contract. No doubt he wasn't half as pleased as Christiana Western.

This time the contract was for $478,000 or a unit payment of $11.44 per day per trainee. Again, the trainee started at $2.00 per hour, but this time at the completion of training he would go to $2.40 per hour. This contract was for 225 trainees. Business must have been picking up. It should have with this kind of Federal subsidy.

The summary of the program description states that the Davis-Bacon law was waived on identical projects in the past and a waiver was pending for this contract. The completion certificate or license as they call it explicitly states that the recipient is not eligible for employment in any construction trade nor is he eligible to be an apprentice in any construction trade. So what are they being trained for?

They also have another unit cost reimbursement of $100 per trainee. This is described as:

> "Administrative costs such as additional costs resulting from anticipated abnormal turnover rates."

I am sure they will have.

Now another strange thing about this builder—his sites are enclosed with chain link fences and patrolled with armed guards—we are not sure whether the guards and fences are to keep the business agents out or to keep the workers inside.

I was reading a news story about one young Mexican-American who, along with 30 others, was shipped 600 miles from San Jose to Blythe for training. He was charged $10 for a helmet and some hand tools; he paid $3.00 a day for food, but received his barracks bed for free.

He described his experience:

> "Nobody learned anything from those guys. If you asked questions, they'd just walk away and leave the class standing there.
>
> "Some of the guys didn't speak any English and none of the teachers spoke any Spanish so the guy'd stand around and not know what was going on."

He, like 6 out of 10, according to the story, dropped out.

These houses in Santa Clara County aren't low income housing—they will rent for $110 for a studio; $125 for a one bedroom and $140 for two bedrooms.

This whole story sounds unbelievable. It sounds like Mississippi a hundred years ago, but it's there and for real. If this is Secretary Romney's "Breakthrough"—if this is to be the prototype—then we are in for real trouble.

It would seem inconceivable that the Government would condone this, let alone finance it and then select them as one to set up the prototype for the future in the home building industry.

I think it is one of the most flagrant corporate boondoggles in history. It could very well be a prefabricated bombshell.

I wanted to mention this here today because something similar to this occurred here in New York about 40 years ago which resulted in the Davis-Bacon law—but I also wanted to mention it to let you know that these things can happen. I have called it to the attention of the Secretary of Labor and to the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, but as yet have not received a report on their position.

So, the matter is now, as of last Friday, before Senator Gay-

Continued on next page

Shocking Subsidy

Continued from Page 42

lord Nelson's Senate Subcommittee on Manpower Employment and Poverty.

I feel sure that you haven't heard the end of this story. ■

Economic Formula

Continued from Page 5

controls are even-handed, on all prices, rents, profits, dividends and executive compensation.

Q. What do you see as a proper allocation of priorities facing Congress and the nation?

Ans. Housing has been sacrificed to rising interest rates and tight money during most of the past 20 years. We need government aid to step up residential construction, to meet the needs for housing. In addition, we need increased government aid for public facilities—for all the things from sewage systems to hospitals, schools and museums that are needed to rebuild and renew our urban areas.

Q. There is increasing talk about wage and price controls. Can you comment on that possibility?

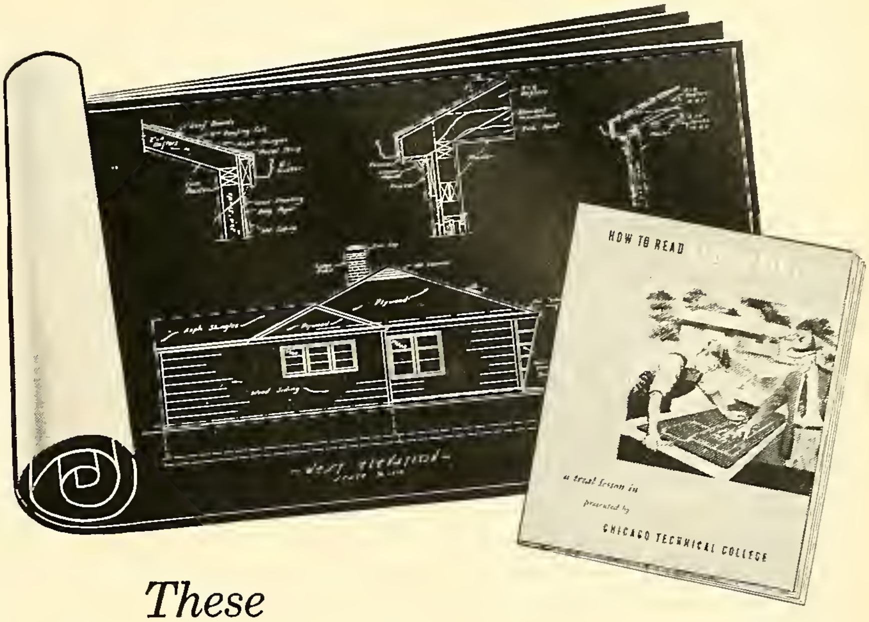
Ans. Few people like government controls. But, since the beginning of 1966, the AFL-CIO has stated on numerous occasions: If the President determines that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate, so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employees' wages and salaries. We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

Q. Do you think the public is ill-informed on the economic issues and if so what should be done to correct the situation? How can labor help?

Ans. Unfortunately, much of the public is ill-informed on economic issues. For example, not many people realize that the increase in the FHA and VA mortgage rate from 7½% to 8½% six months ago will cost the home-buyer more than the total wages and fringe benefits of the workers who built the house.

Over the life of a thirty year, $20,000 mortgage, a home buyer must now pay an additional $5,000 for that single percentage point boost in interest. The interest increase of one percentage point (which is a 13.3% increase in the cost of money) cost him more than the entire on-site labor cost, the total wages and fringe benefits of all the workers who built his house.

This is just one example of the kinds of basic information that trade unions should get across to the public.



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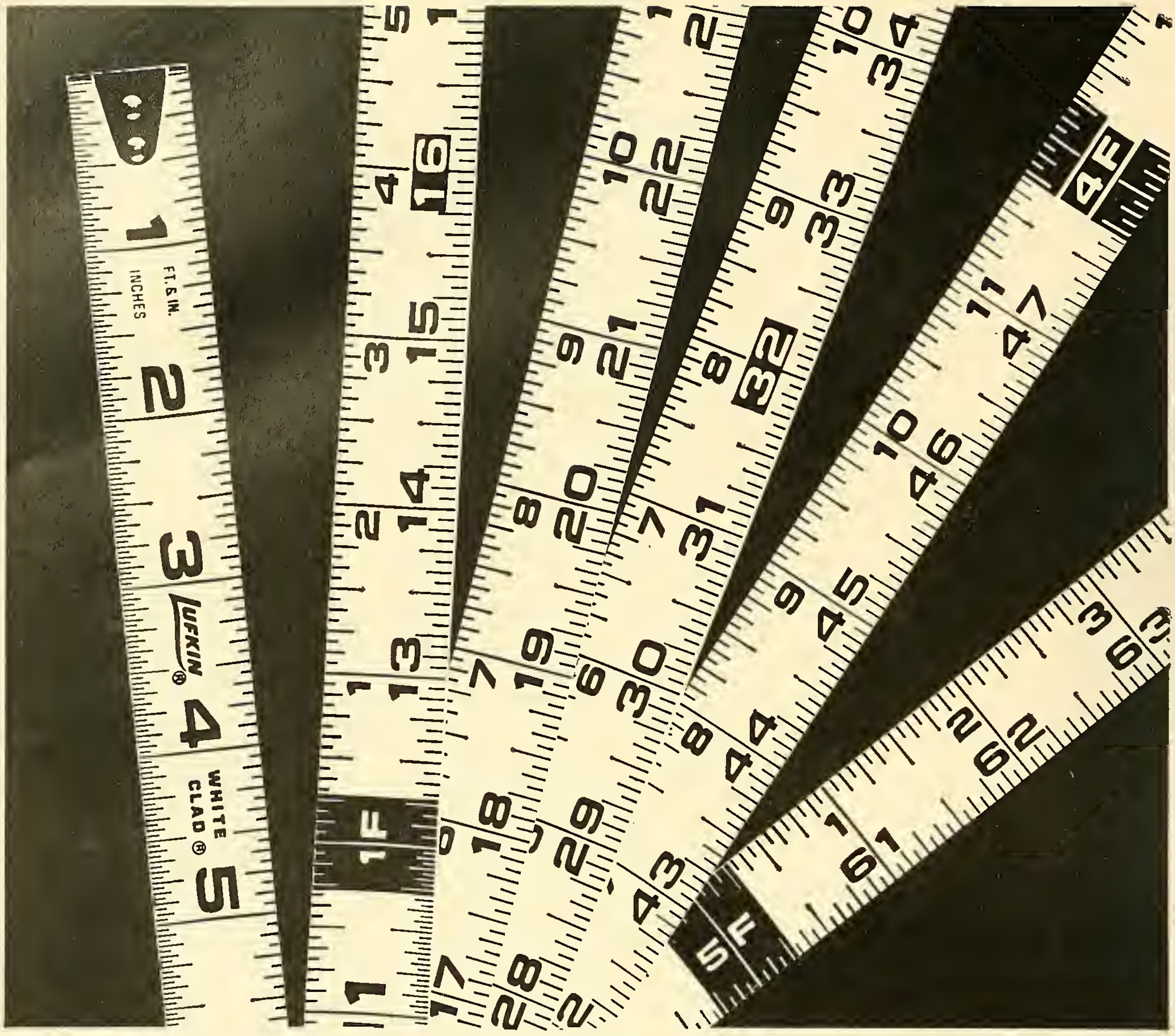

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Anderson, Edgar V.
Anderson, Eric
Beck, Henry C.
Bukowski, Theodore S.
Burdahl, Nels
Ferche, Joseph
Ingstrup, Eiler J.
Johnson, Allen
La Fronza, Joseph
Nummer, Walter
Thompson, Richard
Thronson, Axel
Willoughby, W. W.

L.U. NO. 12
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
James, Charles
Peck, R. McNeil

L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK, N.J.
Neithardt, Arthur

L.U. NO. 33
BOSTON, MASS.
Armstrong, James
Copponi, Joseph
O'Shea, John T.
Parks, George S.
Sinclair, Barker
Sivertsen, Willian
Smith, Theodore
Susnar, John

L.U. NO. 35
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Bilderback, Leslie V.
Caldwell, Newton

L.U. NO. 44
CHAMPAIGN- URBANA, ILL.
Coddington, Carl H.
Conner, C. Fred
Cunningham, H. L., Sr.
Lewis, Paul K.
Meyers, Robert W.
Seaney, Robert M.
Shehorn, Ogie

L.U. NO. 50
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Lett, Hubert

L.U. NO. 51
BOSTON, MASS.
Doyle, Donald J.
Sullivan, John J.

L.U. NO. 54
CHICAGO, ILL.
Bilek, Otto
Lissak, Chester

L.U. NO. 55
DENVER, COLO.
Bacon, Elmo E.
Boyd, Dorman
Brown, Harry L.
Corcoran, John E.
Kirk, James E.
Lindstrom, Erik A.
Miller, Terry
Moberly, William J.
Moeller, Edward J.
Pankoski, Carl C.
Reister, Ruben A.
Sincher, Mayer
Walters, Ralph R.
Wehrer, Albert

L.U. NO. 61
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Kern, Joe W.

L.U. NO. 101
BALTIMORE, MD.
Archer, William H.
Drobins, Clarence C.
Dubs, William A.
England, Horace
Russell, John E.

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Austin, Albert
Gurley, H. H.
Vinzant, George Ronnie
Walden, W. C.

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SEATTLE, WASH.
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Anderson, Albert G.
Anderson, Carl I.
Bennett, Fred
Berg, T. O.
Blattner, Harry G.
Carlson, Frank A.
Cottle, Fred C.
Fleming, Dale G.
Granroth, John
Hall, Axel
Hall, Cecil W.
Lundquist, Martin
Meek, Leo L.
Milota, Albert M.
Ness, Gordon M.
Pedersen, Mons
Seaver, Vern A.
Teeter, Frank L.
Trindle, Boyd W.

L.U. NO. 132
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Beach, Charles Upton
Fyock, Harold
Gustavsen, Kolbjorn
Henry, Allen Joseph
McCully, James M.
Moland, Magne
Nagle, Julius
Parsons, Clyde

L.U. NO. 141
CHICAGO, ILL.
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Hallberg, August
Jorgensen, Carl
Jurka, James E.
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Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Three New Arrivals in May

Earl W. Kehr of Local 132, Washington, D.C., arrived at the Home May 7, 1970.

●

J. Albin Ostrom of Local 993, Miami, Florida, arrived at the Home May 18, 1970.

●

Ralph G. Drum of Local 1590, Washington, D.C., arrived at the Home May 27, 1970.

●

Ludwig Johnson of Local 62, Chicago, Illinois, died May 4, 1970. Burial was at Oak Lawn, Illinois.

Harry Asbury of Local 993, Miami, Florida, died May 15, 1970. Burial was at Shiloh, Illinois.

●

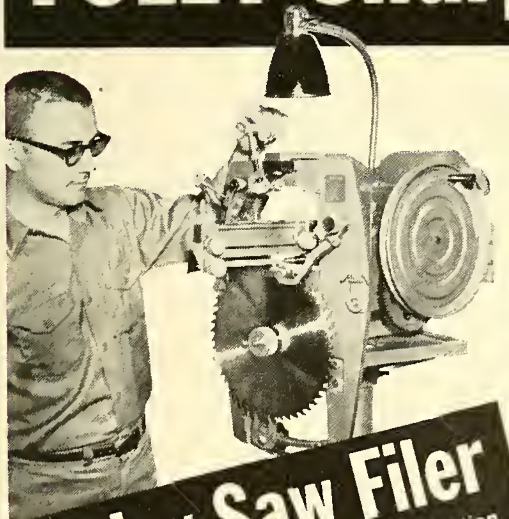
Walter H. Nicholson of Local 103, Birmingham, Alabama, died May 22, 1970. Burial was in Birmingham.

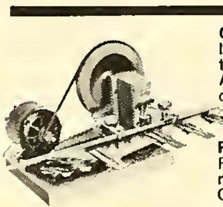
●

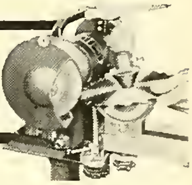
Frank B. Messer of Local 1296, San Diego, Calif., died May 25, 1970. Burial was in San Diego.

●

Rene Darmstadter of Local 1447, Vero Beach, Fla., withdrew from the Home May 22, 1970.







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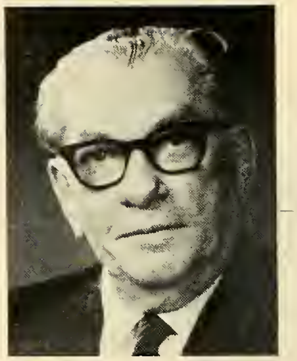
In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*



31st General Convention Meets At Critical Time

■ Thirty times in the last 89 years delegates elected by Brotherhood Locals have met in general convention to chart the future of the organization for the ensuing term.

Within a few weeks, we will be meeting in General Convention once more to determine the policies which will guide our Brotherhood for the next four years.

There is an old French saying which goes: "The more things change, the more they remain the same."

Certainly, a comparison of the conditions which existed in 1881 and those which exist in 1970 would seem to have very little in common. Yet, a little delving into our history indicates that 1881 and 1970 had much in common.

One of the problems which Peter J. Maguire spelled out in the original convention call in 1881 emphasized that specialization was threatening to fragment our trade. This certainly has a familiar ring in July of 1970.

There are pressures from employers, and from government, and minority groups for carving up the trade into numerous specialties requiring very little training.

Another reason Peter Maguire advanced for the formation of a National Carpenters Union was the sad plight of apprenticeship training in the 1880's.

While we have built up a robust and efficient apprenticeship program, there are many groups who are interested in tearing it down or eliminating it completely. Some employer groups insist that 18 months to two years is a long enough period to train a competent carpenter. In fact, one cabinet member even insists that six months is a long enough time.

In essence then, the French saying seems to have validity insofar as our Brotherhood is concerned.

Actually, I believe that our Brotherhood has never met in general convention in a more critical time than exists today.

The United States is bitterly divided on the Asian war. Canada, too, has its great dissenters on the question of Vietnam. There is polarization of majorities and minorities in both countries; black vis a vis white in the United States—French Canadian versus English Canadian in Canada.

Inflation is rapidly eroding the paycheck on both sides of the border. Tight money is slowly but surely strangling the construction industry from housing clear through to heavy projects.

Crime is a problem in villages as well as cities.

Violence and turmoil on college campuses are threatening to undermine the very foundations of our society.

Health needs are rapidly outrunning health facilities, and more and more people are being denied adequate health care by skyrocketing medical costs.

All these problems will be given attention by the Thirty-first General Convention scheduled for San Francisco, beginning August 24. ■

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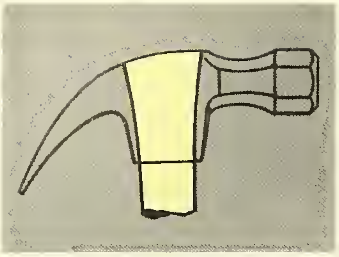

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31st GENERAL CONVENTION • AUG. 24-28, 1970

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME XC No. 8 AUGUST, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Our cover this month features the city of San Francisco, known as the "Gateway to the Orient."

San Francisco is the home of Chinatown, the Golden Gate Bridge, and Fisherman's Wharf. The city features such tourist attractions as Mission Dolores, one of the oldest and most beautiful of California's Spanish Missions; the Japanese Tea Garden, built by Japanese craftsmen for the 1894 California Mid-Winter Exposition; the world-famous Cable Cars on which millions of Americans have ridden; and the Palace of Fine Arts, built for the Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1915. Travelers have called this particular structure more beautiful than the Taj Mahal. (The old Mission shown on our cover is not in San Francisco itself, but further south, along the coast.)

This city by the sea, its praises sung by many popular singers, including Tony Bennett, has become a living legend. It seems to combine the mysteries of the Orient, and the rough-hued texture of the old American West. The result is that San Francisco has become permanently fixed in the nation's folklore and tradition.

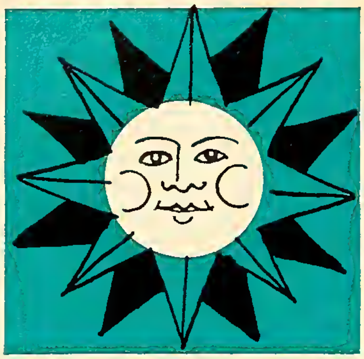
But this "Golden Gate City" is something very special. San Francisco has a look about it, a touch, a tone, that is unlike any other city in the world. Natives refuse to leave and visitors always seem to return.

San Francisco

she always makes you welcome . . .

It's a city by the sea. Where the West meets the Orient; where tiny cable cars climb steep hills; where a huge bridge spans the famous Golden Gate; and where the world's cultures mix to form a unique American life style. But San Francisco is more than just a cultural experience. It's also a modern American City. More than 125,000 commuters stream into the city every morning, and join the three-quarters of a million inhabitants, to make San Francisco one of the major business centers in the nation.

Party fishing boat ready to get underway at Fisherman's Wharf.

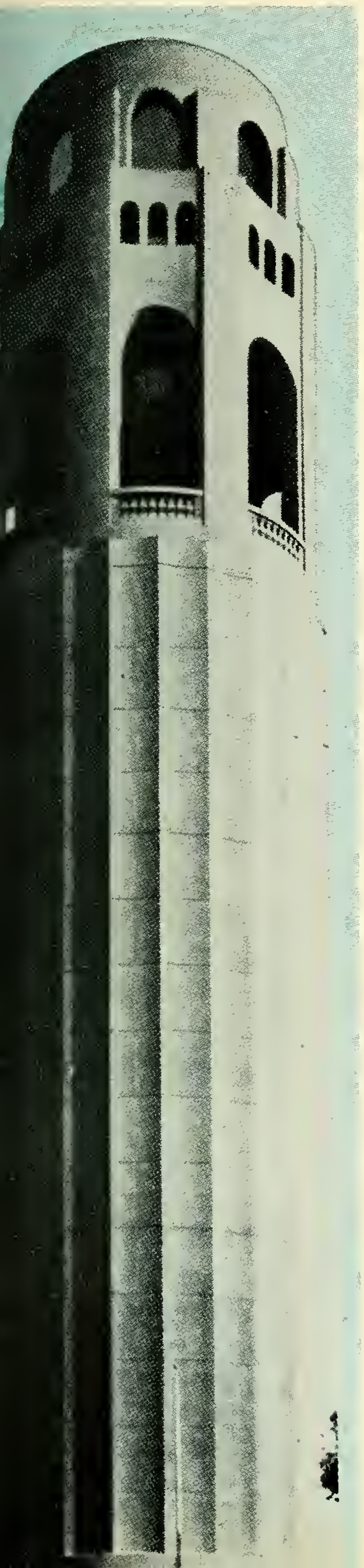


The Palace of Fine Arts

View from Wells-Fargo Bldg.

The city twinkles under many night lights.

Coit Tower



A cable car enters Chinatown.

Of the many sights to see, perhaps the best known are the bridges—the Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate. The Bay Bridge carries more traffic and stretches from San Francisco to Oakland by way of Yerba Buena Island. The Golden Gate Bridge, one of the most famous bridges in the world, links the city with the agricultural and recreational areas of Marin County to the North. Beyond the Golden Gate lies the Pacific Ocean.

San Francisco is known as "Paris of the West," "Bagdad-on-the-Bay," "Gateway to the Orient," and "Golden Gate City." All these titles fit this city because of the many tourist attractions available. Chinatown, for example, centered along Grant Street, has 25,000 inhabitants. It's the largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient. But it's hardly the world of tong wars and opium dens as it appears in popular fiction. Chinatown is a model community and has one of the lowest crime rates in the nation. The restaurants and curio shops are the most authentic outside China, and an interesting sidelight to a Chinatown tour is a visit to the Lotus Fortune Cookie Company on Pacific Avenue.

The beautiful and busy Golden Gate Bridge welcomes travelers.

Cliff House and Seal Rock.

Fisherman's Wharf is another area in San Francisco famous for its excellent restaurants and fine atmosphere. Located on the bay waterfront, east of the city, the many seafood palaces specialize in fresh fish, caught and served the same day.

The Japanese Tea Garden and the Palace of Fine Arts are both reminders of the past, for they are

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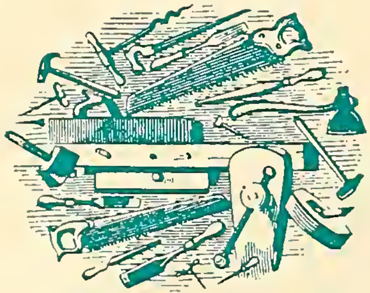


30 CONVENTIONS AGO

Founding Session a Lively One; Basic Principles Still Endure

On this page and the three pages which follow are news reports of the founding convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Chicago in August, 1881. They are reproduced just as they appeared 89 years ago in the pages of **The Chicago Tribune.** The problems of organized labor, nine decades ago, are amazingly similar to many facing trade unions today. (Editor's Note: We extend our sincere thanks to George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council; to Irvin Klass of the **Federation News,** Chicago, and to the Chicago Historical Society for their assistance in the preparation of this special pre-convention feature).

FIRST DAY

THE LABOR QUESTION

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

A convention of carpenters and joiners assembled in Trades Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of effecting a National Association. Thirty-five men were present from nine States of the Union, east and west. A temporary organization was formed upon the call to order at 4 o'clock, with the following officers:

John P. Goodwin, Chicago, President: J. Oberbeck, St. Louis, Vice-President: J. R. Smith, Cincinnati.

Mr. W. D. Black, of Chicago, who had called the meeting to order, wanted to extend a hearty welcome to the sons of toil who had come hither to unite in resisting the tyranny of the capitalist.

Mr. Goodwin thanked the delegates for the compliment of being made Chairman of the first National Convention, and after a few words on the relations existing between capital and labor, proceeded to business.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Credentials—J. M. Kerr, Detroit; H. B. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; J. M. House, Buffalo; Thomas P. Doran, Chicago; J. G. George, St. Louis.

Rules and Regulations—P. J. McGuire, editor of the St. Louis CARPENTER; R. W. Comfort, Chicago; Ben Stolberg, Cincinnati; G. Edmanson, Washington; I. M. Evans, Detroit.

Permanent Organization—J. C. Scheider, Buffalo; M. Miller, Chicago; Gustav Luebkert, Indianapolis; E. Wind, St. Louis; L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati; David Gregg, Washington; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia.

After a recess the Credential Committee reported the following delegates present: Gustav Luebkert, Indianapolis; L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati; M. Miller, W. D. Black, William Engle, P. Rogers, W. T. Henderson, T. P. Doran, Chicago; J. R. Smith H. B. Kuhlmann, Cincinnati; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; E. Wing, St. Louis; A. Oberbeck, R. W. Comfort, B. Stolberg, J. K. White, G. Ripberger, P. Mattherson, Chicago; J. M. Kerr, Detroit; John P. Goodwin, John Dittman, J. H. Peters, R. Statemen, L. E. Pake, Chicago; G. Edmanson, David Gregg, Washington; J. Schieder, J. M. House, Buffalo; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia; D. Macintosh, Cleveland; J. N. Evans, Detroit; Joseph Ritte, Jacob Sneider, New York; J. E. Walton, Kansas City.

Another recess was taken, during which the Committee on Rules and Regulations and on Business framed reports relative to the various details of the Convention. After the meeting

LEFT: This was Washington Street in Chicago, just at the turn of the century. It was on this busy street in 1881 that the Brotherhood was founded.

BELOW: On the top floor of this building the founding convention took place. It was known as Trades Association Hall in 1881, and it was built shortly after the great Chicago fire. Today it houses, among other establishments, the Hotel LaSalle Garage.

had been again called to order, and the reports were being adopted, an individual from St. Louis objected to the portion of the report, admitting reporters to the meetings of the Convention. His amendment to exclude the representatives of the press was not seconded, and the individual sat down discomfited. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this morning.

The delegates are not at the hotels, but are being entertained at the homes of their fellow craftsmen.

In the evening a social gathering was held at No. 208 Blue Island Avenue, under the joint management of the United Carpenters' and Joiners' Protective and Benevolent Association of Illinois and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association. The affair was styled a "love-feast", and the two organizations buried the hatchet as to all past differences and united their strength on the National Association.

This evening a public meeting will be held at 192 East Washington Street under the auspices of the various Unions of Illinois. The meeting will be addressed in the English, German, French and Scandinavian languages.

The Convention today will adopt a constitution and by-laws for the government of the National Association. The following language, taken from a lengthy preamble, declares the platform of the Carpenters and Joiners:

Our wages are lower than those of other trades, which require less skill and furnish fewer tools. Year by year our craft has lost the proud position it once occupied. It therefore becomes our duty to ask ourselves, Shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower in the social scale, until we are completely enslaved and doomed to a life of hopeless bondage? Shall we be forced to bow the suppliant knee to capital, and by division among ourselves make our craft the prey of the unscrupulous and the designing? Our only hope is in unity and organization. We must form a Union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land,—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. We, the delegates of various local Unions in convention assembled, do hereby establish a National Union. The object of the organization is to rescue our trade from its low estate and raise ourselves to that position in society which we as mechanics are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure us from further encroachments; and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the country; and to the consummation of so desirable an object we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly.

Continued on Page 6

Chicago Tribune

SECOND DAY

THE LABOR QUESTION

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The first National Convention of the carpenters and joiners reassembled in Trades Assembly Hall yesterday. The morning session was called to order at 9 'o'clock by the Temporary President, J. P. Goodwin, Chicago. The permanent officers recommended by the Committee on Organization were duly installed, as follows: President, R. M. Comfort, Chicago; Vice-President, John Ritter, New York; Secretary, P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Stateman, Chicago.

President Comfort was escorted to the chair, and made a brief speech of thanks.

The Secretary submitted the report of the Provisional Committee, as follows:

Fellow-Craftsmen: We congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of your National Convention, and hope that your labors will result in the formation of a powerful National organization—one that will elevate our craft and arouse our fellow-workmen to the necessity of union. With this Convention the duties of the Provisional Committee, which called this Convention together, will cease. We were appointed April 24, 1881, by the three Unions of St. Louis, and organized by electing Gustav Luebkert Chairman and P. J. McGuire Secretary. The Secretary was authorized to proceed with the work. Not having any money to act with, the Provisional Committee secured a loan from the Strike Executive Committee of St. Louis carpenters. During the strike in St. Louis in April, the Executive Committee discovered that our advance in wages would soon be lost through the influx of men from cities where wages were lower. Day after day men came from other States where wages were only $1.75 and $2 per day. Then it was that we concluded the only resort was to form a National Union, unite all the local unions, organize the low-paid towns, and thus raise wages to one general standard throughout the country. The first step was to issue the *Carpenter*. Correspondence was at once opened with carpenters throughout the country, and, after one month's work, the Provisional Committee was gratified by the enthusiastic responses. In the course of three months 213 responses were received, out of 497 sent out. Sixty-two Unions were discovered, with 18,000 membership. We recommend action on the following:

1. Reducing hours of labor.
2. General organization of the trade.
3. Connection with the carpenters of Canada.
4. Fraternal relations with the Unions of Europe.
5. Action in regard to a continental federation of trades.

The financial report of the organ of the craft, the *Carpenter*, was presented.

The Convention then listened to verbal reports of the various organizations, which appeared to be in varying degrees of prosperity.

The Convention then elected by ballot the following Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; J. R. Smith, Cincinnati; J. D. Allen, Philadelphia; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis; J. M. Kerr, Detroit; David Gregg, Washington; J. E. Walton, Kansas City; J. M. House, Buffalo; J. P. Goodwin, Chicago; G. Luebkert, Indianapolis.

It required considerable time to perfect the Committee, owing to a discussion on nationality representation which sprung up, the Germans urging that they were left out in the cold. Some vigorous speeches were made in both languages. One delegate, in denouncing the spirit of clannishness, said they had left their nationality behind, and had come to the Convention simply as American citizens. At noon a recess of two hours was taken.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, but the only business transacted was the appointment of the following Committees:

Press and Finance—J. Ritter, New York; J. G. George, St. Louis; T. P. Doran, Chicago; D Macintosh, Cleveland; H. B. Kuhlmann, Cincinnati.

Resolutions—G. Edmonson, Washington; J. C. Scheider, Buffalo; A. Oberbeck, W. D. Black, Chicago; L. F. Lincoln, Cincinnati.

On Provisional Committee's report—J. N. Evans, Detroit; B. Stolberg, L. E. Pake, Chicago; E. Wind, St. Louis; Jacob Sneider, New York.

In order to give the Committees an opportunity to prepare their reports, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning.

The mass meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last night in Greenebaum's Hall, R. J. Comfort of this city, presiding. The hall was well filled and a number of ladies were present. The first speaker was P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis, who said that the carpenters were behind the age in the matter of protecting their craft against the encroachments of capital. All other trades were combining and it was high time the carpenters followed their example. Business men recognized this principle, and no city was without its Chamber of Commerce, its Board of Trade, and—its Coal Exchange. These had for their object the regulating of prices, and why should not the labor exchange put its wares into the market? The speaker described how other trade organizations in various cities had revolutionized their condition. St. Louis was a show-going, old-fashioned city, but it was waking up to the necessities of the hour. The carpenters were once the pioneers in the building trade, but now they were not getting as well paid as the bricklayers, who had no such long apprenticeship, and whose kit of tools cost only a trifle. The men could well afford to drop their beer and cigars and put a few shillings a week in a trade organization. Questions of how to improve their condition should be considered. They should discuss convict labor, child labor, reduction of hours of labor. Less labor implied more leisure, and leisure implied self-implied self-improvement. The question of child-labor in New England was also an important issue; and the carpenters must agitate a lien law that would protect them from the hungry jaws of real-estate sharks. Mr. McGuire spoke for forty minutes with great earnestness, and was frequently applauded.

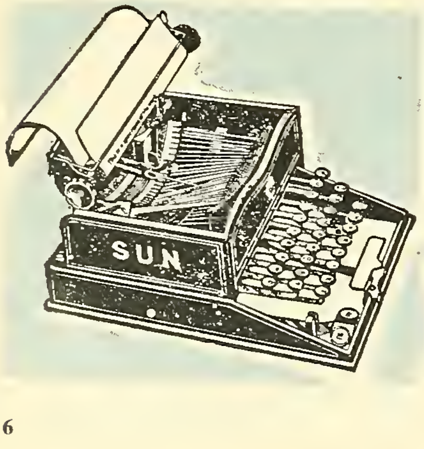
Addresses in German were given by John Ritter, of New York City, and Gustav Luebkert, of Indianapolis; as also a second speech in English by J. R. Smith, of Cincinnati, all of which were warmly applauded. The latter gentleman was delighted with the welcome extended by the brethern of Chicago. He was not afraid of the world strike. American independence was the result of a strike against British tyranny, and mechanics would never get their rights unless they stood up for them. He did not agree with those of his fellow-craftsmen who denounced the capitalist. Even Gould and Vanderbilt, with all their wealth, had their good qualities. What was needed was harmony between capital and labor.

THIRD DAY

THE LABOR QUESTION

KNIGHTS OF THE SAW AND PLANE.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' National Convention held its third day's deliberations yesterday in Trades Assembly Hall. The Committee on Finance and Press recommended the publication of 25,000 copies of the constitution and by-laws as soon as adopted, the same to be distributed throughout the country with a view to increasing the number of unions. The *Carpenter* was constituted the organ of the craft, to be published in New York City by the National Association, one-half in English, and the other in German. It is to be edited by the Recording Secretary of the Convention, who is to receive a salary therefor. The small amount of indebtedness to the St. Louis Union for funds advanced in publishing the paper was ordered paid. The Convention adopted the report of the Provisional Committee, together with its recommendations, as published yesterday.



After ordering the National Secretary to correspond with the carpenters of Canada, with a view to securing their cooperation in forming organizations, the convention took a recess until the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws should be ready to report.

Even at this initial gathering of the carpenters and joiners, their National Association is threatened with collapse. This unfortunate condition of affairs is owing to the fact that there are two utterly antagonistic principles involved: one, what its advocates consider a legitimate protection of the labor cause; the other, an undisguised Socialism. The feeling came to a head yesterday, when a local paper described Mr. J. R. Smith, an anti-socialist, of Cincinnati, one of the speakers at the mass-meeting on the evening previous, as "a rampant blatherskite of very small calibre." The interesting feature was that Mr. Smith's utterances were not of the usual ultra trades-union stamp, but censured miscellaneous denunciation of capitalists, and recommended harmonius relations instead. The newspaper attack referred to is thought by the anti-socialistic element to have been inspired by the Socialists, and the bitter feeling was so strong yesterday as to threaten the Convention with disruption. The Cincinnati, Buffalo, and one or two other delegations came to the Convention under specific instructions to oppose anything that savored of Socialism, and at last night's session the Cincinnati delegation was conspicuous by its absence. The anti-Socialists constitute the bulk of the Convention, and they are determined that if the attack on Mr. Smith came from a delegate, an apology will be forthcoming, or they will withdraw from the national organization. Several delegates informed THE TRIBUNE reporter that the great hindrance to a practical banding together of the workingmen was Socialism, which was throttling civilization in Europe, and would fain undermine the liberties of the American people.

It was after 9'o'clock last evening when the Convention was called to order. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws had been wrestling long and faithfully in the framing of this instrument, owing to the fact that a cut-and-dried constitution, brought to the Convention, did not suit the delegates, and required a good deal of revising. The preamble, stating the platform of the brotherhood and the objects of the organization, was published in Tuesday TRIBUNE. The constitution and by-laws were read and considered seriatim, and after numerous suggestions the new organization finally christened itself the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in order to include the brethern of Canada. The constitution provides, among other things, that the Executive Committee only shall have the authority to inaugurate a strike. Ten per cent of the entire receipts of each Union shall be set aside as a resistance fund, the same to be subject to the call of the Executive Board for use during a strike. Any member continuing work when a strike is ordered shall be expelled. When a strike is contemplated the matter shall be laid before the Union, who shall appoint a Committee on Arbitration. If they are unable to secure a satisfactory adjustment the local Union may be two-thirds vote recommend a strike. Their action shall then be referred to the Executive Board, whose approval or disapproval of the strike shall be final. Any local Union whose contemplated strike shall not be authorized by the Executive Board may appeal to the Brotherhood. When a local Union is on a duly authorized strike each member shall after two weeks be entitled to $4 a week out of the resistance fund of the Brotherhood.

After having adopted a few sections of the constitution, an adjournment was had until 8 o'clock this morning.

FINAL DAY

THE LABOR QUESTION

KNIGHTS OF THE BENCH AND SAW-BUCK.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held the final session of their Convention yesterday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street. The morning's sitting was occupied with a final settlement upon the revised Constitution, the preamble and general tenor of which has been already published. Considerable debate was occasioned by several unimportant clauses in the Constitution in regard to local representation in the annual convention. After the noon recess the assembly made an animated attempt to finish their work before the shades of night should fall. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following unique communication, which was adopted:

Resolve, That we indorse the call of the Terre Haute Labor Convention for a universal Labor Congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 15, 1881, to form a continental federation of trades-unions; and that we elect one delegate to represent our Brotherhood in that convention, and that we call upon the local unions to send delegates. We recommend that each local union shall set apart one meeting in the month for the free discussion of labor questions; and also that a full record be kept in the bureaus of responsible and unreliable bosses.

WHEREAS. Under the existent social system labor is being bought and sold in the market by the lowest bidder, and this, combining with the pressing life necessities of the laborer, has reduced the standard of honest labor, below that of slavery as it existed under the protection of the law, making it also impossible for the workingman to support those dear to him in times of storms and stress; and

WHEREAS, This state of affairs has caused a deep and settled discontentment, that in the past has developed serious breaches of the public peace and threatened the National Government;

Resolved, Our duty as law-abiding citizens requires us to use all peaceful and lawful means to gain the privileges granted us in the Constitution of our country. The best interests of our trade demand:

First—Shorter hours of labor, in order that labor-saving machinery may not be so extensively employed in reducing the compensation due to skilled labor.

Second—That no distinction should be made between work in winter and summer, to the loss of wages in the former season, as the physical danger attending manual toil is greatly increased during the winter months.

Third—That we abandon affiliation with either of the political parties, and pledge ourselves to support for public office only such men who we are assured will best represent the laboring classes.

Fourth—We demand of our lawmakers such enactments as will build up our American commerce; that they eliminate from our statute-books those special and oligarchical laws that now give to monopolities the power of oppressing at will the weak and defenseless. Also, we recommend the establishment of labor bureaus in the different cities throughout the country, to facilitate the employment of local and traveling brethern.

And lastly, brothers, we will not use any piece of work, manufactureed in a reformatory institution or in any city or town in which cheap labor is used. Sub-contract and piece-work, which is now being forced upon the trade, is extremely dangerous to every interest of the profession; and, further let us determine to use every means in our power to stamp out the further increase of this growing evil. And further, in consideration of the fact, that organized labor is being furnished by European countries, we recommend the appointment of a standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, whose duty shall be to open a correspondence, with the view of effecting a confederation of all organized bodies of the building trade; also a committee of five from each district here represented, with power to carry out the views expressed in the foregoing, and to organize Unions where none now exist.

An election for permanent officers resulted as follows: President, G. Edmondson, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, John Ritter of New York, W. D. Black of Chicago, A. W. Oberbeck of St. Louis; Secretary, P. J. McGuire, St. Louis.

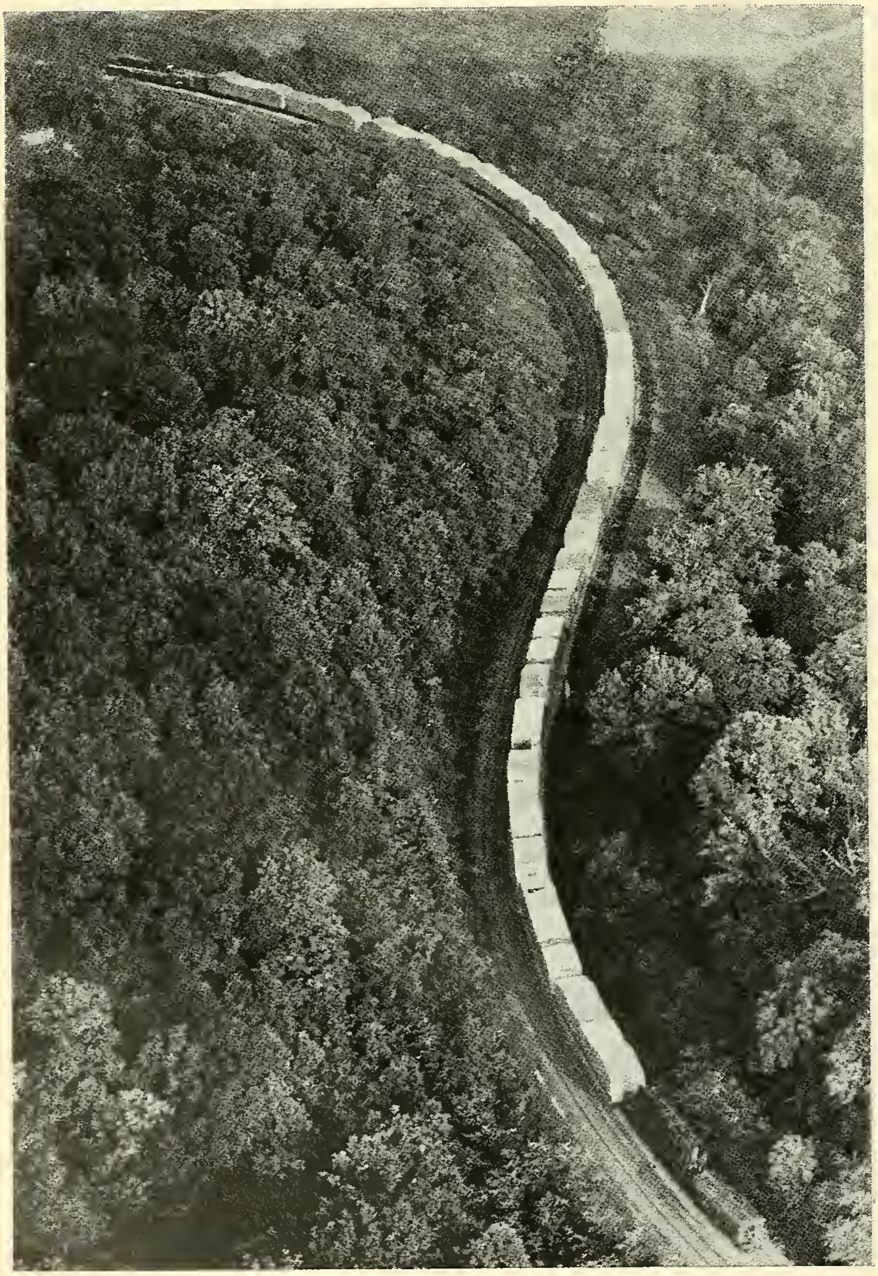
J. D. Allen, of Philadelphia, was elected representative of the Brotherhood at the Pittsburgh Federation in November. From a ticket on which all the large cities in the United States were named Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen as the place of assembly for the Convention in 1882. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Chicago press, Mr. Storey's alleged newspaper alone excepted, for a faithful and unprejudiced record of their proceedings. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

New Houses by the Trainload

". . . something can be done about a major challenge

of our times . . . something is being done,"

General President tells gathering in Corinth, Mississippi.



A NEW era of American housing blossomed in Corinth, Mississippi on July 15—a direct outgrowth of the history-making agreement signed one year ago between the United Brotherhood and Stirling Homex Corporation.

An entire trainload of quality homes built in a factory at Avon, N.Y. rolled into the North Mississippi Community after a 1,000-mile trip by rail.

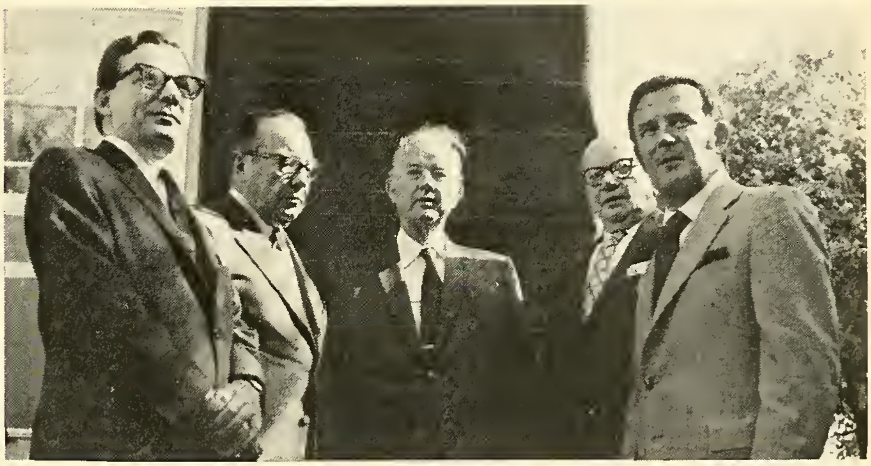
Stirling Homex shipped the train of 18 specially-prepared flatcars containing 56 modules (sections) that will make 14 complete townhouses.

The units will provide new homes for families whose houses were recently destroyed by a tornado. They were swung off the train by crane, transported to the site by truck trailer, craned onto the foundation and, in a matter of minutes, joined together to form a townhouse that was ready for immediate occupancy.

This first long-distance shipment of homes by rail presents an important new means of filling the nation's acute housing shortage. It opens new vistas for industrialized housing to satisfy the dwelling needs of this nation's exploding population. And it transcends the traditional transportation barriers for housing.

Shipment of houses over such a long distance by truck would not have been economically feasible. The long-distance rail shipment, therefore, is a major breakthrough for the housing industry, especially since industrialized housing previously had been considered limited to an area of 300 to 400 miles by highway.

Part of the assembly of company, union, and civic officials who flew to Mississippi to observe the unloading of the housing units. General President Hutcheson, First General Vice President Sidell, and Organizing Director Ochocki face the camera at extreme right.



Witnessing the unloading, from left: AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Kirkland, Gov. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, US Senator John Sparkman of Alabama, General President Hutcheson, and David Stirling, Jr., chairman of Stirling-Homex.

David Stirling, Jr., chairman of Stirling Homex, said that costs of shipping the houses by rail about 1,000 miles are approximately 50 percent less than by highway. On shorter hauls, he said, the savings by train can be 20 to 25 percent.

General President M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President William Sidell and Anthony (Pete) Ochocki, director of organizing, headed a delegation of union, government and industry leaders attending ceremonies marking the breakthrough.

Representing organized labor, in addition to the United Brotherhood officials, were AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland, Vice President J. P. Saunders of the United Transportation Union and Claude Ramsey, president of the Mississippi State AFL-CIO.

Other notables present included Governor John Bell Williams of Mississippi, U.S. Senator John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs; HUD Assistant Secretary Harold Finger; Fred LaRue of the White House staff; Troy V. Norris of the Tennessee Valley Regional Housing Authority, which purchased 33 townhouses with HUD financing; and a large number of Mississippi mayors, legislators, and county officials.

President Hutcheson said:

"More than anything, I am pleased by the fact that what is taking place here today clearly demonstrates the willingness and the ability of responsible persons in the construction industry to do something about one of our nation's most gnawing and important problems—the building of decent, modern, obtainable homes. It also is a demonstration of practical aid to a community in need.

"It gives me, as I know it must give many of my colleagues in labor and our friends in government and business, a real lift to see that something *can* be done about a major challenge of our times and that something *is* being done."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE
89-YEAR HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Pre-Organization Period

1620—More carpenters on Mayflower than any other vocation.

1660—Carpenters in Colony of Massachusetts have specific wage scale set at two shillings a day. Law provides: "nor shall any man give more under pain of a fairly heavy fine."

1724—One of first labor organizations in America is "Ship Carpenters and Caulkers Club" of Boston. Idea of a Boston tea party is first promulgated in meeting of carpenters and caulkers.

1724—Carpenters Company of Philadelphia is organized, and includes master and journeymen carpenters.

1771—Meetings of Colonial Congress prior to Declaration of Independence are held in meeting hall of the Carpenters Company.

1791—Journeymen carpenters' unions set up in Philadelphia.

1795—Unions established in New York, Carlisle, Pa., Halifax, N. S., Savannah, Ga., and Boston, Mass.

1831—Sept. 22—Journeymen Carpenters' Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., hold meeting to protest long work day. Early in the nineteenth century, Seth Luther, carpenter organizer and vigorous advocate of a free public school system, sparked program for ten-hour day for trade.

1836—October 24—National Convention of Carpenters is held, promoted by the Philadelphia Association of Journeymen House Carpenters. Ten-hour day is chief topic. Other locals are organized in this period: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Washington, D. C., Greenpoint, L. I., and St. Louis.

1853—Ship Caulkers Association of San Francisco is formed.

1854—Effort is made to organize a National Carpenters Union of America, but fails.

1865—Similar effort fails.

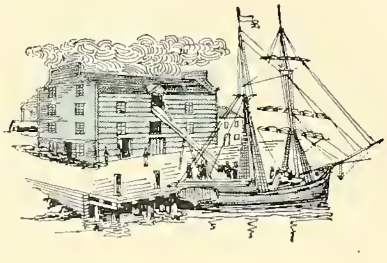
1872—A National Woodworkers' Union meets in Syracuse, N.Y., but this is apparently only step taken. Efforts to form a national union fail to jell.

Events Since Brotherhood's Establishment

1881—August 8—36 delegates meet in Chicago from 14 locals in 11 cities to organize Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C., a Civil War veteran, is named general president, and Peter J. McGuire, St. Louis, Mo., general secretary; he is editor of publication, The Carpenter. McGuire is called the "Father of Labor Day."

1882—January 30—Brotherhood of Carpenters issues first charter to Local Union No. 1 in Washington, D. C.; 29 charters in 22 cities issued first year.

1882—March—Financial balance sheet of new national union shows a surplus of $4, but locals are reporting success in organizing and in securing better wages and hours.



1882—August 1—Second annual convention held in Philadelphia. Convention adds two pages to The Carpenter (for German language use); endorses 9-hour day, urges locals to take active part in building trades councils.

1883—May—San Francisco establishes 9-hour day; followed by similar success in Oakland, Alameda, San Rafael and other coastal cities; movement spreads eastward.

1883—By mail ballot union members through The Carpenter vote to forego convention this year. Dues are being increased to 50 cents monthly and initiation fee generally $2; many locals introduce sick and accident benefits.

1884—Edmonston introduces in Federation of Labor Convention series of resolutions calling for 8-hour day to take effect May, 1886.

1884—August 5—Fourth annual convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and adopts official emblem; rule, compass, jack plane within shield; headquarters moved to Cleveland; 8-hour day a lively issue.

1886—American Federation of Labor is founded with Carpenters participating; Carpenter headquarters moved to Philadelphia about this time.

1886-1888—Executive Board adopts basic policy governing apprenticeship training. Basic rule states: "Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule and is 21 years of age at completion of his apprenticeship."

1888—Fifth convention in Detroit, Mich., 100 delegates from 78 locals present. United Order of Carpenters is amalgamated with Brotherhood of Carpenters. (United, founded in 1872, had 5,000 members.) New organization called "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Brotherhood jurisdiction divided into seven districts and with seven vice presidents. Wages reported from $2.25 to $3.00 per day.

1889—AFL Executive Council selects the Carpenters to spearhead fight for 8-hour day because they are best organized.

1894—Eighth general convention held in Indianapolis; panic of '93 still affecting economy; tight money, unemployment, wage cuts and political action are prime topics.

1896—Ninth general convention held in Cleveland.

1873-1898—United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers was very active in Chicago over this period. Negotiations for merger went on for many years. Not until 1918 did this organization finally become a part of the United Brotherhood. Women members given first recognition.

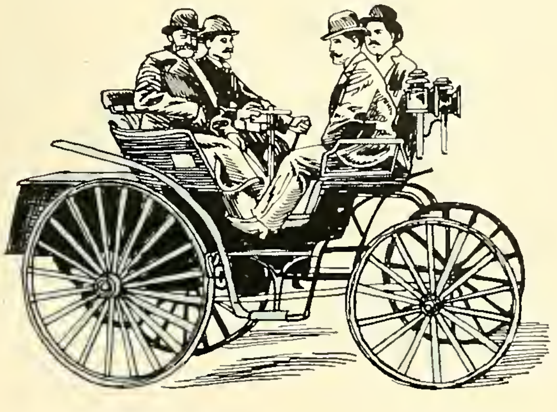
1899—Major agreement is made in Chicago between Carpenters Executive Council of Chicago and contracting carpenters and builders, providing for closed shop and wage and hour benefits.

1900—Following above agreement in Chicago an employers' lockout took place which required great financial resources and aid and 13 months struggle to break.

1900—Eleventh general convention held in Scranton, Pa., in which general secretary reports "wondrous increase in membership and marvelous growth in local unions." A Brotherhood label for use on all union-made products is adopted.

1901—July 23—General Secretary-treasurer Peter McGuire is retired, taking from scene one of grand old men of labor. Retirement made permanent April 30, 1902. Frank Duffy, New York, succeeds him, beginning official career lasting next 47 years.

1902—October 15—Union referendum approves union label.



1902—Atlanta, Ga., convention decides to move headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., and that general officers of United Brotherhood include president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, plus a General Executive Board of seven members. Headquarters is in seven rooms in Stevenson Building in Indianapolis.

1904—September 19—Thirteenth general convention held at Milwaukee, Wis., 497 delegates present and 25 cents monthly tax voted for general office.

1906—September general convention held in Niagara Falls, N.Y.; delegates vote to buy site and erect own building.

1908—September 21—Fifteenth general convention meets in Salt Lake City, Utah, with only 284 delegates present; several financial proposals are vetoed in referendum.

1909—July 22—New headquarters building is dedicated at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, a 60 by 100 foot structure.

1910—September 19—Sixteenth general convention meets in Des Moines, Iowa, and union is honored by Governor, various public officials in big parade and pageant.

1912—September 16—Samuel Gompers gives chief speech at seventeenth general convention in Washington, D. C. About this time General President William D. Huber resigns after almost 13 years, saying, "The salary you pay your general officers is insufficient. I have been a pauper for 12 years. That is long enough for me. I have been on the road about two-thirds of the time and allowed only $1.50 a day spending money, and I have met Presidents, Congressmen, from the highest to the lowest."

1912—Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union, which competed with the United Brotherhood for 25 years, is absorbed by the United Brotherhood. The same year, the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a union made up largely of English immigrants, is revoked by AFL.

1915—October 8—First Vice President William L. Hutcheson becomes General President upon the death of President James Kirby. Hutcheson begins career extending to 1952.

1920—September 20—Twentieth general convention held in Indianapolis with 636 delegates present.

1920-1923—Problem of a Home for Aged Carpenters and an Old Age Pension Program resolved during this period. Membership approves idea of a home and the pension program. A suitable site is bought in Lake County, Florida (1,684 acres). Contract signed and payment of $100,000, December 15, 1923. Construction completed March 1, 1928, at cost of $1,494,000.

1928—October 1—Twenty-second general convention held at the Carpenters Home; official dedication takes place.

1929—January 1—Home is opened.

1929—April 1—Payment of pensions under new program begins.

1931—Fiftieth anniversary year. Many celebrations held throughout United States and Canada.

1932—Due to depression conditions, the general convention scheduled for this year is postponed.

1935—AFL Executive Council awards jurisdiction of Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers, Veneer Workers, Shingle Weavers and similar branches of the trade to our Brotherhood. These are chartered as non-beneficial local unions; later these become semi-beneficial, and finally beneficial members.

1941—August 18—Sixtieth anniversary of founding is celebrated in Chicago Stadium with President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany appearing. General President Hutcheson relates story of the union during a special 30-minute NBC broadcast.

1941—United Brotherhood wins Supreme Court case quashing efforts of Justice Department to bring unions under Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A tremendous victory for all labor.

1941—December 7—War breaks out and General President William L. Hutcheson pledges all-out support from United Brotherhood; 75,000 members serve in armed forces during conflict.

1942—June—Membership passes 500,000 mark.

1942—Wage stabilization goes into effect.

1942—Brotherhood initiates a program that provides a million free cigarettes a month to servicemen for the duration.

1943—Seabees organized and many Brotherhood members serve in this unit which makes outstanding war record.

1946—April 22—Twenty-fifth general convention—first post-war convention—held at Lakeland, Fla.

1948—General President William L. Hutcheson appointed member of 12-man Labor-Management panel by President Truman.

1948—United Brotherhood participates in formation of National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

1948—July 31—General Secretary Frank Duffy retires after 47 years of outstanding service.

1950—Sept. 5—Twenty-sixth General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1951—December—Membership reaches 800,000 mark.

1952—January 1—First General Vice President Maurice A. Hutcheson becomes General President by terms of our Constitution when William L. Hutcheson resigns to become General President Emeritus.

1952—August 9—Memorial to Peter J. McGuire dedicated on 100th anniversary of his birth.

1953—October 20—William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, dies in Indianapolis.

1954—November 15—Twenty-seventh General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1955—January—AFL and CIO merge after twenty years of conflict.

1955—August 3—Executive Board approves purchase of Mettler's Woods, 65-acre island of primeval forest 50 miles from New York City, as memorial to William L. Hutcheson. Under trusteeship of Rutgers University, the woods are to be a perpetual forest laboratory.

October 15—Formal dedication of Memorial.

1955—July 11—General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy passes away at age 94 after 70 years in Carpenters Union.

1956—October 23—Twelve hundred attend seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at Washington, D. C.

1958—October 17—Building site in Washington, D. C., purchased.

1959—December—Construction begins on Headquaters Building.

1961—The International headquarters is established at 101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1963—August—The General Executive Board, meeting in special session, reaffirms policy of non-discrimination and directs all local unions to comply with stand.

1964—May—Brotherhood contributes $50,000 to Alaskan earthquake relief.

1964—June—General President Maurice Hutcheson's 50th year of membership commemorated.

1964—August—Lakeland Home Groves exempted from Internal Revenue taxation, as host of Congressional friends push through enabling legislation.

1964—August—First General Vice President John R. Stevenson retires.

1965—March—Brotherhood among signers of White House document establishing new National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

1965—May—Aid to Red Cross Disaster Relief amounts to $375,000 since 1906.

1966—January—Carpenters, Iron Workers, Kaiser sign interchangeable oil platform work plan.

1966—30th General Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, with a record number of 2,188 delegates attending.

1967—Brotherhood begins training skilled craftsmen under Manpower Development and Training Act.

1967—International Apprenticeship Contest held in Vancouver, British Columbia, August 17-19.

1967—International Millwrights Conference held in Denver, Colorado.

1967—Ceilings System Dispute resolved in favor of Brotherhood.

1968—Brotherhood spearheads drive to keep U.S. logs for U.S. mills, as Japanese monopolize market.

1968—Brotherhood becomes Job Corps Contractor, training initially at 14 centers.

1968—International Apprenticeship Contest, Kansas City, Missouri, August 15-17.

1969—Brotherhood signs pioneering modular construction agreements.

1969—Series of "in service" seminars held at headquarters to train directors and coordinators of training program.

1969—Brotherhood joins three-way pre-fab housing agreement with Plumbers and Electricians.

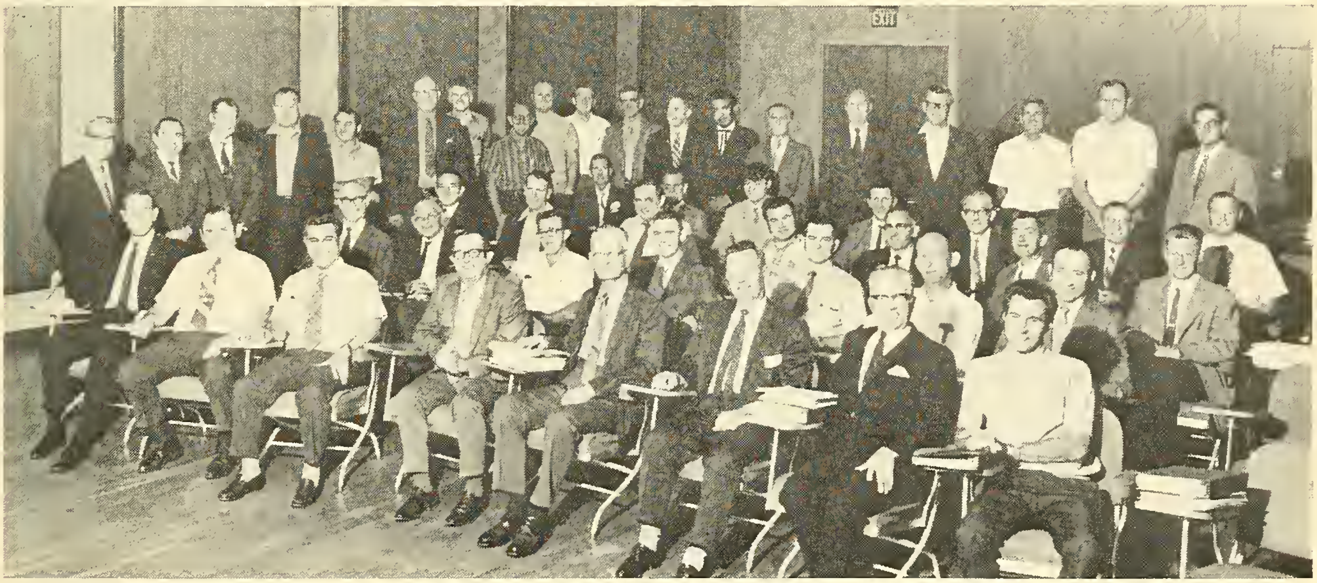
1969—First General Vice President Finlay Allan dies; William Sidell succeeds to office.

1970—Executive Board issues policy statement on prefabrication.

Recent Participants in the Brotherhood's In-Service Seminars

One-week seminars for new groups of apprenticeship-training leaders are held each month at Brotherhood headquarters.

MAY, 1970, SESSIONS



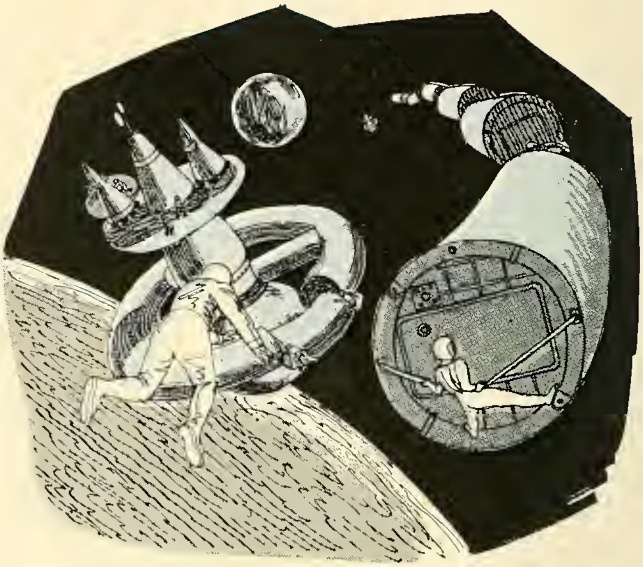
JUNE, 1970, SESSIONS

JULY, 1970, SESSIONS

TOMORROW'S CARPENTER

- *He will have to know the traditional requirements of his craft.*

- *He will also be called upon for new applications of old skills.*



SPECTACULAR plans are being made in the world of science and technology for the world of tomorrow—plans covering new developments on the earth, out of this world, in space and under the sea. Just as the realities of today's scientific achievements outpaced the imagination of man a half century ago, so will the achievements of the next century go far beyond our present dreams.

Man is striving to make his basics of life better on earth through improved shelter. He is plumbing the ocean depths for new ways to harvest the undersea world and even to install and build new structures beneath the waves. He is likewise sending forth manned and unmanned spacecraft on missions of search and exploration which will ultimately lead to a program of space stations linking this world with outposts in interstellar space.

The most immediate steps into this world of tomorrow will be those immediately concerned with shelter for man and the way he makes his living. These steps will concern new forms of housing and new methods of making old or traditional housing types more efficient by way of construction and production. We have seen a beginning in this area already. The Carpenters have joined with two other major construction unions (Electrical Workers and United Association) in an endeavor to improve the efficiency of housing construction. From these beginnings we may expect to see some really spectacular developments in our whole concept of housing and building construction in the years ahead.

We are seeing the Federal Government and national planners coming up with new sets of priorities for our country. These will include explorations in the area of new cities and towns, satellite towns and villages, decentralized population clusters. And all of this will add up to a great need for the skills of the carpenter.

Tomorrow's carpenter will be a skilled craftsman for whom there is a critical and continuing need. This carpenter will have to pursue the traditions of his calling by being as always a highly skilled workman. Skill and understanding of his tasks, old and new, traditional and innovative, will be at a premium. He will have to know the traditional requisites of his craft. He will also be called upon for new applications of old skills. He may have to, for example, deal more with new adhesives than with nails. He will certainly have to know how to handle and how to work with all sorts of materials other than wood. He undoubtedly will be called upon to use materials which are not even in existence yet.

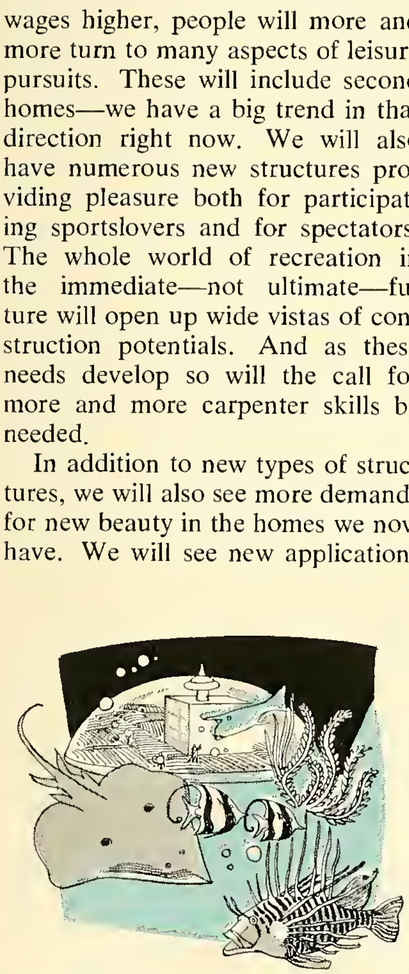
The fundamental factor in tomorrow's carpenter is his background of skill from the heritage of his past and his ability to adapt himself to the new needs of the future. These are basic and will remain basic regardless of what the future will be like — regardless of how much like a Buck Rogers world it may be.

In addition to housing we are going to be faced with new ways of solving old problems of going from place to place—new types and methods of transportation. Whatever these types are they will have to be manufactured in buildings and will have some sort of rights-of-way. We may be called upon to improvise in new building construction and we will certainly be the mainstay in providing basics of the "roads" or whatever type of highway or thoroughfare we may have.

We may see in our great urban areas all manner of elevated tracks, walkways, roadways, passageways. These must be built and they will depend on the skills of the carpenter in a large degree. Whether its new or old forms of transportation, whatever comes will depend in a minor extent on what the carpenter can do to help make the dream a reality.

The changing character of the work week will have a profound influence of American habits. As the work week becomes shorter and wages higher, people will more and more turn to many aspects of leisure pursuits. These will include second homes—we have a big trend in that direction right now. We will also have numerous new structures providing pleasure both for participating sportslovers and for spectators. The whole world of recreation in the immediate—not ultimate—future will open up wide vistas of construction potentials. And as these needs develop so will the call for more and more carpenter skills be needed.

In addition to new types of structures, we will also see more demands for new beauty in the homes we now have. We will see new applications of the beauty of wood used in many capacities and forms. We will see new beauty and utility in the laminates and plywoods. We will see new artistry in furniture based on the fine skills of carpenters. All of the improvements will help make our living more pleasant and pleasurable.



Undersea factories, mines, and even homes are predicted by scientists.

Carpenters have been among the nation's most ardent conservationists. The needs for ecological planning so that we will not poison ourselves with pollution or suffocate ourselves with fumes have long been known by carpenters. To take the necessary counter measures to make this world a safer and more livable planet will require new and imaginative planning and building and as the reality evolves from the drawing board, the carpenters will play a major role. The roles they play will employ the high skills which they have learned and the new skills which they acquire in an age of change.

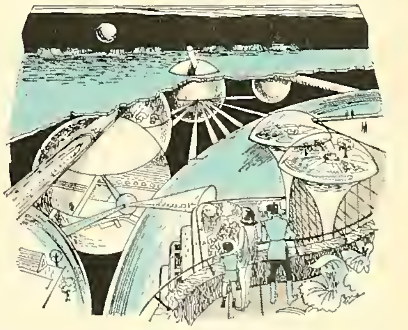
Searches for ways to reap the ocean's abundant fish life and minerals are being intensified.

The ocean world is coming closer. We have already carried out experiments of undersea exploration and this step will be followed by canstruction of warehouses, storage areas and even working production facilities under the waves. Experiments today in oceanographic study and exploration may seem spectacular, but in half a century what we are doing today in the ocean will look like child's play. We are quite certain that the ocean depths will be a great new frontier for construction and expansion to meet the needs of our growing and changing population and our advancing technology.

What we are doing in space today may seem like Buck Rogers from the comic strips of a few decades ago. What seemed like science fiction yesterday is reality today. The fantasies of today in space thinking are the realities of tomorrow.

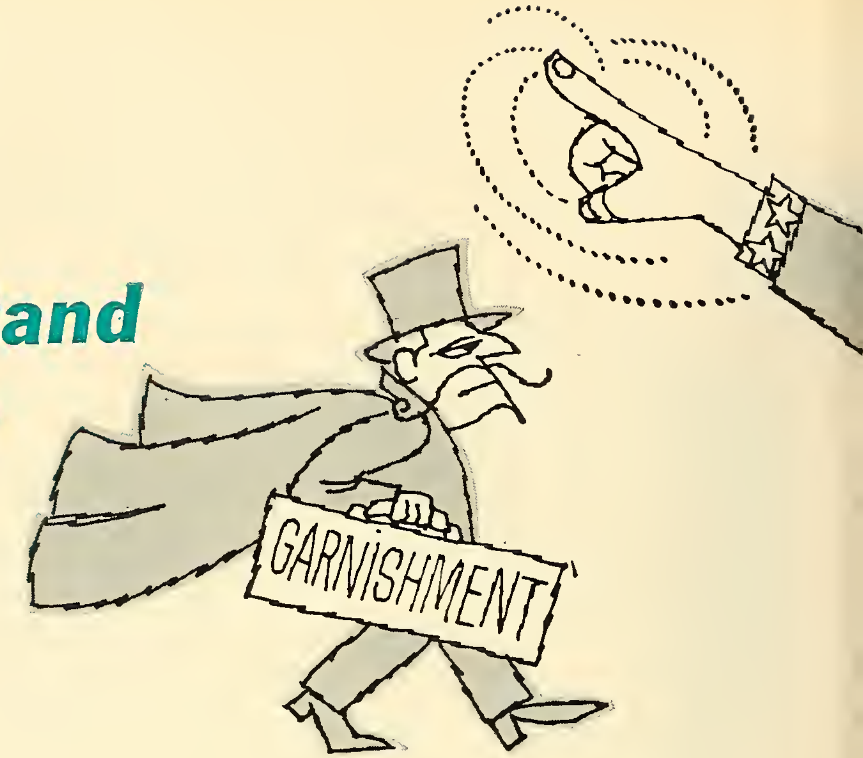
High among the priorities of the space thinkers and planners are the space stations which will be built to add to our expanding world. We do not know what kind of stations, how they will be built or how they will be handled insofar as launching and servicing are concerned. But what we are pretty certain of is that the skills of the carpenter will be in high demand. Tomorrow's carpenter in interplanetary construction will be wearing a space suit instead of overalls. He will be using new tools and new devices, but he will be depending on basic skills.

And the basic skills for whatever kind of world of tomorrow we may have will come from the standard source—the reservoir of trained personnel which has come through our time-tested and proved apprenticeship system. Apprentice training will be more essential than ever and the courses undoubtedly will be adding new techniques and methods, but fundamentally we will still have the confidence of our apprenticeship program as the source for the skilled artisan who will be building the world of tomorrow.



Sub-surface housing on the moon is a possibility in the century ahead.

Uncle Sam Takes Firm Stand Against Wage Garnishment Predators



By Robert D. Moran *

■ Because it found that the unrestricted garnishment of wages encouraged the "making of predatory extensions of credit," Congress enacted unprecedented restrictions on wage garnishments, effective July 1, 1970. The new restrictions are included in Title III of the Consumer Credit Protection Act which became law on May 29, 1968. The delay in the effective date of Title III was designed to permit states to avoid Federal regulation of garnishment within their jurisdiction by enacting substantially similar laws of their own.

The Act brings the Federal government into the field of wage garnishment for the first time. Previously only state and local laws regulated garnishments.

In brief, the new law does two things: (1) it limits the amount of an employee's wages that may be garnisheed, and (2) it prohibits the discharge of an employee from his job because of garnishment.

Amount Limited

The amount of an employee's wages which can be garnisheed in a single week is stated in the alternative. It is the lesser of these two figures (1) 25% of his disposable earnings, or (2) the amount of his disposable earnings in excess of $48.

It should be noted that the $48.00 figure is not specifically listed in the statute. The statute speaks of "thirty times the Federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in effect at the time the earnings are payable."

If one consults that section he will find that it currently specifies a minimum wage of $1.60 which, when multiplied by 30 will give the $48 figure.

It should also be pointed out that "disposable earnings" is not the same thing as "take-home pay." It is defined in the law as "that part of the earnings of any individual remaining after the deduction . . . of any amounts required by law to be withheld."

Items required by law to be withheld include Federal and State income tax deductions and Social Security. It may include other deductions but they must be required pursuant to a State or Federal law. Deductions made from an employee's pay as the result of a contract or for the convenience of the employee would not be that kind of deduction and the amounts thereof would be included as part of his disposable income even though not paid directly to him.

Three Exceptions

Every law has exceptions and this one specifies three instances where the restrictions on the amount of garnishment will not apply: (1) court orders for support of any person, (2) Chapter XIII bankruptcy court orders, and (3) debts due for either State or Federal taxes.

The other arm in this law prohibits the discharge of any employee "by reason of the fact that his earnings have been subjected to garnishment for any one indebtedness." This provision, despite its apparent simplicity, will probably be the subject of more controversy than the limits on the amount of garnishment. It does not permit discharge on or after the second garnishment since it speaks in terms of "one indebtedness." If interpreted literally, the prohibition would remain, for example, if a number of garnishments were made as the result of the same indebtedness.

It also can be interpreted in an-

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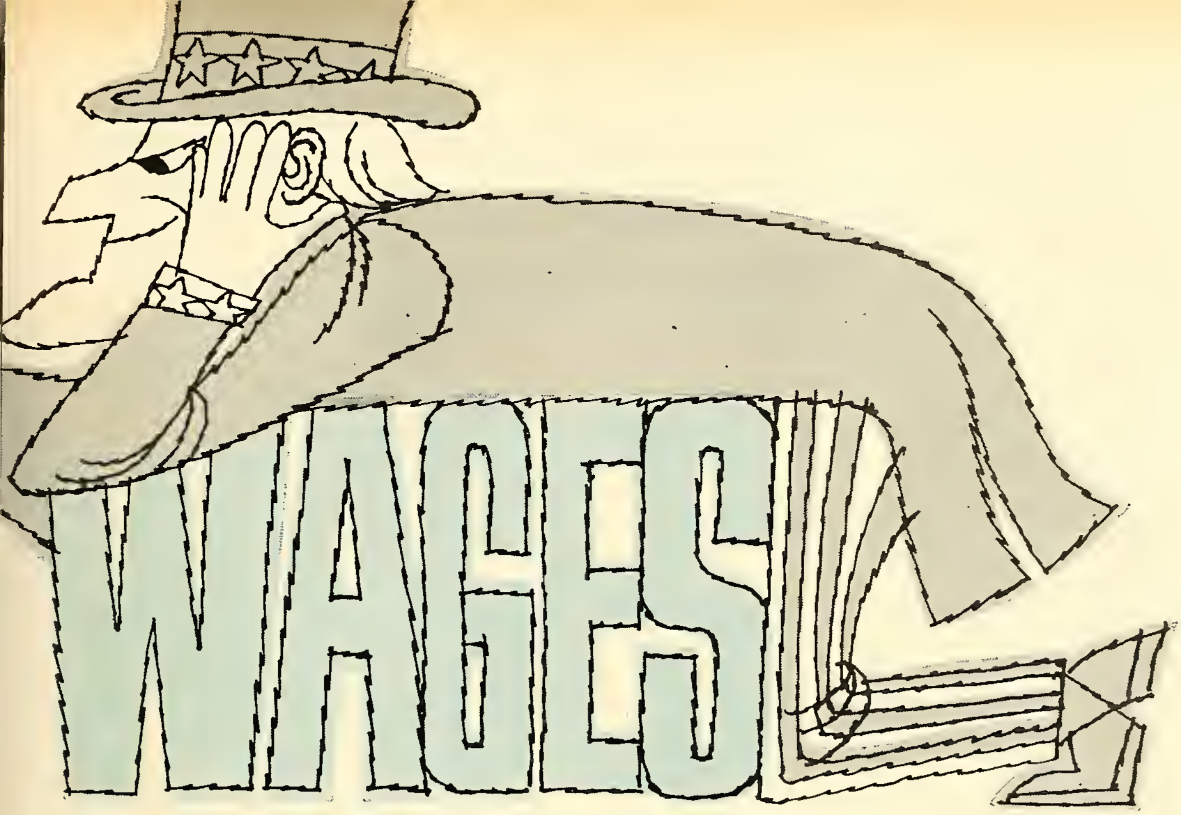
* *Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor.*



other way. If the wages of an employee, for example, were garnisheed as the result of an indebtedness to finance company A and sometime later for a separate indebtedness to finance company B, it may not be easy to establish that the employee's dismissal from his job was the result of the cumulative effect of garnishments from both debts—or was caused solely by the latest garnishment. A court may ultimately have to determine this question should the employee allege the latter. The employer in such a case, or in any instance where he discharges an employee for garnishment, could be risking a jail sentence, a fine, or both if the court sustains the employee, since the law provides that

"Whoever wilfully violates . . . this section shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Universal Coverage

The coverage of the law is universal. Unlike a number of Federal laws where coverage is restricted to employees and employers involved in some aspect of interstate commerce, this law is based on the wide constitutional powers of the Congress and applies to all citizens.

The Act assigns this law's enforcement responsibility to "The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor."

Many employees and employers are familiar with the Wage and Hour Division which has nearly 32 years of experience enforcing such diverse requirements as minimum wages and overtime pay and prohibitions against use of child labor and certain types of discrimination in employment because of age or sex. It has a far-flung field organization with offices in several hundred localities throughout the country, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Federal Guidance

Officials of the Wage and Hour Division and Labor Department attorneys have visited most State and many local officials concerned with wage garnishment to alert them to the new law and in some cases, have assisted in working out arrangements to ensure that the limitations contained in the law are observed. In a number of places, local authorities plan to print the Federal restrictions on the face of the process used in their garnishment proceedings. In other cases, court procedural rules are being amended to prevent issuance of garnishments in amounts greater than permitted under Federal law.

There are some who think that the restrictions on *garnishment* will not solve many problems or achieve the beneficial results hoped for by its sponsors so long as wage *assignments* are permitted.

The difference between the two can be stated briefly. Garnishments are orders of courts whereas wage assignments are matters of private contract.

To be more specific, a garnishment is defined in this law as "any legal or equitable procedure through which the earnings of any individual are required to be withheld for payment of any debt." An assignment of wages, on the other hand, is generally a private transaction under which an employee transfers his right to receive all or part of his wages to another person.

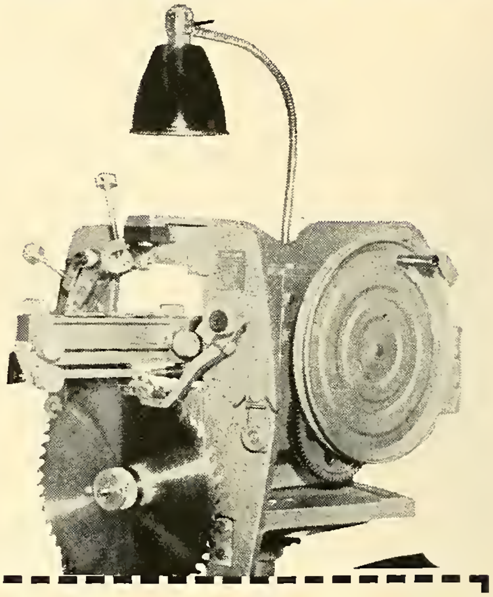
Wage assignments are illegal in some states and it can be argued that the definition of garnishment is broad enough to include wage assignments since a contract providing for assignment of a person's wages which is enforced by a State court

Continued on Page 36

RETIRED CARPENTERS!

Are you looking for part-time work? The only machine that files hand, band, combination and crosscut circular saws is the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER



When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

You can set up a Foley Saw Filer in your garage or basement. A small cash payment will put a Foley in your hands, and you can handle monthly payments with the cash you take in. Operating expense is low—only 7¢ for files and electricity to turn out a $1.00 or $1.50 saw filing job. Send us your name and address on coupon for complete information on the Foley Saw Filer.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

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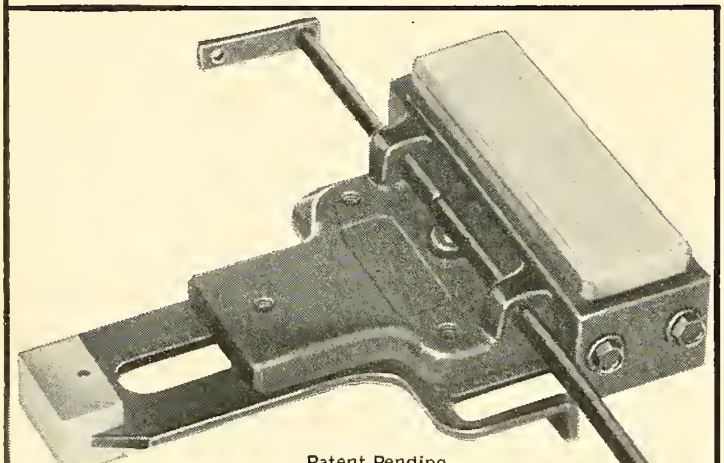
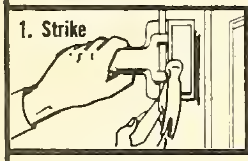
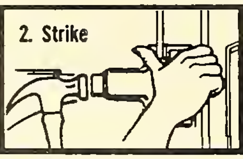
NEW! GUARANTEED! MONEY SAVING!

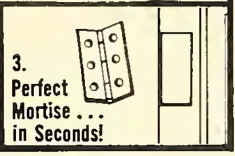
Pays for itself on the first few jobs!



Patent Pending



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Pays for itself on the first few jobs — guaranteed satisfaction or your money back. Send only $10.33 with order! If not completely satisfied return unit within 7 days for refund of deposit; otherwise, you will be billed for 2 subsequent monthly payments of $10.33 each. There are no carrying charges; or send $30.99 on same money back guarantee ($29.95 + $1.04 shipping and handling). The LP MORTISE MASTER is manufactured of the finest steel to exact specifications with precision ground cutting blades that guarantee clean, no splinter cuts. Blades easily removed for sharpening or replacing. Set of extra blades only $2.25 plus 75c shipping and handling.

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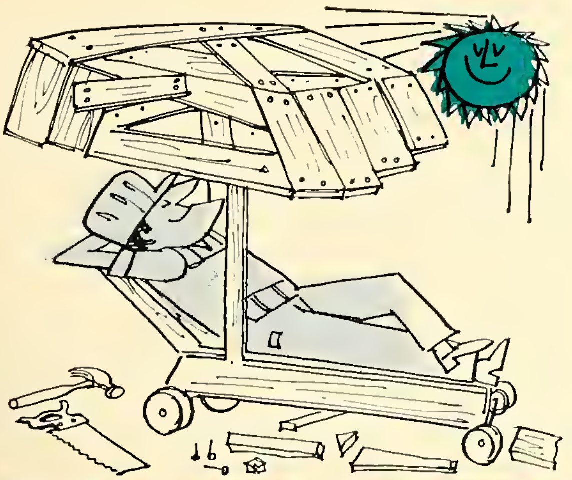


PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

All Balled Up

The golfer turned to his partner and said: "I'm eager to make this one a really good shot. That's my mother-in-law on the clubhouse porch."

"Don't be silly," replied his pal. "That's a 250-yard shot. You can't possibly hit her from here!"

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

It's A Wise Husband

Wifey: "Darling, I saw the cutest little hat today!"

Hubby: "Okay . . . put it on and let's see what it looks like!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Indian Blanket?

The Indian mother was explaining the facts of life to her young daughter. "Stork not bring papoose. It come sometime by beau and error!"

TELL M U R UNION!

Cause and Effect!

The man and his little girl were on a crowded elevator when a woman suddenly turned around and slapped him resoundingly. As they got off, the eight-year-old said: "That was a bad lady, daddy. She slapped you right after she stepped on my toe and I pinched her!"

This Month's One-Liners

Old barbers never die; they just disappear at a fast clip.

A screwball is an expert in a field which has no interest for you.

1 4 ALL—ALL 4 1

Chart Chortle

Doctor: Read the chart.

Draftee: What chart? I don't see any chart!

Doc: You're right, there isn't any. You're A-1!

REGISTER AND VOTE

The Cost of Free Speech

It's a wonderful blessing that we live in a free country where a man can say what he thinks. That is, as long as he isn't afraid of his wife, his neighbors, his boss, his co-workers, and that it won't hurt his business or his reputation.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Howzat Again?

A visitor to an asylum asked an inmate his name. "George Washington," he said.

"But the last time I was here you told me your name was Abraham Lincoln!" replied the visitor.

"Yes," said the inmate, "but that was by my first wife!"

This Month's Limerick

In the church, all dressed up, stood
 young Puter,
Wedding a gal whom he wished had
 been cuter.
  When asked: "Now do you . . .?"
  He said " 'Course I do . . .
Her old man is in back with a double-
 barrel shooter!"

—G. P. Spanner, L.U. 15,
Hackensack, N. J.

How to Make $2

On successive days, he deposited $40, $30, $18 and $12, for a total of $100. Next week, on successive days, he withdrew $40, leaving $60, then $30, leaving $30, and then $18, leaving $12. Finally he closed the account, drawing out the $12. But if you add $60, $30, and $12, you have $102. Question: Where did the extra $2 come from? P.S.—We already know, so **don't** write us!

ALWAYS C D UNION LABEL

Pollution Solution

Our business agent is a wise guy. When a solicitor asked if he'd give something for pollution, he handed her his garbage!

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

You Can Bank on It!

Sharpie: "I can put you next to something with a lot of money in it for $5."

Dummy: "Okay, here's the five. Now give me the details."

Sharpie: "Go downtown and lean against the bank!"—Donna Birchfield, Roseburg, Oregon.

CANADIAN REPORT

Ontario's Labor Amendments Announced; Not So Bad, Not So Good, Either

The long-awaited amendments to labor legislation in the province of Ontario were announced in June. They were not nearly so bad as many feared, nor as good as others hoped.

A large number of changes are included in the amendments but by and large what is omitted is just as important as what is to be altered.

The amendments will not come into effect until this fall. At the moment they are proposals of the Ontario Labor Minister Dalton Bales. They will have to await the fall session of the legislature to be enacted.

In the meantime labor leaders are analyzing the proposals for better or worse.

The first thing that may be said about them is that it is evident that the Labor Minister has not accepted the recommendations of the Rand Report. This is all to the good.

Less than two years ago Justice Rand, at the behest of the Ontario government, studied labor legislation in Ontario and elsewhere, heard submissions from labor and management, and then brought down his version of what labor legislation should be.

The report brought a storm of protests from the trade union movement in the province. Organized labor made it clear that the government would introduce the Rand recommendations only at the risk of destroying relatively amicable labor-management relations.

Management too was not pleased with Rand. The new proposals indicate that Rand is out the window.

Nevertheless the Bales proposals contain some that are directed against unions, particularly those dealing with the construction industry.

In effect they help the construction companies to organize so as to improve their bargaining power.

Some union spokesmen think that this would not necessarily be bad. In some areas like Metropolitan Toronto, the building trades unions have developed a central body which is capable of speaking on their behalf. But on management's side the situation has been nothing short of chaotic. They have not been able to build up a responsible central body which could hold the construction industry together and honor agreements.

The legislation would help them to do so. In a sense this is government legislation coming to the aid of management. But if it does bring more orderly collective bargaining and fewer work stoppages, it might, just might, work out well.

Time will tell. In the meantime other spokesmen are critical of this government intervention on management's side.

The most pertinent criticism of the labor act changes as a whole has come from David B. Archer, President of the Ontario Federation of Labor, who is undoubtedly one of the half dozen top authorities on labor legislation in the province.

Mr. Archer said that he was disappointed that the government has turned a deaf ear to the Federation's pleas for full collective bargaining rights for civil servants, farm workers, professional workers and many others who are now denied it.

"What I fear as a result of the new legislation," he said, "is that, while it is supposedly directed at the well-organized better paid employee, its impact will be just as severe against the unorganized, lower paid workers.

"These workers who make up a substantial part of the labor force are already the hardest hit by unemployment, high living costs and taxation. Yet these are the ones who must suffer because the legislative changes do nothing effective to help balance the scales now weighted against them."

This is particularly true of the construction workers, said the OFL president, "both immigrants and Canadian-born, who contrary to what this government and many people think, have not been living high off the hog. They've been badly exploited, especially in residential construction which has been almost 100 percent non-union.

"If the government is really anxious to redress economic imbalance (that is, between labor and management) it should do so in terms of our whole society."

The government, he concluded, should start by guaranteeing the right of *all* workers to organize into unions of their own choice and to bargaining in good faith, and by passing legislation which would assist them in gaining union agreements with reasonable wages and safe working conditions."

The Bales proposals are too extensive to list in detail here, but they do *not* include a powerful industrial tribunal, restrictions on picketing, prohibition of boycotts, banning of strikes in "essential" industries, restrictions on picket signs, as Rand suggested.

On the other hand, they do not help unions to get the check-off and this has become a most troublesome issue in negotiations especially in small plants.

They do nothing to speed up the administrative procedures in collective bargaining.

They single out the construction industry for special treatment.

They do nothing about the issue of court injunctions in labor disputes but the labor minister said that changes would be announced later.

Clash Ahead Over Wage Guidelines

The federal government has been heading for a headlong clash with the trade union movement in Canada as a result of its wage guidelines policy.

The scene is changing every week but in July it seemed certain that the government's policy of voluntary guidelines for wages and prices was doomed to failure.

The Canadian Labor Congress condemned the guidelines as unworkable. They were aimed at controlling inflation, but so far the main result of government anti-inflationary policies has been heavier unemployment.

The government established a Prices and Incomes Commission last year to study the causes of inflation and to report back. Instead of study and report, the commission started to take action in such a way as to lead the public to believe that, one, voluntary guidelines would work; two, that by restraining prices in a *few* areas, but wages in *all* areas, inflation could be checked.

The guidelines are simply not working, giving credence to the view of CLC President Donald MacDonald that the guidelines proposals are "unsoundly based, highly inequitable and totally unworkable."

Wage settlements in recent months have proved it. The guidelines called for a six percent per year ceiling on wage increases. Many agreements have been signed right across Canada exceeding this figure by far.

After all some workers were lucky enough to get good wage increases last year on two and three year contracts. How could you reasonably freeze the wages of workers whose contracts were signed two and three years ago but happened to expire this year?

The Congress called for a tripartite conference of management, labor and government to discuss anti-inflation and guidelines policies in all their aspects.

The government has reacted favorably to this idea and such a conference might be held this fall, possibly September.

In the meantime the federal government is trying to impose the guidelines on its own employees. The postal unions have been holding a series of rotating strikes across the country to try to enforce their demands.

What they have been asking for is an increase of about 60 cents an hour plus job security.

What the government has been offering is about 40 cents an hour increase with no written security.

One member of parliament has suggested that splitting the two might resolve the issue. It might if the job security clause was included in the settlement.

More Canadians Are Unemployed

Canada's unemployment in the first six months of the year was running between six and seven percent, much higher in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

David Lewis, deputy leader of the New Democratic Party in parliament and noted labor lawyer, pointed out that about half the unemployed were young people under the age of 34, most of them between the ages of 14 and 24.

He called for an end to the government's "inhuman economic policy. We have insisted that the only way to fight inflation is to fight it head-on with effective price controls."

He pointed out that the trade unions have been prepared to discuss an effective incomes policy "that is not directed only at the wages of working people."

In the meantime he called for an immediate increase in old age pensions to help senior citizens living on fixed incomes and hurt by rising costs, lower taxes for low income families and others caught in the price squeeze.

Housing Crisis Prompts Urgent Policy Statement

The policy statement on housing adopted by the 8th constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress held at the end of May demanded more urgent attention to the housing crisis which is caused by the lack of homebuilding and by the high costs of homes which are built.

The statement pointed to record high interest rates and land costs as two of the main culprits in the crisis.

Another is government restrictive policy which has reduced homebuilding this year at least 20 per cent below 1969.

This is tragic not only for people who need homes but for building trades workers who are jobless or working part time.

Nothing could do more to help economic recovery than a massive building program to provide homes for middle and low income families.

But building alone is not enough. Homes have to be provided at prices and rents that people can afford to pay. This often means subsidized rental scales, and could mean subsidized interest rates.

It's Not the Tax— It's What the Tax Does

Some people may think so but Canada's tax bills are not the world's highest.

Canada ranks 14th in the scale of taxation, according to the Canadian Tax Foundation.

Highest taxed is Sweden with 44.4 percent of its gross national product going to government.

France is in fifth position—36.3 percent; Great Britain 13th—31.6 percent; Canada 14th—30.6 percent; the United States 19th—27.0 percent.

But, warns the tax foundation, tax collection alone does not represent the true picture. What is done with the tax collected is all important.

For example if a nation paid little in taxes and had a bad educational system, a bad welfare system and so on, it would hardly have a good economy or a decent living standard.

Sweden has the highest taxes, but it also has no extremes of rich and poor, a very good educational system and social security system, and a very low rate of unemployment, seldom rising over two percent.

The tax bills in the U.S. may be lower but Canada has family allowances, hospitalization and medicare programs on a nationwide basis.

Canadians would argue that in these areas we are better off.

Industrial Relations On Troubled Waters

Industrial relations in British Columbia have been in an uproar. The marine, lumber and construction unions have all been involved in serious disputes with the companies.

The Canadian Merchant Service Guild was the hardest hit. Its jurisdiction is towboat operations in the logging industry. It demanded not just a dollars and cents settlement but safe ships to work on.

Its charge of unsafe towboats was borne out by government investigators. It finally won its strike but not before it was charged with violating court injunctions against picketing.

Fines and other costs were slapped on totalling about $100,000. The unions are trying to raise the money to help out the relatively small marine union.

One of its senior negotiators, Captain Arne Davis, was fined $5,000 and given a six-months jail sentence. However he won his appeal to a higher court where the charges were dismissed.

More to Benefit from New Unemployment Legislation

Canada's unemployment insurance legislation is to be changed, according to proposals announced by Federal Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey.

Over a million more people will be included in the plan when it is enacted.

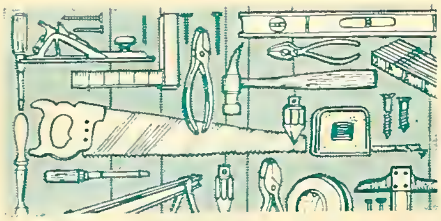
Benefits will go as high as $100 weekly maximum with an average of two-thirds of earnings.

Length of period of payment of benefits will fluctuate with the rate of unemployment. If the rate is *under* four percent, the maximum period of benefits will be 27 weeks, going up to 51 weeks if the unemployment rate is *above* four percent.

So far these are only proposals.

They should have been enacted right away. Instead the government is doing what it did with tax reform. It makes proposals to be kicked around for months. Then who knows what will be enacted?

Why not bring in the legislation? If changes are needed, the government with all its power can always make them if it so desires.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Retiree Directs Mason City Apprentice Activity

Harold A. Leake, a retired member of Local 1313, is chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Mason City, Iowa. Realizing the need for skilled carpenters, Leake goes about his work with a great sense of urgency, and a greater appreciation of the type of training now offered to today's apprentices.

Leake first entered carpentry in 1905, and became involved in the apprenticeship committee when it was formed in 1939.

The veteran carpenter recalls how: "We stole our training. We'd get our hand in with a hammer and maybe they'd let us do some rough sheeting. Then we'd steal a little more knowledge somewhere else." He compares this kind of training with the committee's present apprenticeship program, which involves 8,000 hours of on-the-job training and some 575 hours of classroom work in the four-year course. Leake's comments and appraisal of today's excellent training opportunities were published in a recent interview appearing in the Mason City *Globe-Gazette.*

Leake described the instruction now underway for 12 apprentices, who receive their classroom work at North Iowa Area Community College, and pointed up the need for participating contractors so that the program could be expanded. He noted that the average age is now about 50 in the area and that there is going to be a shortage in the future. "That's why (the JAC) is so anxious to get employers to train more young men. We're going to need replacements for the older fellows."

Local 1772 Makes Presentations To Two Scholarship Award Winners

Local 1772, Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y., has announced the names of two winners who will receive its 1970 scholarship awards. They are Dennis Granstad, left, and Joanne Sparke. These two young people were selected from a group of 18 applicants. Scholarship money ($500 each) is paid directly to the college of their own choice to help further their education. Granstad is a resident of Massapequa Park; Miss Sparke lives in Plainview.

Ladies Auxiliary Serve, Entertain At Local 61 Honor Banquet

The ladies of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary 122 of Kansas City, Missouri prepared and served the dinner which was held by Local 61 in honor of fourteen of its members who have an excess of 755 years of membership in the Brotherhood. The ladies not only prepared the dinner, but also furnished the musical entertainment for the evening. On many such occasions the members of the Ladies Auxiliary have been privileged to assist their husbands and brothers. Members of Auxiliary 122 who planned and carried out the dinner arrangements are (left to right): Ruby Biggs, Secretary; Lillian Shipman, Sunshine; Mae Thomsen, President; Eula Gruis, Vice-President; Elizabeth Maddux (Charter Member), Ways and Means Chairman, and Dorothy Dice, Chairman of Trustees.

99 Percent of Business Agents Attend First District Seminars

General Executive Board Member Patrick J. Campbell of the first district scheduled four areas in which the seminars would be held in the first district.

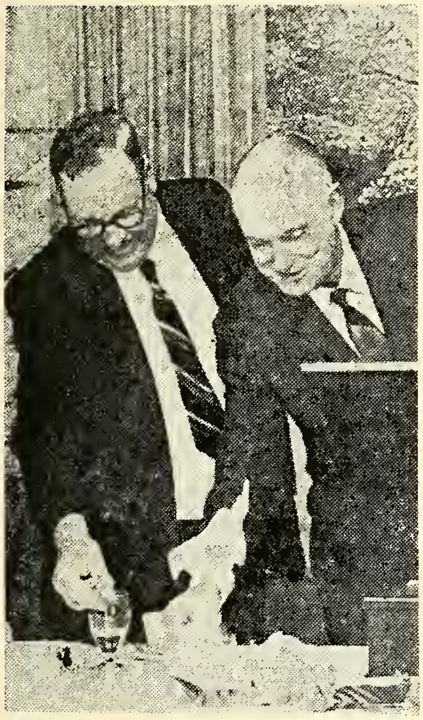
The seminars lasted from 2 to 2½ days, with 99% of the Business Agents in the district attending. They were very well received and many asked Board Member Campbell to continue these as they found them very informative and beneficial.

There was also a one-day financial secretaries seminar, which was led by General Secretary Richard E. Livingston and Board Member Campbell. This was also attended by better than 90% of the financial secretaries.

At the seminar (from left to right)—Representatives William Lawyer, Samuel Ruggiano, Richard Griffin, George Welsch; G. E. B. Member Patrick J. Campbell, Representatives Carl Soderquist, Joseph Lia and Arthur Davis.

Group of business agents at one of the First District seminars held recently in New York.

Portsmouth Local Has 'Note-Burning' Ceremony



Members of Local 303, Portsmouth, Virginia, and their wives held a "note-burning" ceremony and banquet recently. The union celebrated the paying-off of a loan to finance construction of a $45,000 hall 15 years ago. The $32,000 note was lighted by Jimmy Jones (right), special assistant to General President M. A. Hutcheson, and assisted by Local 303 President Joe Pearce.

Oregon Logging Operations Cut Back 12 Percent for Forest Preservation

A total of 400,000 acres of Oregon forest land have been declared off limits to logging operations by Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel. Most of this land—which would decrease Federal land logging in that state by 12 percent—was withdrawn for "environmental protection," according to Interior spokesmen. The cutback is designed to compensate for heavy salvage operations necessitated by severe forest fire and windstorm damage of the last 10 years.

The Federal government controls 2.4 million acres in Western Oregon.

The reduction slashes 158 million board feet from the present annual cut of 1.323 billion board feet. It would also result in a decrease in income from timber sales, as well as logging employment in some areas, and a decrease in income to several counties.

Normally, the timber sales from the 2.4 million acres total about $52 million a year. Last year, because of high prices and heavy cutting of storm-damaged trees, the sales reached $80 million.

Half of the proceeds go to 18 counties in which the forest lies; half goes back to the Federal government, but half of the Federal share is used for roads, recreation facilities and reforestation. Between 1967, when Congress directed the revenue split, and 1968, the counties received $283 million.

Interior Secretary Hickel made these comments:

"I feel strongly that the time has come to completely recognize the enivronmental aspects of timber harvesting on these lands. While we are obligated to a course of sustained yield management, we also have obligations to other forest uses and the environment.

"I am convinced that some of these forest lands now have higher value for recreation areas and scenic beauty, and for streamside corridors that serve these needs and also protect soils and water quality."

The plan would protect 78 recreation sites and 172 more sites yet to be built, protect 47 miles of scenic rivers; provide wooded corridors for 2000 miles of stream banks and 380 miles of roads; set aside 3000 acres of scenic beauty and protect 108,000 acres of critical watersheds and fragile areas.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) SOUTH GATE, CALIF.—Substantial contributors to the Carpenters Brotherhood progress are these members of Carpenters Local 929, who at recent local union ceremonies received lapel emblems denoting 25 years of continuous membership: Ernest E. Andrus, William E. Baker, William H. Bentley, Wilkie I. Brock, Thomas Bunce, Lee Burgess, T. R. Campbell, Nolan Esnault, A. W. Gardner, Bert L. George, William J. George, Emil Hansen, Edward Montgomery, Frank Pacheco, Eugene Pavageau, Elton Samuel, M. D. Self, Lathey Spigner, and Joseph Zahoryin. Those not present and not pictured are: Eugene Bates, Sam Bell, Terryl Boyer, Daniel M. Brock, Ansel Cunningham, Ralph Faciane, Anatole Hubert, Ulsee Johnson, James L. Lones, Onnie Kautto, Robert McCarthy, Jesus Romero, Alred Spight, Raymond Stafford, W. E. Trammell, Carl Ulrich, Isaac Walker, Silven Wilcox and George Winegar. Included in the picture are the officers of Local 929 and our honored guests, Brother Gordon A. McCulloch, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters and Brother Robert Clubb, Business Representative, of Carpenters Local 2435 in Inglewood, Calif.

2

(2) DANBURY, CONN. — Several senior members of Local 927 were recognized during the local's recent 68th anniversary celebration. The Honored members were, from left: Seated—Peter Klapp, John Collins, Clarence Hendrix, August Lampel, Louis Antoni, George Perdrizet. Standing — Arthur Appell, James V. Kelly, William Christman, Ralph Brattlund, Peter Driensky, Andrew Strong, Edward Hill, Edward Dolan, Arthur Woods.

3

(3) TACOMA, WASH.—The members of Local 470 held their fifth annual 25-year pin presentation on April 18, 1970, honoring their members with a smorgasbord and dance. It was a gala event for the members and their wives, along with the officers of the Local and District Council. Those receiving the pins are shown here. (Names not supplied by local union.)

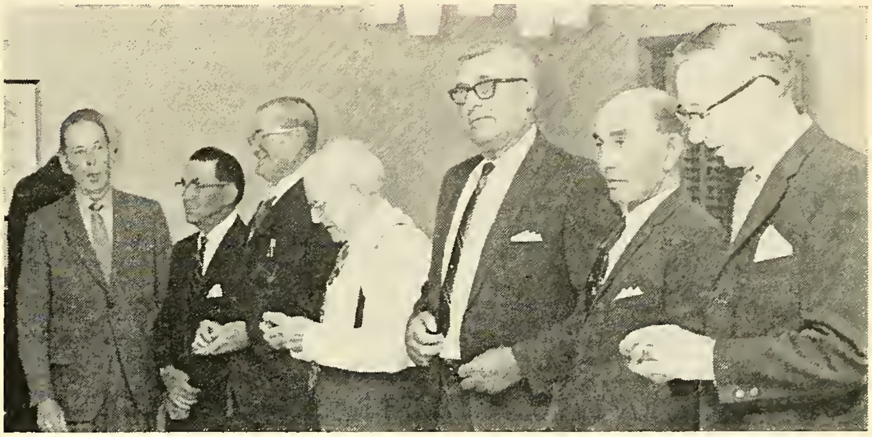
4

5

(4) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI — Recently Carpenters Local 61 honored fourteen of its members with 50 or more years of membership in the Brotherhood with pins and a dinner. These fourteen men have compiled an excess of 755 years of membership. The pins were presented by retired General Executive Board Member J. O. Mack and Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull. Ladies Auxiliary 122 prepared and served the dinner. Brother Bill Glover, a Charter Member, former business representative and a 65-year member, was specially honored. Those who received their membership pins are as follows: Front row (left to right): August Fischer, 60 years; John Keeling, 50 years; Fred Anderson, 60 years; Fred Bauer, 60 years; Bill Glover, 65 years, and Sofus Sorensen, 60 years. Back row (left to right): Bill Roland, 50 years; Dave Adamson, 50 years; Raymond Winn, 50 years; H. T. Moore, 50 years; George Shirmer, 50 years; Eric Swanstrom, 50 years; George Vannatta, 50 years; and W. L. Kroner, 50 years.

(5) Presentation of the 65-year membership pin was made to Local 61 Charter Member and retired business representative Bill Glover by Retired General Executive Board Member J. O. Mack and Sixth District Board Member Frederick N. Bull.

(6) PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA — Local 303 recently honored 14 of its veteran members, awarding pins for service in excess of 25 years. Included in the group receiving pins were: Floyd W. Baker, J. W. Boone, C. H. Bridges, J. R. Carr, E. R. Cox, C. R. Hughey, Edward Harris, John Podruchny, J. W. Williams, M. O. Johnson, A. P. Jordan, Arnold Lyons, Frank Moorefield, and J. S. Oakley. Brother R. R. Marquis was the honor guest with 46 years in the membership. Among those not shown were Brothers Bridges, Cox, Hughey, Podruchny, Jordan, Lyons, and Oakley.



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(7) KINGSTON, N. Y. — On April 25, Local 251 held a pin presentation dinner. (From the left): George Carlson, financial secretary, made the pin presentations to Vincent Markle a 60 year pin, Raymond Parker, 25 year pin, John Tervo, a 50 year pin. Not present to receive his 50 year pin was Richard Mueller. President George Eichler was master of ceremony for this dinner.

7

Labor's Concern for Boys Cited by Scouts

The Boy Scouts of America has issued a resolution of commendation to the labor union members of the United States for its role in promoting scouting and its concern for the youth of the nation.

The National Council of the BSA, assembled in Denver May 21 for its 60th annual meeting, expressed its sincere appreciation for what it calls "the labor-Scouting partnership." The resolution pointed out that 25 percent of all Scoutmasters belong to labor unions, that craft union members have "generously assisted in the development and maintenance of Scout camps and buildings," and that "prime space for Scouting exhibits" has always been provided at the Union-Industries Show.

In special recognition, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Department, was presented the coveted Silver Buffalo Award for "distinguished service to boyhood." Perlis was described as "a major promoter of Scouting."

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1970

State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alabama	X		
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		X
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X		X
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia	X	X	X
Florida	X		
Georgia	X		
Hawaii	X		
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		X
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	
Michigan	X		X
Minnesota	X		
Montana	X		
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		X
Utah	X		
Washington	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X		
Ontario, Can.	X		X
British Col.	X	X	
Calgary, Alberta	X		
Manitoba	X		
Totals	38	15	20

Third Annual Alaska State Carpenter Apprentice Contest Held

Contestants in Alaska's recent apprentice contest (from left): Roger Meyer, Runner-Up Glen Parker, Winner Glen Knickerbocker, Mark Tischer, and Merle Beeter.

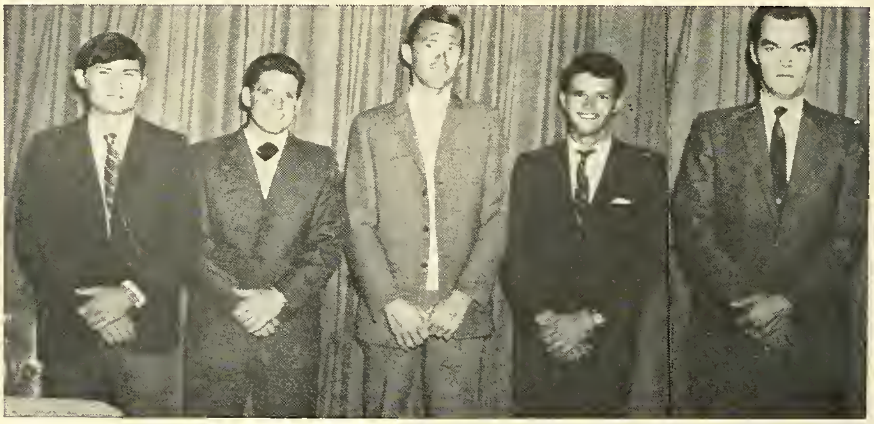
On May 1 and 2, the third annual Alaska State Carpenter Apprentice Contest was held in Anchorage, Alaska. The five top men competing were: Roger Meyer of Kenai; Glen Parker, Glen Knickerbocker, Mark Tischer and Merle Beeter, all of Anchorage.

The men took a four-hour written examination on May 1, and then an eight-hour manipulative examination outdoors at the Sports Arena on the following day. The man with the highest score for the state was Glen Knickerbocker. He will represent Alaska in the International Carpenter Apprentice Contest in Denver, Colorado, next October.

Judges for the contest were Don Curtiss, a Master Carpenter; Bill Champion, general contractor; and Thomas Lunsford, a local architect. Administering the contest was Mr. Paul Rudd, general representative, United Brotherhood, Tacoma, Washington.

The program in Alaska provides the most hours of pre-job related training of any carpenter program in the nation, and is the only program where management and labor provide it's own fully equipped training facility, without public funds.

Arizona Selects Contest Winners In Carpenter, Millwright Competition



The Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee held their eleventh annual apprentice carpenters contest at Phoenix Union High School on April 25. The four area winners, who competed in the state final, are shown in the picture, from left: Roger Hill and John Miller, Southeastern Arizona; Ronald McGee, and Phillip Erickson, Central Arizona. Erickson emerged as the First Place winner. He will represent Arizona in the International Contest. Malcolm Wilcox, a Central Arizona millwright apprentice, won the honors in his classification. He is shown in picture at right. Wilcox will be the first Milwright entry for Arizona.

400 Watch Massachusetts Apprentices Compete for Top Carpenter, Mill Honors

The Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters held its Second Annual Contest on May 15th and 16th at the Blue Hill Regional School in Canton, Massachusetts.

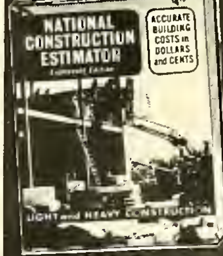
Competition was again held in two categories, Carpentry and Mill Cabinet, with Russell T. Britt, representing Local 40 and the Carpenters District Council of Boston, judged the winner in Carpentry, with Archie Gilliatt, Jr., Local 988 and the Framingham District Council first alternate. The winner of the Mill Cabinet competition was Peter E. Monahan, representing Local 831 and the Middlesex District Council, with Ralph Greenberg Local 51 and Boston District Council candidate as first alternate.

Invitations sent to all vocational schools and high schools in the state to participate as spectators, drew an estimated crowd of four hundred to five hundred persons.

The awards banquet was held on Saturday evening with 325 persons in attendance. Revere Bowls were given to the winners and the first alternates. Many hand and power tools were donated by local JAC's and suppliers in and around the area. Special appreciation was expressed to Executive Board Member Patrick J. Campbell, who found time in his busy schedule to attend the banquet, and to William Oviedo, for untiring efforts contributing to the success of the program.

Dressed for the manipulative contest are—Seated (from left): Archie Gilliatt, Jr., Local 988, Framingham D.C.; Charles McIsaac, Local 693, Newton D.C.; Richard V. Angelini, Local 1479, Norfolk D.C.; Anthony J. Contenta, Pittsfield Local 444; Russell T. Britt, Local 40, Boston D.C.; Richard C. Penny, Worcester Local 107. Standing: M&C Contestant Ralph Greenberg, Boston Local 51; John J. Sullivan, Carpenter Judge, Treas. Local 40; Edmond H. White, Jr., Carpenter Judge, Vice President, Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts; Ray J. Sullivan, Carpenter Judge, Architect, Planing Consultant; Charles F. Paladini, Carpenter Judge, President Local 831, Arlington, Massachusetts; Arthur Lengel, A.W.I.; Sherry Proctor, M&C Judge, Architect, The Architects Collaborative Inc., and M&C Contestant Peter E. Monahan, Local 831, Middlesex D.C.

Massachusetts contestants and contest committee. Contestants, seated (left to right): Archie Gilliatt, Jr., Local 988, Framingham D.C.; Anthony J. Contenta, Pittsfield, Local 444; Richard V. Angelini, Local 1479, Norfolk D.C.; M&C Contestant Ralph Greenberg, Boston Local 51; Charles McIsaac, Local 693, Newton D.C.; Richard C. Penny, Worcester Local 107. Standing: Members of contest committee including Executive Board Member, Patrick J. Campbell.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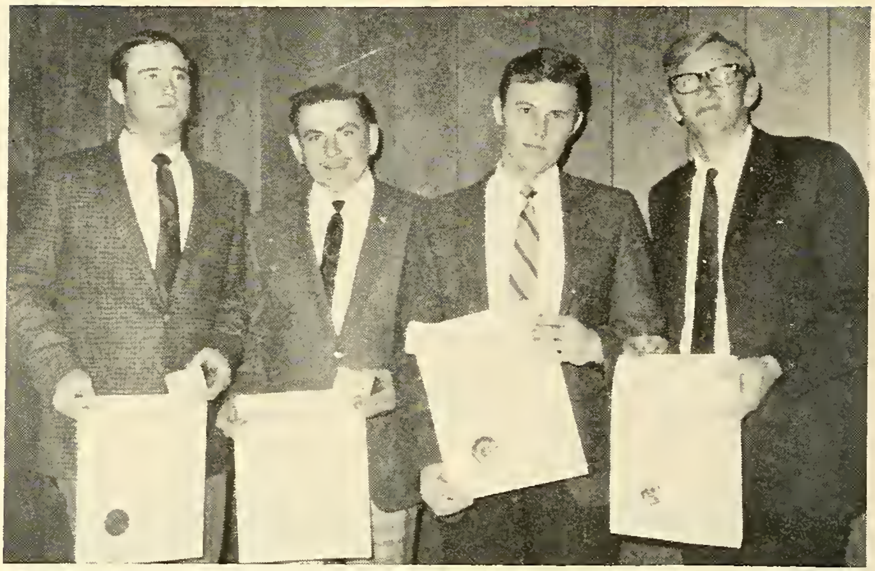
Camp Pendleton Begins Transition Project Series

Representatives of the United Brotherhood, working with Brig. Gen. Frank E. Garretson, assistant base commander, have begun an expanding program of pre-apprentice carpentry courses in Project Transition at Camp Pendleton. Calif.

The first of several six-week programs began April 6, with additional courses set every seven weeks. Students—all returning Marine veterans—will attend class eight hours a day, five days a week for 240 training hours. Seventy-two hours will be spent in the classrom with the remainder devoted to on-the-job training.

Upon successful completion of the courses, the Marine student will be entitled to membership in the United Brotherhood and given full consideration for job referral wherever he chooses to live.

Spokane and Coeur d'Alene JACs Honor Four Graduates At Banquet



The Spokane Area Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee and the Coeur d'Alene Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee honored graduates at their Second Annual Banquet recently held in Spokane, Washington. Weldon F. Newbury, trustee of the Carpenters-Employers Apprenticeship and Training Trust was master of ceremonies and Sam Guess, executive director of the Inland Empire Chapter of the AGC of America, Inc. was the guest speaker at the banquet. Shown from left are: Russell Mace, Spokane; Rodney Neils, Spokane; Warren Scribner, Spokane; Walter Carlson, Coeur d'Alene.

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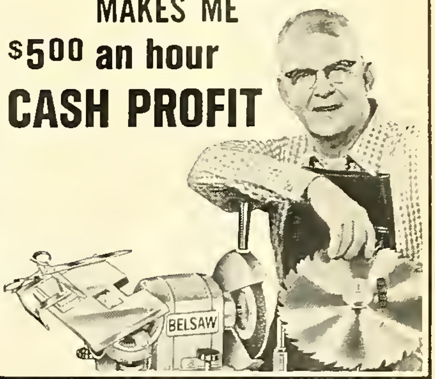
Southwestern Michigan Contest Selects Representatives for State Competition

The Southwestern Michigan Carpenters District Council, along with the Southwestern Michigan Contractors Association, held their second annual apprenticeship contest in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Shown here are apprenticeship contestants and others: Kneeling, left to right, Martin Minnard from Kalamazoo Joint Apprenticeship Committee, who finished second; Michael Tozer, from the Muskegon Joint Apprenticeship Committee, who finished third; and Barry Herbert, first place winner from the Grand Rapids Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Standing, left to right, David Cain, Bus. Rep. Local 335; Phillip Boone, Bus. Rep. Local 100, Muskegon; Alex VanderBeek, Bus. Rep. Local 297, Kalamazoo; Lewis Scarbrough, Bus. Rep. Local 871, Battle Creek; John Steele, Bus. Rep. Local 898, Benton Harbor; Marvin Kalleward, with Miller David Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan; William Freehling, Local 898; Keith J. Clinton, Secy.-Treas. Southwestern Michigan Carpenters District Council; Andrew Lee, Local 898; David Hegel, Local 335; William Kops, Local 100; Francis Wilder, instructor; Larry Wobeke, Local 1908; Grant Smith of Owen Ames Kimball Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Edward Barnes of C. D. Barnes & Associates, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Barry Herbert, Michael Tozer, Martin Minnard, and Wm. Freehling will represent their Locals in the Michigan State Apprenticeship Contest to be held on July 13th and 14th.



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Nevada Selects Top Apprentice

Richard Hardenbrook "The Winnah," displays his first-place trophy to Ben E. Jones, Coordinator for the Northern Nevada Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. Ben is beaming because one of his boys placed first in some mighty stiff competition at the State Contest. Leo Gable, International Brotherhood Apprenticeship Technical Director, made the trophy presentations at the Awards Banquet for the State Carpentry Contest held in Reno, Nevada, May 22 and 23.

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Albany Is Host to New York State's Second Annual Apprentice Contest

The State Capital City was the scene of the Second Annual New York State Carpenters Apprentice Contest. The three-part program was hosted by the Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Vicinity District Council at the Albany Labor Temple. This contest was sponsored jointly by the Construction Industry Advancement Program of Eastern New York and the New York State Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeyman Retraining Committee.

Seven Carpenter contestants and one Mill and Cabinet contestant participated in this program. The Carpenter contestants and the Mill and Cabinet contestant worked under the watchful eye of their respective judges and put on a display of skill which was a pleasure to view.

Management representatives, labor representatives, and other interested parties viewed contestants at work during their eight-hour manipulative project.

The contestants and their guests were honored at an awards dinner attended by approximately 100 persons. Each contestant received an attractive plaque and a certificate of participation. Roger Shepard, Local 146 of Albany, Schenectady, Troy & Vicinity D. C. was selected as the winner of the Carpenter Contest, and Carlo Gargiulo, Local 1162, New York City D. C. was declared the Mill and Cabinet contestant for the State of New York, and they both will represent the State of New York in the forthcoming International Contest.

The awards dinner was held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple where the manipulative project took place. All the contestants' projects were lined along the wall in view of all the guests and served as interesting conversation pieces during the cocktail hour which preceded the awards dinner.

Norris MacFarland, Chairman of the CIAP, was one of the keynote speakers. Patrick J. Campbell, General Executive Board Member for the First District, congratulated the apprentices for their efforts in the manipulative and written affair and expressed the appreciation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for their participation. Campbell stressed the value of apprenticeship training and expressed personal thanks for all those who participated in making the Second Annual New York State Apprentice Contest a success.

Participating awards were made jointly by representatives of labor and management which included Joseph Lia, general representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Chris Bunkoff, chairman for the Local Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and Norris MacFarland, Chairman of the CIAP. Cash awards and savings bonds were given to the first, second, third and fourth place winners in the Carpenter Contest. Three hundred dollars in cash awards was divided among the first three place winners in the Carpenter division. The cash awards were provided the Contest Committee by Patrick Sofarelli, Sofarelli Associates, Inc., a long-time union member, as a token of appreciation for their efforts in the State Contest. Robert Henry, Training Director for the CIAP, served as the Planning Chairman.

New York State Apprentice contestants are, from left: Seated—Patrick Morin, Local 163, Westchester D. C.; Martin Hylkema, Local 240, Rochester D. C.; Lawrence Heady, Local 964, Rockland County; Roger Shepard, Local 146, Albany, Schenectady, Troy & Vicinity D. C.; Michael Christensen, Local 1093, Nassau D. C.; James Weiss, Local 12, Syracuse; Robert Stapleton, Local 791, New York City D. C.; Carlo Gargiulo, Local 1162, New York City D. C., Mill and Cabinet Contestant. Shown standing, left to right, are: Robert Henry, training director, Construction Industry Advancement Program; Robert Foster, co-chairman, New York State Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeyman Retraining Committee; Lionel Biagiotti, Carpentry judge, president, Terminal Millwork, Inc.; Albert W. Zeller, M & C judge, president of Local 117; Leonard Angerame, Carpentry judge, architect, Toole and Angerame, Architects; Patrick M. Sofarelli, Carpentry judge, Sofarelli Associates, Inc.; and Joseph Lia general representative, United Brotherhood.

In the winners' corner at the New York State Apprentice Contest are, from left: Norris MacFarland, chairman, Construction Industry Advancement Program of Eastern New York C.I.A.P. Committee; Michael Christensen, Local 1093, Nassau D. C., second place winner; Roger Shepard, Local 146, Albany, Schenectady, Troy & Vicinity D. C., first place winner; Martin Hylkema, Local 240, Rochester D. C., third place winner; and Patrick J. Campbell, general executive board member for the First District, United Brotherhood.

Alberta Provincial Contest Selects Representatives for International Competition

The 1970 Alberta Provincial Fourth Year Carpenter Apprentice Contest was held on March 13th and 14th in the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology at Edmonton, Alberta in conjunction with the annual "open house" to which the general public is invited to see the facilities provided by the provincial government for the school training of building trades apprentices and those young people who will be entering the service trades.

Second place winner in the Alberta competition is Charles D. Arsenault, (right) of Local 1325, with Coordinating Judge Paul Rudd, general representative of the United Brotherhood.

An estimated forty-five thousand visitors viewed the displays put on by the students in all of the building and service trades. The contest was a major part of the overall display.

This year's project was one-half of a storage shed for garden tools designed so that each half was identical and could be joined together easily with another to form a complete shed, or used singly by filling in the open end. The units were sold following the contest to help defray the costs of the contest.

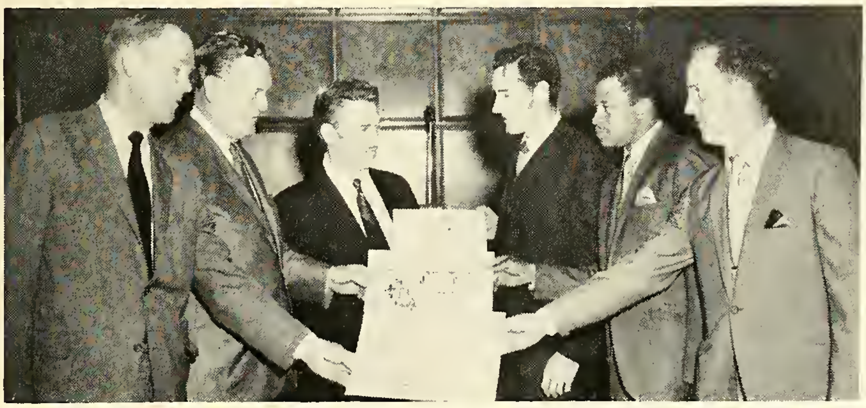
Donal Dawson of Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, won first place and will represent the Province at the International Contest.

Paul Rudd, general representative of the United Brotherhood and coordinating judge, congratulates Donal Dawson, winner of the 1970 Alberta Provincial Fourth-Year Apprentice Contest. Dawson, a member of Local 1325 of Edmonton, will represent Alberta in the International Contest.

C. Dave Arsenault, also of Local 1325, lacked only .48 points of equalling the score of the first place winner and he will be the alternate contestant for Alberta at the International.

Chicago Graduates 43 Apprentices

Forty-three young men graduating to journeyman status May 28 at graduation exercises at the Chicago District Council of Carpenters Meeting Hall, are shown standing behind council officers, JAC members and speakers. This group served apprenticeship under the direction of A. "Duffy" Dardar, apprenticeship coordinator for the Chicago Joint Apprenticeship Program. The affair, highlighted by brief addresses by Charles A. Thompson, chairman of the graduation exercises and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council; George Vest, Jr., co-chairman and president of the District Council, and guest speaker, the Rev. Father Joseph Donahue, chaplain of the Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council.


Certificates of graduation are being presented (from left) by Richard Pepper, chairman JAC; George Vest, Jr., president Chicago District Council, and William Sidell, first general vice president, to graduating apprentices Thomas Morrison, Local 181; Herbert Lockhart, Local 1922, and James D. Slupikowski, Local 839.

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Ohio Contest Chooses Carpentry, Mill Cabinet and Millwright Apprentice Winners

The Ohio State Apprenticeship Contest was held May 20 and 21, at Toledo. The winners were Carpentry contestant, Bruce Kana, Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio; Mill Cabinet contestant, Gary Seacrist, Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio and Millwright contestant, John H. Coffee, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio, and will represent the State of Ohio at the 1970 International Contest in Denver, Colorado in October. Shown here (from left) are: bottom row — George Prince, apprenticeship department; John H. Coffee, first place millwright winner; Bruce Kana, first place carpenter winner; Gary Seacrist, first place mill-cabinet; and William Konyha, president of Ohio State Council and general representative of United Brotherhood. Top row — Anthony Yutzy, Apprenticeship Secretary; Michael Beckes, secretary of Mahoning, Trumbull, Mercer District Council; and Milan Marsh, executive secretary-treas., Ohio State Council.

Seven Compete For Top Honors In Iowa Contest

The Iowa State Contest was held in Cedar Rapids on June 5 and 6 to select the top apprentice to represent the Hawkeye State in national competition later this year. Seven contestants were entered for the event. Shown here from left are: Gerald Miller, third place winner from Cedar Rapids; Donald Irby, first place winner from Sioux City, and Christopher Hayden, second place winner from Des Moines. Irby will compete in the national contest in Denver.

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Texas State Apprentice Contest officials and contestants were: Seated (left to right): Harvey R. Smith, Millwright, Local 2232, Houston; John W. Womack, Local 977, Wichita Falls; G. A. (Pete) McNeil, B.R., Local 1266, Austin (Sponsor); J. W. Jackson, Chairman, Wichita Falls; E. D. (Bob) Westbrook, Pres. State Council; Kenneth Throckmorton, Local 1822, Fort Worth. Standing: Charles M. Armstrong, Millwright Winner, Local 963, Houston; John P. Crush, Local 1084, Angleton, Danny Cockerell, Local 1266, Austin; Damon Miller, Local 1334, Baytown; Jim Berry, Local 1884, Lubbock; Paul Brown, Local 526, Galveston; Francis J. Mueller, Local 973, Texas City; Harry M. Harbert, Local 610, Port Arthur; Robert C. Rushing, Carpenter Winner, Local 198, Dallas, and John A. Whitney, Local 213, Houston Carpentry Contestant. George W. Soder, Local 14, San Antonio, not pictured.

Austin Hosts Longhorn State Contest

The second annual apprentice contest of Texas was held in Austin on April 23 and 24. Twelve carpenter contestants and two millwright contestants competed for the privilege of representing Texas in the forthcoming International Contest. R. C. Rushing, Local 198, Dallas, was selected carpenter winner and Charles M. Armstrong, Local 963, Houston, was selected millwright winner.

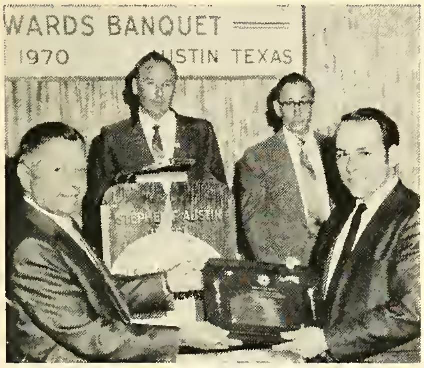
The contest judges in carpentry were: Edward Thele, MDTA coordinator; Royce Faulkner, AGC; and Chester V. Smith, general representative, United Brotherhood.

In the millwright competition the judges were: Ben Collins, general representative, United Brotherhood; J. R. Stubbs, Local 1266; and James Bunt, superintendent comm. construction.

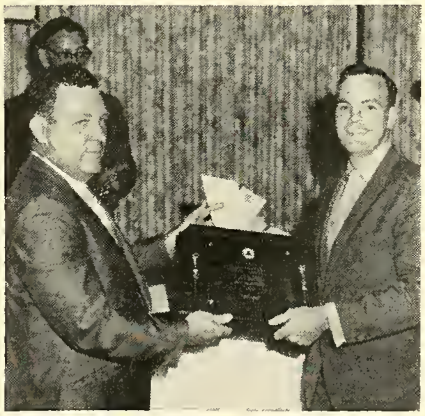
Ben Collins, general representative, and Jack Harshaw, project coordinator for the Brotherhood Job Corps Program, coordinated the manipulative and written portions of the contest.

Local 1266 extended the traditional Texas hospitality for the contestants, their ladies and visitors on both days. This included a beef barbecue for the noon meal at the Manipulative Contest and a moonlight cruise on an authentic sternwheeler up Lake Austin with a fish fry and all the trimmings at Greenshores that evening. The written examination on Friday was followed by a luncheon of barbecue chicken.

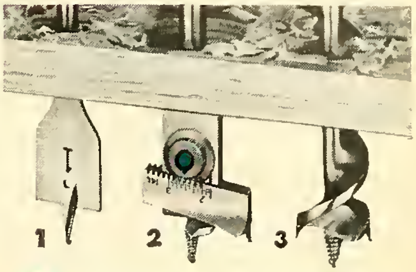
The highlight of the activities was the awards banquet honoring all contestants and the presentation of Journeyman Certificates to Local 1266 graduating apprentices. G. A. (Pete) McNeil, Secretary of the Austin JATC and Business Representative Local 1266, welcomed the contestants, guests and distinguished visitors. A. C. Shirley, Executive Secretary of the Texas State Council, served as the Master of Ceremonies. Over 170 people attended the dual-honor affair.



Charles Armstrong, Local 963, millwright winner, Houston, receives first place trophy from E. D. Westbrook, President State Council. Back Row: J. W. Jackson, Chairman State Apprenticeship Committee, and A. C. Shirley, Executive Secretary, Texas State Council.



Carpentry winner Robert C. Rushing, Local 198, Dallas, receives first place trophy and U. S. Government Bonds from G. A. (Pete) McNeil, State Apprenticeship Committee and Host.



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2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Only $5.70. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 3/4". Only $5.00.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes 1/4" to 1 1/2". As low as $1.60 each.

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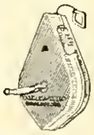

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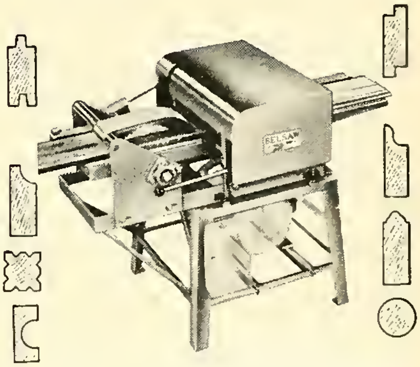

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CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ During the past few months, we have tried to stress the importance of this year's elections. A strong conservative tide is running and many liberal Senators and Congressmen are facing distinct battles.

Furthermore, this being a census year, the state legislatures which are elected this fall will be responsible for redrawing the Congressional districts. With the wrong kind of a state legislature, good Congressmen can be gerrymandered to defeat; therefore, we hope that this years "CLIC" campaign will be particularly productive.

It is important that local unions make their "CLIC" returns as early as possible since each dollar of help we can give our friends in Congress right now means more than several dollars just before November 3.

The apprentices of local unions affiliated with the Washington District Council set a fine example in May when they collected some $300.00 for "CLIC". Certainly 30 apprentices coming through in such a fine manner set an example for journeymen.

The Indiana State Council Convention. also held in May, set a very high standard too by reaching the total of $1,270.00.

The Washington State Council and the Missouri State Council held their conventions in June; delegates to the former contributed $620.00 and delegates to the latter came through with $601.00.

We keep receiving requests to print the address to which "CLIC" contributions should be mailed. All checks and money orders should be made payable to Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. Again, we emphasize that local union checks cannot be accepted. Checks should be mailed to Peter E. Terzick, Treasurer of "CLIC"; 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.; Washington, D.C.—20001. ■

"CLIC" CONTRIBUTIONS (as of July 13, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	CALIFORNIA	
1149	San Francisco	28.00
1632	San Luis Obispo	20.00
2078	Vista	20.00
	WASHINGTON, D.C.	
528	Washington	3.00
1631	Washington	10.00
2311	Washington	10.00(a)
	FLORIDA	
1510	Tampa	40.00
	ILLINOIS	
1	Chicago	90.00
21	Chicago	5.00
62	Chicago	152.50(a)
242	Chicago	39.00(a)
272	Chicago Heights	12.00
461	Highwood	100.00
839	Des Plaines	86.00
1092	Marseilles	25.75
	LOUISIANA	
403	Alexandria	10.00
1846	New Orleans	161.00
	MINNESOTA	
851	Anoka	32.00
930	St. Cloud	5.00
1429	Little Falls	10.00
	MISSOURI	
978	Springfield	104.00
1596	St. Louis	42.00
1739	Kirkwood	60.00
	NEW JERSEY	
31	Trenton	243.00
118	Jersey City	20.00
325	Paterson	50.00(a)
393	Camden	303.00
399	Phillipsburg	20.00
	NEW YORK	
20	New York	60.00(a)
125	Utica	60.00
323	Beacon	80.00
385	New York	152.00
503	Lancaster	20.00
740	New York	16.00
1075	Hudson	19.00
1292	Huntington	100.00
1536	New York	120.00
1973	Riverhead	29.00
2161	Catskill	80.00
	OHIO	
437	Portsmouth	20.00
881	Massillon	10.00
	OREGON	
226	Portland	11.00(a)
738	Portland	40.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
321	Connellsville	24.00(a)
838	Sunbury	20.00(a)
1320	Somerset	15.00
	TEXAS	
213	Houston	50.00(a)
1334	Baytown	40.00
2232	Houston	90.00
	VIRGINIA	
1665	Alexandria	12.00(a)
	WASHINGTON	
1708	White River Valley	23.00
	TOTAL	**$2,792.25**

"CLIC" CONTRIBUTIONS (as of June 12, 1970)

Local	City	Amount
	ARIZONA	
1153	Yuma	21.00 (a)
	CONNECTICUT	
260	Waterbury	90.00 (a)
746	Norwalk	10.00 (a)
	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
132	Washington	120.00*(a)
528	Washington	10.00*
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	50.00*(a)
1631	Washington	40.00*
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
	FLORIDA	
727	Hialeah	10.00 (a)
819	West Palm Beach	170.00 (a)
1250	Homestead	40.00 (a)
2795	Fort Lauderdale	4.00 (a)
	ILLINOIS	
80	Chicago	596.00 (a)
181	Chicago	77.00 (a)
199	Chicago	53.00
839	Des Plaines	210.00 (a)
	INDIANA	
113	Chesterton	20.00*
133	Terre Haute	30.00*
215	Lafayette	40.00*(a)
232	Fort Wayne	40.00*(a)
274	Vincennes	40.00*
352	Anderson	40.00*(a)
365	Marion	40.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	31.00*
565	Elkhart	20.00*
588	Montezuma	10.00*
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	40.00*(a)
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	30.00*
985	Gary	50.00*(a)
1110	East Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*
1155	Columbus	30.00*
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1317	East Chicago	20.00*
1355	Crawfordsville	20.00*(a)
1485	LaPorte	30.00*
1636	Whiting	20.00*
1664	Whiting	20.00*(a)
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	20.00*
1899	Hobart	40.00*

Local	City	Amount
1938	Crown Point	10.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2433	Franklin	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Lafayette	50.00*(a)
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
2818	Monticello	30.00*
3000	Crown Point	20.00*
3154	Monticello	2.00 (a)
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	20.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*(a)
3241	Covington	10.00*

IOWA

Local	City	Amount
4	Davenport	56.00 (a)

KANSAS

Local	City	Amount
714	Olathe	10.00*(a)
1529	Kansas City	70.00*(a)

KENTUCKY

Local	City	Amount
601	Henderson	10.00*
1080	Owensboro	20.00*

MARYLAND

Local	City	Amount
1126	Annapolis	20.00*(a)

MASSACHUSETTS

Local	City	Amount
32	Springfield	10.00 (a)
67	Boston	100.00 (a)
1121	Boston & Vicinity	34.00 (a)

MISSOURI

Local	City	Amount
61	Kansas City	50.00*(a)
110	St. Joseph	40.00*
311	Joplin	10.00*
777	Harrisonville	30.00*
938	Richmond	30.00*
978	Springfield	30.00*
1049	Poplar Bluff	10.00*
1262	Chillicothe	10.00*
1271	Nevada	20.00*
1329	Independence	60.00*
1635	Kansas City	10.00*(a)
1756	Kennett	10.00*
1792	Sedalia	20.00*
1904	N. Kansas	20.00*
1915	Clinton	20.00*
1925	Columbia	40.00*(a)
1953	Warrensburg	20.00*
2099	Mexico	20.00*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Local	City	Amount
921	Portsmouth	10.00 (a)

NEW JERSEY

Local	City	Amount
15	Hackensack	69.00 (a)
325	Paterson	150.00 (a)
781	Princeton	28.50
821	Newark	100.00
1493	Pompton Lakes	20.00 (a)
2250	Red Bank	77.00 (a)

NEW YORK

Local	City	Amount
440	Buffalo	29.00
488	New York	100.00 (a)
956	New York	10.00
1888	New York	200.00
1978	Buffalo	10.00*(a)
3211	Herkimer	40.00

OHIO

Local	City	Amount
200	Columbus	230.00 (a)

OREGON

Local	City	Amount
1120	Portland	36.00 (a)
2949	Roseburg	17.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Local	City	Amount
59	Lancaster	54.00 (a)
81	Erie	60.00
1906	Philadelphia	150.00 (a)
2850	Philadelphia	30.00

VIRGINIA

Local	City	Amount
1665	Alexandria	30.00*(a)

WASHINGTON

Local	City	Amount
338	Seattle	20.00*(a)
470	Tacoma	70.00*
562	Everett	40.00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*(a)
770	Yakima	20.00*(a)
954	Mt. Vernon	80.00*(a)
1036	Longview	20.00 (a)
1148	Olympia	20.00*
1214	Walla Walla	10.00*
1289	Seattle	20.00*(a)
1303	Port Angeles	10.00*
1532	Anacortes	30.00*(a)
1689	Tacoma	20.00*
1708	White River Valley	40.00*(a)
1862	Spokane	10.00*(a)
1974	Ellensburg	22.00*
1982	Seattle	20.00*
2127	Centralia	10.00*(a)
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2403	Richland	20.00*
2498	Longview	61.00*(a)

WISCONSIN

Local	City	Amount
630	Neenah	12.00

WYOMING

Local	City	Amount
1432	Laramie	10.00 (a)
1564	Casper	10.00 (a)
TOTAL		**$5,539.50**

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these conventions contributions were the only monies received from the local unions.

(a) In addition to monies previously contributed to the 1970 "CLIC" program.

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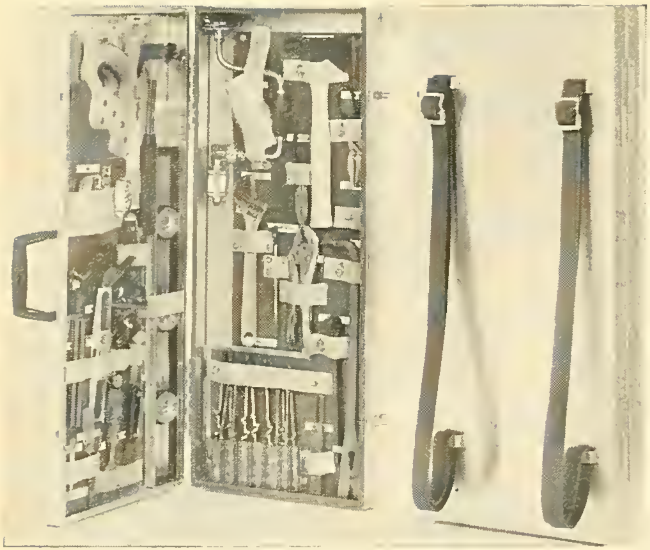

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The Back Pack Tool Box is made from .063 gauge, 50-52 H32 aluminum. The corners are heliarc welded for strength. The fillers are made from 1/8 in. masonite with 1 1/2 in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. It has double latches which can be padlocked, and heavy duty fiberglass handle. Back Pack belts are made from waterproof webbing with steel buckles.

This box is Union made and has a Patent Pending. It is designed for all carpenters, dam and bridge workers and house builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tools for carpenters. This tool box can be carried anywhere like a suitcase. The back pack feature is for men working in high places, enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. It is very compact and easy to use.

This box will give you years of service. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. The savings made in lost tools will more than compensate for the less than 15 cents per working day cost of the tool box. This is based on 250 working days for 1 year. It weighs approximately 44 1/2 lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. The price of this box is $36.50 ppd. Check or money order, no C. O. D. 's. This price does not include the tools. Immediate shipment, satisfaction guaranteed.

List of Tools This Box Will Hold

2 hand saws
1 hammer
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1 keyhole saw
1 tri-square
pencils
nail punches
1 chalk box
1 6 or 7 in. block plane
1 plumb bob
chisels
1 24 or 30 in. level
1 2 ft. framing square
1 sweep brace
chalk line
1 10 or 12 in. crescent wrench
1 hatchet
1 side cutter
1 vise grip
1 18 in. pry bar
1 nail claw
1 24 in. extension bit
1 expansion bit
13 wood bits, 1 in. to 3/8 in.
1 bevel square
1 to 3 screwdrivers
1 small tin snip

All spaces for tools are clearly labeled.

Aluminum Box Company

Cusick, Washington 99119
Phone 445-2541

San Francisco

Continued from page 3

relics of previous expositions. The Tea Garden is left over from the 1894 California Mid-Winter Exposition and contains more than 200 cherry trees and landscaping done by Japanese workmen. The Palace of Fine Arts was built for the Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1915 and was left standing as a structure visitors have called more beautiful than the Taj Mahal.

Another worthwhile spot to visit in San Francisco is Mission Dolores, one of the oldest and most beautiful of California's chain of Spanish missions. Built in 1776 and now located in the downtown area, it is a constant reminder that the conquistadors and brown-clad padres once ruled California and left their permanent mark upon it.

This city probably has more tourist attractions per square mile than any other city in the country. But wherever you go in San Francisco, you will be struck by the sheer beauty and charm of her historical sections and by the cleanliness and novelty of her business and residential sections.

San Francisco is just that way and will remain the same for many years to come. That's one of the things about this city, she always makes you welcome, no matter where you're from. And she makes you want to come back.

Wage Garnishment

Continued from page 17

could be held to be a "legal . . . procedure through which the earnings . . . are required to be withheld . . .". There is some precedent for this conclusion in New York where a State court held that a wage assignment would be treated the same as a garnishment. *City and Suburban Homes Company* v. *John J. Reynolds, Inc.* This precedent is somewhat stronger than would usually be the case between State and Federal courts since the Federal garnishment restrictions were, according to statements made during the congressional debates, patterned after the New York State garnishment restrictions.

There is also some Congressional history that would support a conclusion to the contrary. During the House debates on this measure Congressman Whitener of North Carolina stated:

Loophole Considerations

"I do not know whether it is an oversight or not—that there is nothing said about the assignment of wages procedures available in most States of the Union. The assignment of wages procedures are the ones that an unscrupulous businessman will be using . . . I see nothing here that prevents an unscrupulous merchant getting his customer to assign wages at the time he makes a purchase. That is not a garnishment procedure and would not be precluded by the bill."

Even if administrative interpretation does not plug this potential loophole, however, it is unlikely that wage assignments will be long permitted to frustrate the purposes of these garnishment restrictions. The courts may well strike them down on the basis of the reasoning set forth by the Supreme Court in recent cases, or Congress itself could take further legislative action. In this connection it should be noted that the original bill that was introduced would have prohibited all garnishments. It was amended in the House Banking and Currency Committee to permit some garnishments but with the restrictions discussed.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

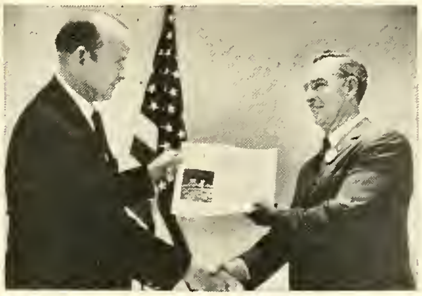
APPRENTICES WHO EXCEL—Each year the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Richmond, Hopewell and vicinity, Virginia, select an apprentice who has shown above average ability on the job and in related school work. This year the judges were unable to select a single person from its class of 35. After careful consideration, four were selected for an award. Shown here are three of the award recipients, Phil H. Haskins, Donald E. Thurston, and Lawrence R. Clarke. The fourth award winner is apprentice Kenneth Boykin, away at the time on Naval Reserve duty. In addition to tool chests and hand saws, the awardees also received a certificate from the JAC, signed by each member, commending them for their progress in the program. All four are first and second year apprentices.

Apprentice Lawrence R. Clarke and Coordinator Collins.

Apprentice Donald E. Thurston and Coordinator Collins.

Apprentice Phil H. Haskins and JAC Training Coordinator Eugene A. Collins.

NASA SALUTE—Local 1846, New Orleans, Louisiana, and other unions in the Louisiana and Mississippi area have been honored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for their contributions to the Apollo space program. Davy Laborde of Local 1846 (right) is shown accepting certificate from Robert E. King, director of labor relations for NASA. The certificate is signed by Astronaut Edwin E. (Buzz) Aldrin, Jr., the second man on the moon. At the ceremony, which took place during the recent Union-Industries Show, King expressed "NASA's appreciation to the many thousands of employees represented by organized labor" and quoted Aldrin as saying: "The union label means quality, the assurance of the highest quality; and we know it. We want you to know how deeply grateful we are for your support."



Robert E. King, left, and Davy LaBorde

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LEGACIES OF LONG SERVICE

Several locals will especially miss members of long standing who passed away recently. Among those who left a legacy of decades of service are Edward Zuschlag, a 50-year member and president of Local 70, Chicago, Illinois; Frank M. Cobb, a 50-year member of Local 1434 in Moberly, Missouri; and Arthur Hutchins, a member of the Brotherhood for 58 years, in Local 1305 in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Porter B. Stahmann, of Local 314, Madison, Wis., arrived at the Home June 11, 1970.

Theodore Kirkensgard, of Local 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, died June 6, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

R. L. Cook, of Local 144, Macon, Ga., died June 6, 1970. Burial was in Ellaville, Ga.

John Ahlgrim, of Local 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex., died June 24, 1970. Burial was in Lowell, Ind.

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

CONVENTION TIME

■ Critical public issues will confront our delegates when they meet in the 31st convention in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium this month. We expect a delegate list of some 2600 by opening day.

While much of the space in the public prints has been devoted to the war in Vietnam and its attendant circumstances, other issues of basic and enduring importance will highlight the resolutions brought forth by the delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters is devoted to finding solutions or to finding practical ways toward the solution of problems which concern the welfare and living standards of our members. I am sure convention resolutions will reflect strongly the questions troubling our people.

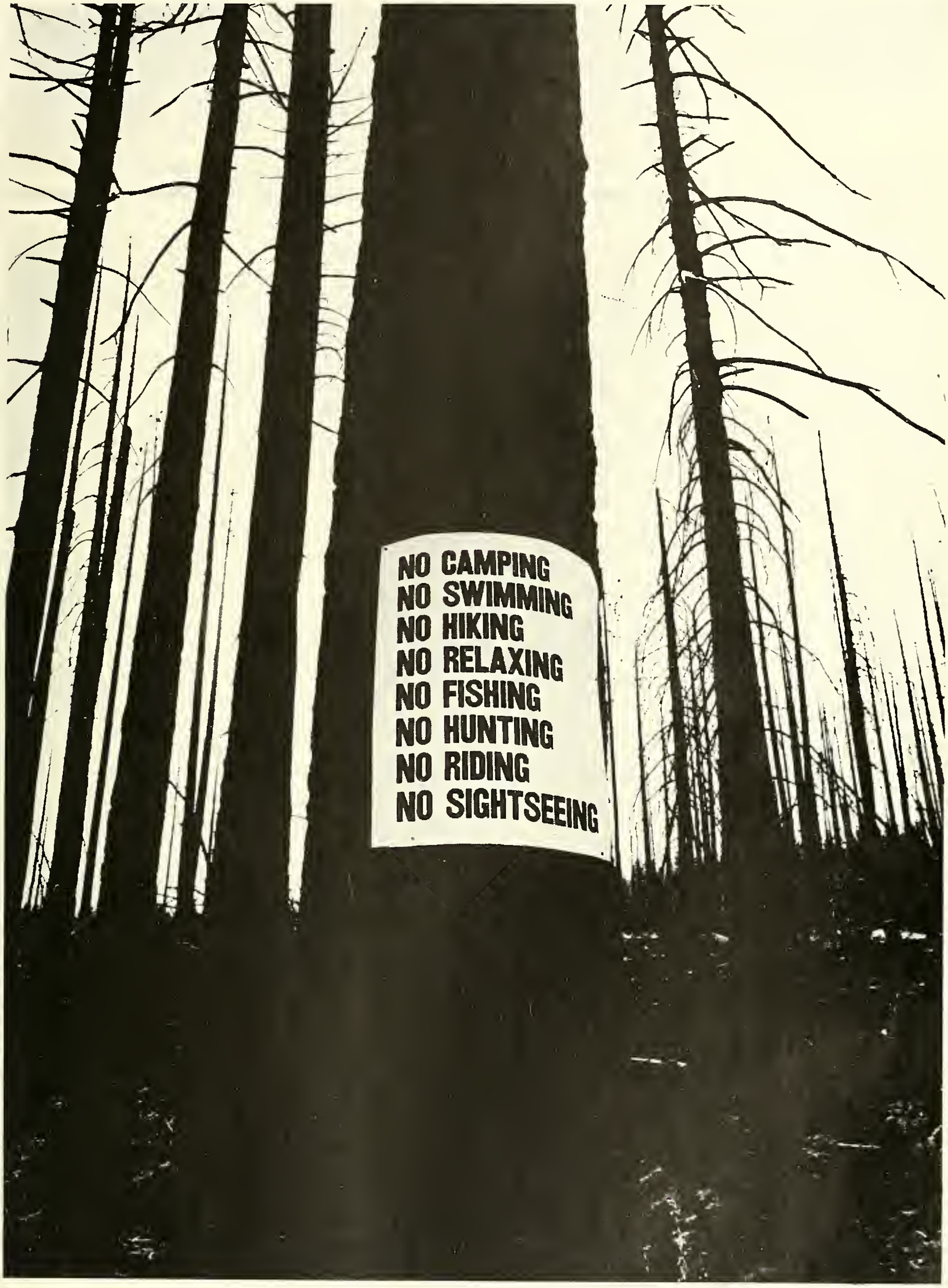
Take the problem of health and medical care, a subject which hits home in every family in North America. In the United States we are concerned with ways and means of overcoming the exhorbitant rise in the cost of medical care—especially of hospital care. The fantastic price of health care is such that I am certain the people are going to insist on some fair and reasonable solution to this situation before we are driven to individual and collective bankruptcy.

On the economic front we are concerned with the continued rise in prices and we fear further inflation despite assurances that "things are looking up"—up all right, if you mean prices. We are told that "there will be further unemployment" and this strikes a note of real despair in the hearts of millions.

We will hear about the general construction picture which has been gloomy and no doubt special attention will be directed toward the deplorable state of housing. If we can break the logjam holding back housing construction, our national fortunes will take a sudden rise in short order.

On the political front we will undoubtedly hear expressions on the need for electing good men to office—a goal we have always pushed vigorously. This year, as far as we can observe, there has been evidence of considerable voter apathy or indifference. We hope that the people can be aroused so that they will take the time and effort to evaluate the candidates for office at all levels and turn out in record numbers to record their choices on November 3.

As we look toward the coming convention, our advance committees will work on procedures designed to have everything in readiness for orderly and efficient transaction of the work at hand. Much must be done to insure our being able to make our convention live up to our hopes and aims. The many people involved in this advance activity and the thousands of details which they must oversee will have set a high mark of achievement in behalf of the convention delegates. We are certain that when the gavel falls August 24, the delegates will be in a position to handle the heavy agenda of work in the same orderly and efficient manner marking Carpenter conventions of past years. The record of the Brotherhood is excellent and we are certain that the coming convention will live up to the high marks of the past. ■



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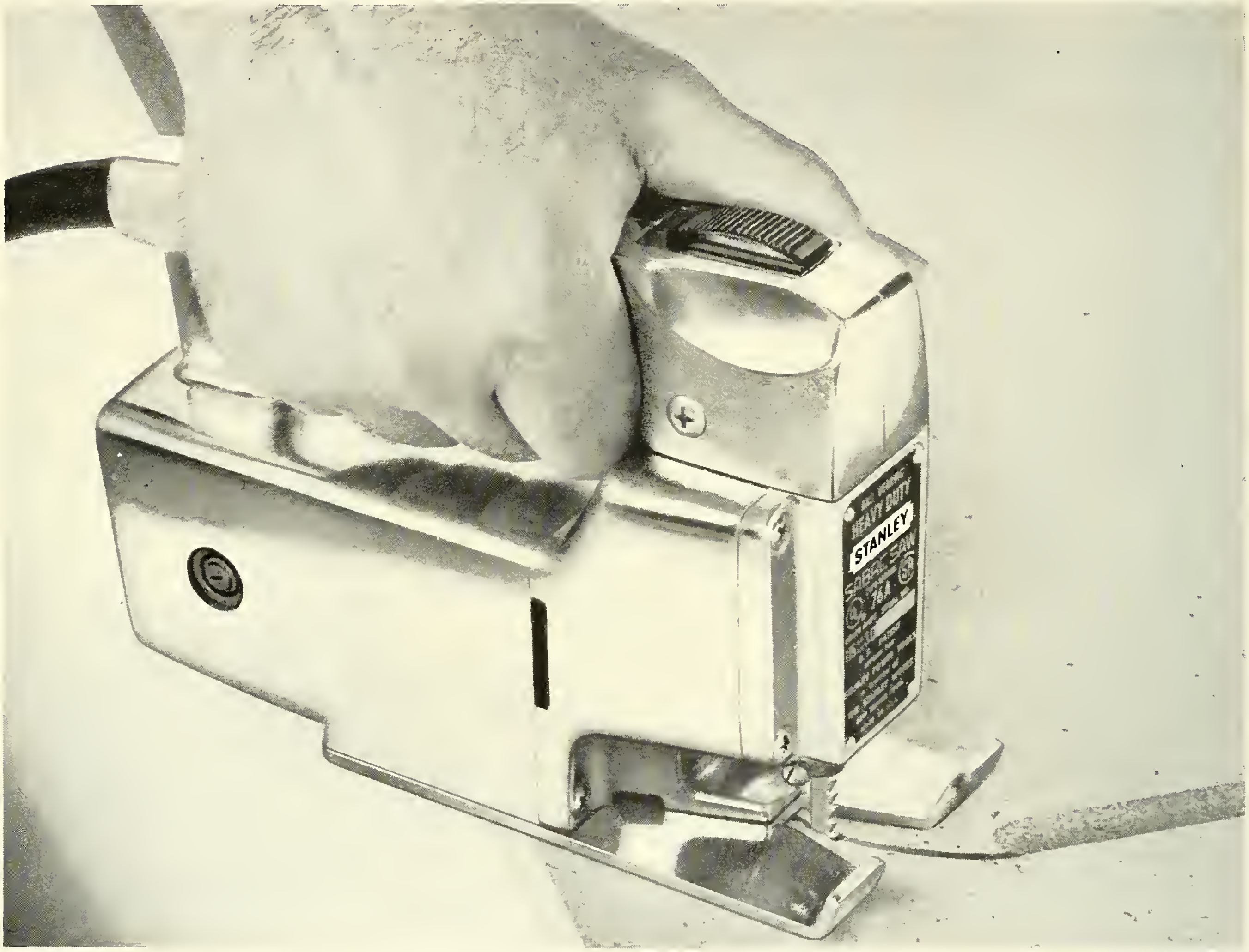

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The
CARPENTER
SEPTEMBER 1970

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

What Does the New Census Show?

1970 Election Nearing Home Stretch

Report on Congress

Paintings by Carpenter Artist John W. Kyes

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In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

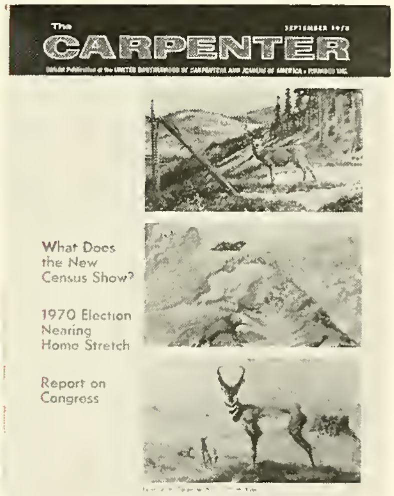
Beneath an endless blue sky, with air so pure it smelled like sweet nectar, the great American West was born.

It was a rough beginning. The few courageous men who ventured past the Mississippi walked tall and died hard. They took all they could from their sparse lives, yet somehow, managed to give back more than they took. And the wildlife was so plentiful that the plain truth could scarcely be believed.

Our cover this month is devoted to recapturing some of the mystery of the great American West. Those lonely stretches of desolate landscape that took the measure of any man fool enough to pit his life against the vast treasure that beckoned, cutting him down without mercy if he proved inadequate for the task. And again, the wildlife, which modern man remembers in "tall-tales," but in truth, it was fact.

The paintings produced on our cover are the work of John W. Kyes, a member of Local 2581, Libby, Montana. They say, more than any words can convey, what the American West was and, to some like Brother Kyes, still is—pure and still, with a barbaric splendor that may never be again.

Brother Kyes joins the select ranks of Frederic Remington, Charles Marion Russell and George Catlin in depicting the American West on canvas. And his future greatness will only be measured by time.



The CARPENTER SEPTEMBER 1970

What Does the New Census Show?

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Report on Congress

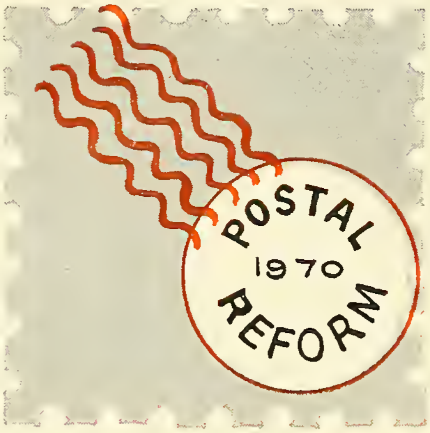
Congressmen Anxious to Hit Campaign Trail as They Grind Out "Must" Bills

WHAT can only be described as "mixed progress" is the record made by the 91st Congress as it neared its Labor Day recess. Congressional leadership had hoped that major legislation would be completed in order that a political campaign adjournment might become the real adjournment and a so-called "lame duck" session after the November elections could be avoided. With the progress not reaching the speed hoped for, it seemed apparent in mid-August that there would be a post-election session. In the meantime strong efforts were being made on Capitol Hill to push basic legislation which commands the attention both of the Executive Branch and Congress.

Certain aspects of reform appeared to be in the air with the most noteworthy example that of the Postal Reform Bill (HR 17070). This measure reorganizes the United States Postal System into an independent government agency to be called the U.S. Postal Service. Adoption of a conference report in which differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate were ironed out came on top-heavy votes of approval. This bill was signed Aug. 12.

This bill regarded as one of the major pieces of legislation in brief:

—creates an independent postal service; the agency is not a participant in cabinet affairs and the Postmaster General loses his cabinet position.



—grants an 8 per cent pay raise to postal employes.

—retains Civil Service status and rights of workers; establishes a system of collective bargaining.

—eliminates political influence over all postal employes.

Appropriations bills have been slow in receiving final approval, but a major one got the congressional o.k. in early August—the $18 billion measure which covers Housing and Urban Development (HUD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Veterans Administration (VA) and other agencies. The total amount was more than a half billion dollars above the Administration's recommendations. A major share of this increase went to HUD. Increases also went to the VA and General Services Administration, but cuts were levied against sums for Federal Loan Bank Board (from $250 million to $85 million); Civil Defense, Appalachia Program, Office of Emergency Preparedness and Federal Trade Commission among others. The bill was vetoed Aug. 11 and Congress failed to override.

Extension of unemployment compensation to about 4.8 million additional workers, not previously covered. Extended benefits are also provided in the new bill. Unfortunately, for labor, farm workers were not included in the protections provided by the bill. The Senate had voted coverage for some 270,000 farm workers. Of the additional employes covered 3.1 million are employes of nonprofit organizations, state hospitals and state institutions of higher learning; some 200,000 are "agents" drivers, and outside salesmen and 200,000 work in farm and food processing plants and 160,000 are employed by U.S. firms overseas. Optional coverage can be given by local governments. A House amendment in conference provided for 1.1 million employes of small firms employing one or more workers.

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 was amended in a bill providing a temporary 15 per cent increase in annuities.

One of the more controversial acts of the 91st Congress is a bill providing funds for the U.S. Office of Education, an agency under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The bill appropriated more than $4.4 billion for the new fiscal year for programs being administered by the Office of Education. The measure exceeded by $450 million the request made by President Richard M. Nixon. The bill was separated from the regular HEW bill in order to make certain funds for the new school year would be available. Largest amount in the big appropriation was $1.85 billion for elementary and secondary education. Other sums included $967.8 million for higher education and

---

House Overrides Education Bill Veto

President Nixon vetoed two bills August 11 and in the process, gave Congress another rebuff, saying he was determined "to hold the line against a dangerous budget deficit."

Congress had appropriated $453 million more than the President had requested for the Office of Education and $541 million more than requested for HUD and independent offices and agencies.

But Congress wasn't about to be put off. While sustaining the President's veto of the $18 billion HUD bill, the House overrode Mr. Nixon's veto of the $4.4 education bill, and now only a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate is needed to make it law.

Mr. Nixon's rationale for the two vetoes was that the two appropriation bills, totaling $22.4 billion, would increase the expected Federal budget deficit to nearly $1 billion. Because of his "war against inflation," the President felt this would be intolerable, but now he has to live with his second major legislative defeat. On June 22 the Congress overrode his veto of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program.

$494 million for vocational and adult education.

One limited reform in farm subsidy payments is coming out of this Congress. The House has wanted to limit the subsidy payments to farmers to $20,000 whereas the Senate raised the allowable sum to $55,000. The President has favored the higher figure. Efforts to curtail some of the high-priced outlays in farm subsidies have been made for the last two years without success. The subsidy payment question was one of the most hotly debated in the entire discussion on the farm bill. The spokesmen for some of the farm sections with big farming operations held out for the higher figure or no limitation at all. The urban members of Congress sought to reduce the subsidy payments. One amendment to reduce payments to $10,000 was lost on a voice vote.

Proposed amendments compelling those receiving subsidy payments to be in compliance with Federal, state and local laws on health and safety of employes were lost by voice vote in the House.

As the Congress neared Labor Day, they were debating other major pieces of legislation. A bill to approve the Women's Equal Rights amendment was scheduled for vote and perhaps passage. This amendment has been pending since 1923 and it seemed likely that passage would be forthcoming. Some opponents in labor had recommended against the approval of amendment on the grounds that some of the protections now enjoyed by women would be jeopardized or lost.

Action had not been taken on the Harrison-Daniels occupation and safety bill. This measure has been strongly urged by labor and hopes were high that the measure would be approved at the current session of Congress.

A strongly controversial bill was one reforming and setting up a program of Federal Assistance. The bill, called the welfare measure, would provide subsidies for the impoverished and the degree of provision has caused great disagreement on Capitol Hill.

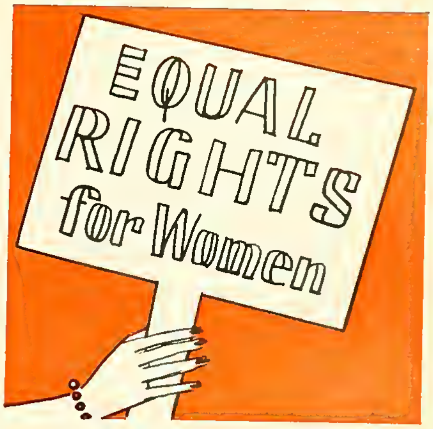
The House of Representatives had taken some action toward reforming its own procedures. One of the major steps was that outlawing the unrecorded so-called teller vote. Under this method of voting the members walk down the aisle and cast their ballots for or against a measure and no one is on record as to how he votes. Under the reform procedure the members will be identified and the constituents of the members will know how their Representatives voted on the issues on which a teller vote was taken.

Efforts to get a public record on committee votes made little headway, however. There appeared some danger that a delay in getting legislation through Congress might jeopardize the teller vote reform.

Of prime interest to labor were the suggested provisions in changes of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The wage-hour provisions are under this statute. AFL-CIO President George Meany made a strong plea for a $2 minimum hourly wage. Mr. Meany suggested in his testimony:

—protection of the 17 million workers not now covered by the Act;

—increase the wage minimum to $2 per hour;



—double time for overtime work;

—a shorter work-week or work-year.

President Meany said, "Today's minimum wage of $1.60 is just a few cents more in terms of purchasing power than $1.25 was in 1966."

Congress was debating military procurement recommendations including the provisions for additional ABM missile programs. A showdown was won by the President.

The House Commerce Committee, meanwhile, voted to keep a controversial "no knock" provision in the Drug Abuse Bill, but committee chairman Harley O. Staggers, D-West Va., vowed he would try to kill it later on the House floor.

"No knock," which is also present in the new D.C. Crime Law, would allow police with warrants to enter private premises without knocking if they felt there was danger to themselves or risk of evidence being destroyed.

Congress also set about revamping the nation's trade relations. A bill which just emerged from the House Ways and Means Committee would impose new restrictions on the sale of foreign products in the United States. There is considerable fear, however, that such a measure would set off a world-wide "Trade War," that would hurt American workers.

Congress is leaving a substantial volume of unfinished business for enactment after Labor Day and some may go over until the post-election session. In the meantime members are looking anxiously at the calendar in the hopes of getting some campaign licks in on the hustings before too much time elapses. ■

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
D., N. J.

Sen. Albert Gore
D., Tenn.

Sen. Frank E. Moss
D., Utah

Critical Contests With Deep Impacts on Labor's Program on '70 Election Docket

CAMPAIGN '70 is heating up—or to use another figure of speech the campaign is nearing the home stretch. While campaigns in cities and states have wide local interest, the national spotlight is on the elections for Congress and for the governorships. At issue are:

- **35 Seats in the United States Senate**
- **All seats in the House of Representatives**
- **35 State Governorships**

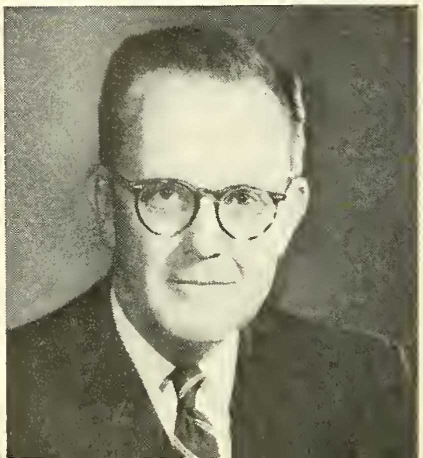
Both major parties are trying to whip their cohorts into enthusiastic action for mobilizing a maximum number at the polls. Politicians know that the so-called "off-year" elections—when a President is not being named—fail to attract as much voter action as do Presidential elections. But the off-year aspect should not detract from the importance of the elections for organized labor. The Senators named in November will serve six years and this means elected friends are in for six years—and likewise enemies of labor elected also serve the six-year hitch.

The United States Senate is attracting major attention. While some of the contests in the primaries are vital, most of the political fireworks will take place on November 3. Today's Senate has 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans. A total of 35 seats must be filled this year and of this number 25 are held by Democrats and 10 by Republicans. The Republicans need to gain seven seats in order to have a 50-50 body, which with the Republican Vice President would mean G.O.P. control. The Republicans would need to win a number of seats which forecasters

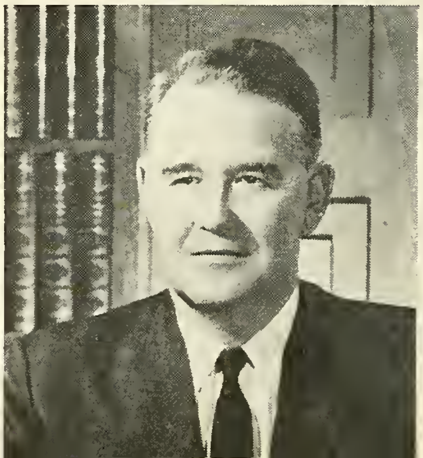
Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., confers with General Treasurer Peter Terzick on several pieces of legislation.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya
D., N. M.

Sen. Philip A. Hart
D., Mich.



Sen. Quentin N. Burdick
D., N. D.



rate as "doubtful." While no one will hazard a guess as to how the American electorate will act between now and election day—and especially on election day, the best thinking appears to be that the Republicans are unlikely to pick up enough seats to gain control of the Senate. A lapse in effort by the Democrats could alter the situation, however.

This does not mean that a number of labor's friends do not have tough fights — they do indeed. Among those which labor is placing some particular stress on are Frank Moss, Dem., Utah, Harrison Williams, Jr., Dem., N.J. Quentin Burdick, Dem., N.D., Albert Gore, Dem., Tenn., and Joseph M. Montoya, Dem., N.Mex. These are Senators who appear to have tough going and do not represent by any means all whom will receive support from labor.

Retirement and defeat have already taken some Senators out of consideration. Senator Ralph O. Yarborough, Dem., Tex., chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and one of labor's strongest friends, was defeated in the primary. Senator Stephen M. Young, Dem., Ohio, will retire. Three other Senators also are retiring: Eugene McCarthy, Dem., Minn.; Spessard L. Holland, Dem., Fla., and John J. Williams, Rep., Del. An old friend is seeking to return to the Senate and has labor support—Hubert H. Humphrey, unsuccessful candidate for President and longtime Senator from Minnesota. He has tough opposition in the Gopher State, but appears to have an edge. Hubert is virtually a Minnesota institution.

The House of Representatives is divided now 244 Democrats and 188 Republicans with three seats vacant. All seats are up for election in November. An advance survey in Washington sizes up the House contest as 187 seats safely in the Democratic column and 139 safely Republican with 48 leaning to the Democrats and 29 leaning toward the Republicans. This would leave 32 doubtful. The GOP would have with all the doubtful seats only 200 members and the Democrats would retain control with 235.

Historians point out that the party controlling the White House always

Continued on page 33

Candidates for the United States Senate

Note: Incumbent Senators are set in bold-face type:

STATE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
Alaska	Primary: Aug. 25	**Theodore F. Stevens**
Arizona	Primary: Sept. 8 Sam Grossman (P)	**Paul J. Fannin**
California	John V. Tunney	**George Murphy**
Connecticut	Rev. Joseph Duffey **Thomas J. Dodd***	Lowell P. Weicker Jr.
Delaware	Jacob C. Zimmerman	Wm. V. Roth, Jr.
Florida	Primary: Sept. 8	
Hawaii	Primary: Oct. 3	**Hiram L. Fong**
Illinois	Adlai E. Stevenson III	**Ralph T. Smith**
Indiana	**Vance Hartke**	Richard L. Roudebush
Maine	**Edmund S. Muskie**	Neil Bishop
Maryland	**Joseph D. Tydings (P)**	Primary: Sept. 15 J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (P)
Massachusetts	**Edward M. Kennedy**	Primary: Sept. 15
Michigan	**Philip A. Hart**	Lenore Romney
Minnesota	Hubert H. Humphrey	Clark MacGregor
Mississippi	**John Stennis**	Unopposed
Missouri	**Stuart F. Symington**	John C. Danforth
Montana	**Mike Mansfield**	Harold E. "Bud" Wallace
Nebraska	Frank B. Morrison	**Roman L. Hruska**
Nevada	**Howard W. Cannon**	William Raggio
New Jersey	**Harrison A. Williams, Jr.**	Nelson G. Gross
New Mexico	**Joseph M. Montoya**	Anderson Carter
New York	Richard L. Ottinger	**Charles E. Goodell**
North Dakota	**Quentin N. Burdick**	Tom Kleppe
Pennsylvania	William G. Sesler	**Hugh Scott**
Rhode Island	**John O. Pastore**	John J. McLaughlin
Tennessee	**Albert Gore**	W. E. Brock III
Texas	Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.	George Bush
Utah	**Frank E. Moss**	Laurence J. Burton
Vermont	Primary: Sept. 8 Philip H. Hoff (P)	**Winston L. Prouty**
Virginia	George C. Rawlings **Harry F. Byrd, Jr.****	Ray L. Garland
Washington	**Henry M. Jackson**	Primary: Sept. 15
West Virginia	**Robert C. Byrd**	None Filed
Wisconsin	**William Proxmire**	John E. Erickson
Wyoming	**Gale W. McGee**	John Wold

(P) Probable candidate.

* Just before press time Incumbent Thomas J. Dodd (D) announced he would run on the general election ballot as an Independent candidate.

** The incumbent has switched from the Democratic party to independent status and is a third party candidate.

ISSUES OF THE 70s

Health Care

No other country spends so much money . . . and gets so little in return.

■ The $65 billion American health care industry is reaching a serious impasse.

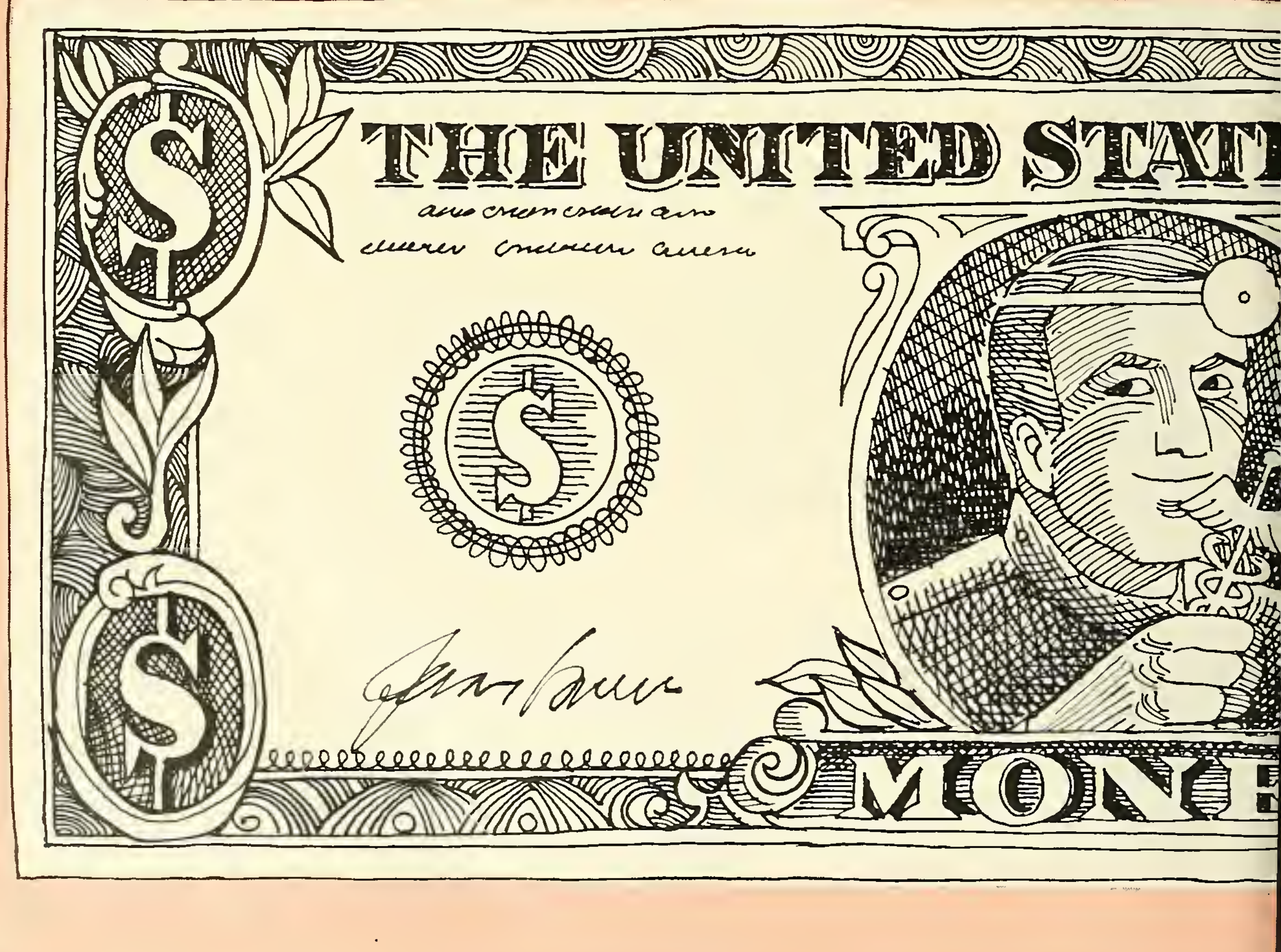
Its delivery system is not functioning. Its facilities are overpriced and undermanned. Its structure is archaic. Too frequently it is a business rather than a service.

Medical science may be reaching new heights but, at the same time, this country ranks 14th in infant mortality, 12th in maternal mortality, 18th in male life expectancy and 11th in female life expectancy.

If you are an American male, you would have a longer life expectancy if you lived in the Scandinavian countries, in East Germany, in Japan, in Greece, West Germany, Italy or Hungary.

And yet no country puts so much money into health care as does America.

A World Health Organization study in 1967, based on data of a few years earlier, showed that recipients of health care in the U.S.



devoted a larger proportion of private consumption expenditures to health services than in 10 other major countries — in fact, one third more than the next highest country.

Other than Israel, this country spends a larger percentage of its gross national product on health services than any country in the world.

In few other countries in the world can health care debts so ruin an individual or a family.

Private health insurance plans cover about 150 million Americans 65 years and under. Yet private plans are unable to extend protection against more than an average of about 40 percent of the private costs.

Hospital costs continue to soar, doctor fees are on the rise, medical insurance is more and more costly. Americans are asking where is it going to stop.

In a recent survey of medical care, Fortune Magazine declared:

"The nation's 313,000 active physicians are quite properly the main target of critics of the health care system. They run it. They are the most formidable obstacles to its improvement."

Fortune adds that the U.S. "alone among the world's developed countries has given the medical fraternity such freedom. The profession not only can but should be held accountable for the way it uses its power."

The Committee for National Health Insurance, which has union support, reported a study of the trend among doctors between 1959 and 1966. During the period the total number of physicians in the U.S. increased 22.3 percent. However, those in private practice increased only 12.6 percent and those in general practice dropped 20.1 percent.

Fortune came up with other figurges. Between 1950 and 1965, the number of doctors caring for private patients actually declined 10 percent in proportion to the population. Others went into research, industry and so on.

CNHI reports that between 1955 and 1966 the net income of doctors in private practice doubled to $32,170. Fifteen percent of all doctors made in excess of $50,000 a year.

Rise in hospital care costs has been inevitable with new, life-saving equipment but even hospital administrators acknowledge that the archaic financial structure is primarily responsible for the breath-taking spiral.

If there were adequate out-patient care that people could afford, the number of admissions to hospitals would not nearly be so high. It is estimated that only one-third of the people awaiting attention in hospitals are true emergency.

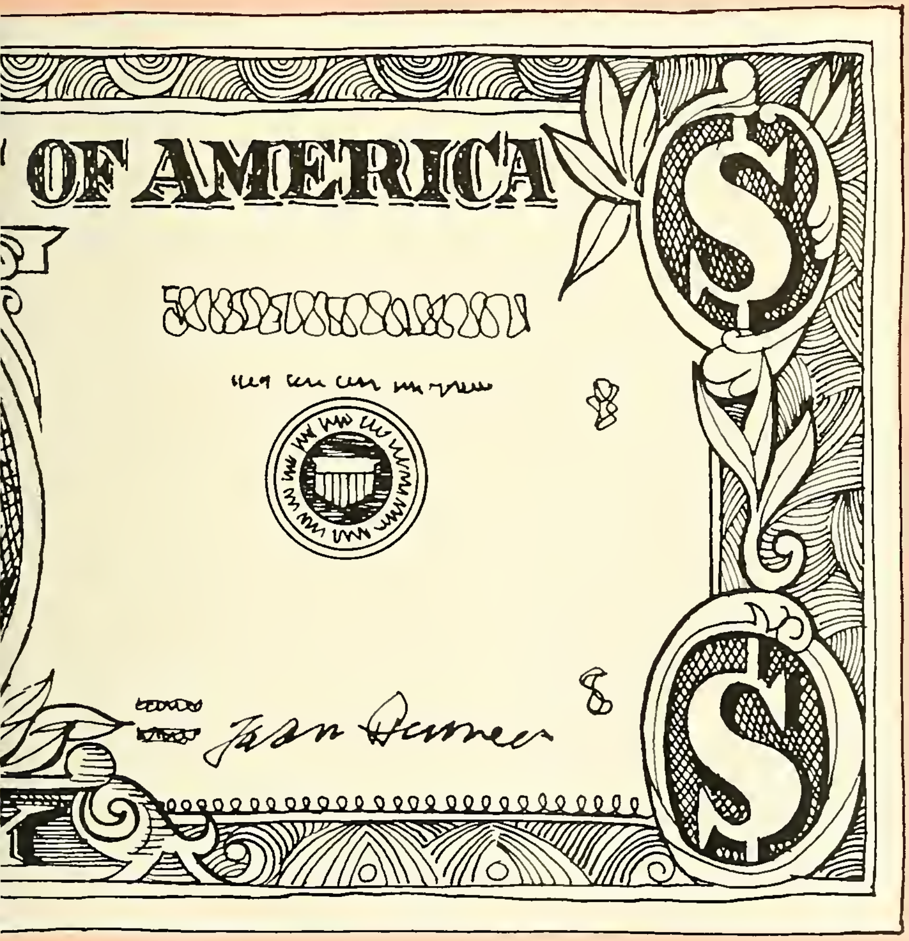
However, doctors are the architects of the system and they profit from it. And the cost of medical care in the last decade has risen faster than almost any other single product or service.

With this picture—creating the anxiety, the deprivations, the cruelty, and frustrations and the waste—there is little wonder that national health insurance is developing into one of the prime domestic issues of the 70's.

No longer can the American Medical Association, with its vested interests, scare off people with cries of "socialized medicine."

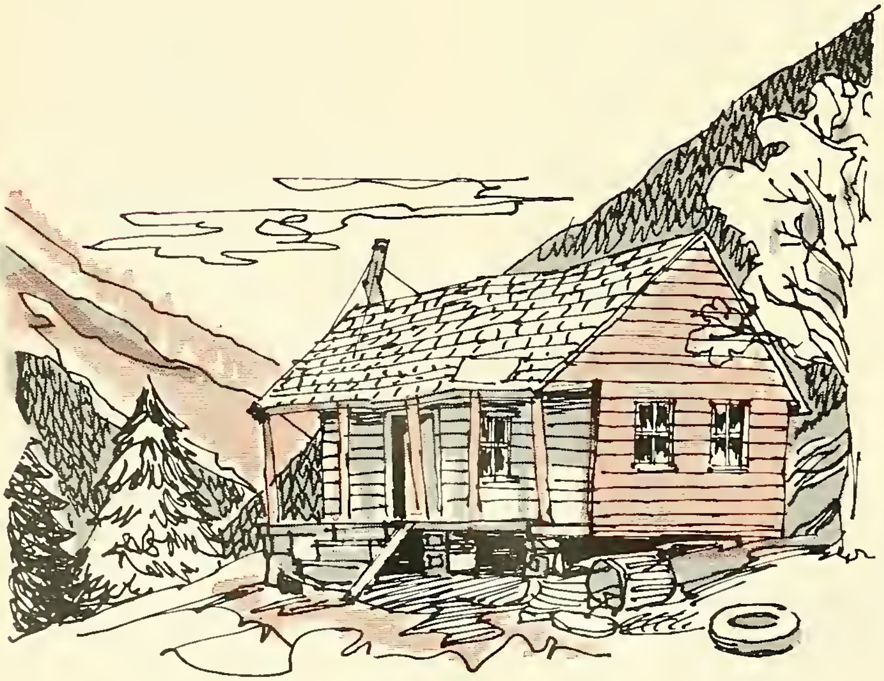
Medicare and Medicaid, despite limitations and skeptical practices by many doctors, hospitals and nursing homes, has cleared out the underbrush.

Several bills are pending in Congress now providing for some form of health insurance. The one receiving most attention and support from labor is HR 15779 by Representative Martha Griffiths, Dem., Mich. Other plans are sponsored by Senators Jacob Javits, Rep., N.Y. (S 3711) and Paul Fannin, Rep., Ariz. (S 2705). The Griffiths bill, a comprehensive one, provides medical, drug, and hospital care for all. Whatever is passed, the nation will undoubtedly pay less than it is paying now and will receive better care. ■



Carpenters and other craftsmen use union skills to rebuild Appalachia

BARGAINING FOR JOBS



■ Charles B. Moser is a member of the United Brotherhood—and collective bargaining is his specialty. For years he negotiated with Virginia employers to get better pay and working conditions for union Carpenters. He still works for the trade union movement. But now when he sits down with employers at the bargaining table he is representing nonworkers—the unemployed. And when he talks about money his aim is to get the most mileage out of government training funds so more of the poor people of Appalachia can be prepared to earn a regular paycheck.

Moser is a coordinator for the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council. For more than two years now, through a project called Operation Manpower, the council has been using a combination of trade union know-how and Federal funds to brighten the employment outlook in the Appalachian hill country. As a result, thousands of men and women have been moved into new jobs, and labor leaders throughout the region have gained a new insight into the handicaps of the poor and what can be done to overcome them.

Operation Manpower began in late 1967 with two Federal job development contracts with the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. One contract for $780,000 was to find jobs for 1,000 unemployed people under the Rural Area Resident (RAR) Program. The other contract made available to the council $788,000 to develop 2,000 one-the-job training slots.

By the first anniversary of the two-year contracts, Operation Manpower had opened up nearly 1,300 jobs with RAR funds and 3,200 on-the-job training opportunities. Although the council had more than fulfilled its obligations under both contracts, it had not used all its Federal funds. The surplus was used to create an additional 400 job openings.

"We don't sell job training to employers," explained Richard Wilks, director of Operation Manpower, "we negotiate with them. By this I mean that the field coordinator doesn't lay any reimbursement figures out on the table. He finds out what kind of training the employer wants, how many people he needs, and what he thinks it would cost to do it on his own."

There is a staff of 33 in the Appalachian Council, who serve 11 states. As union professionals, the council's field coordinators have all been involved in negotiating contracts and serving on joint committees with employers. They know the problems on both sides of the bargaining table from practical experience. This experience has no doubt been a basic part of the program's success.

The council regularly exceeds its contract job development goals. Latest cases in point are the two most recent contracts between Operation Manpower and the Labor Department and HEW calling for the development of 4,000 jobs by November 1970 at a cost of $3.9 million. During the first year of the contracts, field workers had lined up 3,600 jobs and expect to produce another 2,000 training slots before the expiration date rolls around.

The union representatives go beyond contract requirements in other ways, too. When a Pennsylvania defense contractor closed down an obsolete factory, 100 men were thrown into a crowded job market. Council staffers persuaded the company to let them set up a training program in the shop to qualify the men for work on a new defense contract awarded to the company. Before training was finished, however, the contract was cancelled and the men faced a second layoff.

Council coordinators combed the area for vacancies in plants that could use the newly acquired machinist skills of the trainees. They developed 126 jobs, thus giving the 100 recruits some selection.

"Our job was done when we developed the first contract," said one of the coordinators. "But when those openings went down the drain we couldn't sit idly by and watch fellow workmen being turned out on the street. All of us are working people and we know and understand their problems. It was just something we had to do."

Overall, Operation Manpower has developed more than 8,500 jobs and seen more than 4,500 men and women fill them in the past 24 months. (Placements lag behind job development figures because people are scattered in Appalachia and it takes some time to recruit workers for openings.)

Some of the jobs are with large companies, some are in shoe factories, foundries, printing shops, garages, meat markets, and in public employment. Many are in pre-apprenticeship training as carpenters and other construction trades.

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council was born in 1964 at the Appalachian Trade Union Conference in Charleston, West Virginia. The West Virginia labor federation and the University of West Virginia had organized the conference to see if labor, management, and government could work together effectively to help solve problems common to all of Appalachia.

As one spokesman put it: "If we are to solve the problems of Appalachia and poverty, the American trade union movement will have to capture that spirit which was so evident in the beginning, and will have to become again a movement of practical dreamers. Thus the council was born, devoted to "unearthing and understanding the problems of the region, developing plans for their solution, and stimulating or undertaking specific projects or action programs for their stimulation."

This was a tall order, even for a council of "practical dreamers." Appalachia sprawls from northern Pennsylvania southward into Alabama and encompasses all of West Virginia and portions of nine other states. The faceless statistics said 16 million Americans eked out a meager existence in the region and that one out of every three families had an annual income of $3,000 or less. Unemployment was high and many men were not even counted as jobless because they had long ago ceased looking for nonexistent jobs.

The success that the Appalachian Council has achieved against these odds has been substantial, due in part because of the cooperation of all AFL-CIO organizations in the region in assisting in the development and improvement of life for the area's poor. The cornerstone was and continues to be the local union in the community. Council staff members are drawn from the labor movement and they work with union employers.

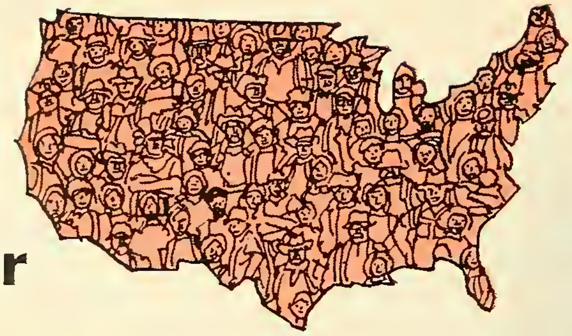
Today the council has three major operating programs: Trade union leadership training through which some 3000 rank-and-file union members have learned about the war on poverty; the Job Corps recruitment program, which has enabled 10,000 youngsters to obtain job skills to rise above their life-long poverty surroundings; and Operation Manpower.

Operation Manpower coordinators work closely with local unions that hold collective bargaining agreements with employers participating in the program. The local union leadership and its training committee are fully briefed on the program before it is ever presented to the employer. Union officials, in turn, discuss the program fully with the membership at open meetings.

Overall, both the involved local unions, the employers, and the communities they serve feel that Operation Manpower and the work of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council have been a success. There is great pride in knowing that they are all doing something to raise men and women to better surroundings through better job opportunities created by sharing, a cornerstone of trade union success throughout its history. ■

This is an adaptation of an article by Joe B. Kirkbride, appearing in the April 1970 issue of Manpower, *the official monthly journal of the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.*

Strong Shift to Suburbs Shown by '70 Census; Population Movements Influence Political Power



NEW patterns of population location, new trends of migration and new political lineups in Congress are revealed in the 1970 census. The "big count" has been taken and now the detailed analysis and tabulation are under way in the data processing laboratories of the United States Bureau of the Census in Washington, D.C. And the answers which are beginning to emerge are beginning to tell us what our general population complexion is in 1970. What are some of the principal findings of Census '70?

- **We are a nation of more than 205 million people. That represents an increase from 179,323,175 shown by the decennial census of 1960.**
- **More of us live in the suburban areas than in the central cities or the rural areas. The emergence of suburbia is the single most important development in the population movement, experts say.**
- **Gains by the suburbs have resulted in sharp losses by central cities.**
- **Patterns of migration indicate a strong exodus from the farm and from areas of mining to the city or urban areas.**
- **The changes in population will mean marked changes in representation in the U.S. House of Representatives since a reapportionment must be made on the basis of the latest census count.**
- **The big count has not been without its detractors with a number of communities charging that the enumerators understated their numbers.**

By early August the Census Bureau had a count on 42 states and had issued preliminary estimates. More were scheduled and by the time this issue of THE CARPENTER reaches the membership, the nation may have a complete population picture, at least to a preliminary degree.

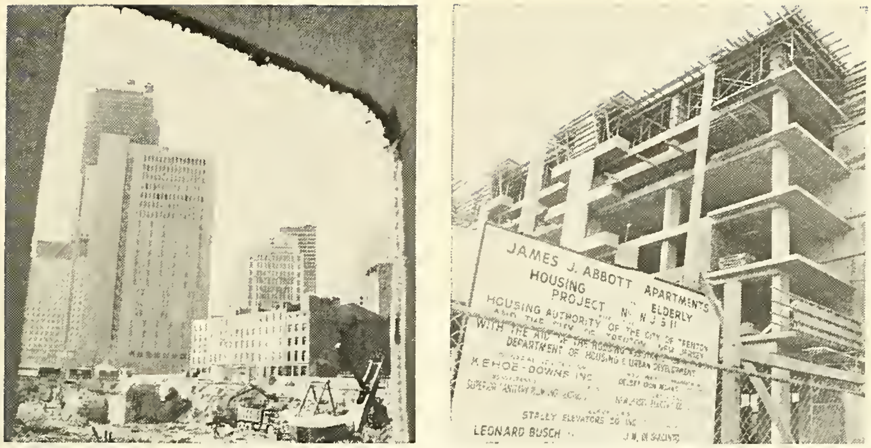
For the first time since the U.S. has been taking a census, it is revealed that more persons live in the suburbs than in central cities or in rural areas. Some three-fourths of our population growth in the last ten years has taken place in metropolitan areas, nearly all of it around great suburban rings encirclning the major cities. While this has been going on people have been leaving the farms and the mining areas, hoping to find employment and a better life in the urban areas of the country.

Some of the suburban counties in which there has been sharp growth include the Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Ore.) and St. Louis areas. Others will be listed as the analysis continues in the data processing operations in Washington. The counties in and adjacent to the above cities have shown growth patterns as much as 60 to 75 per cent over the 1960 figures.

Many of our cities have gained, but some have lost also. The so-called "sun belt" cities—Gulf Coast and Southwest—have shown sharp gains. But whole states have shown sectional losses. In Alabama 39 of 67 counties lost people. Other decreases include: Iowa which lost population in 78 of 99 counties; Nebraska which lost in 70 of 93 counties; Mississippi's rural areas as well as some areas of Michigan and Pennsylvania showed losses.

Some entire states reported a net decline. Among these are: Mississippi lost 1.2 per cent; North Dakota lost 3.4 per cent; South Dakota lost 2.8 per cent; Wyoming lost .04 per cent and West Virginia was the biggest loser of all with a deficit of 8.5 per cent.

On the other hand, the preliminary count shows some interesting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Census figures aid city and housing planners in making projections for future growth and expansion.

gains by states: Nevada grew by 68.6 per cent; Alaska by 29.3; Arizona by 34.5; Colorado by 25.2; Florida by 34.7. These are among the big all-state gainers. The preliminary count shows the following states with 15 per cent more in 1970 than ten years earlier: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Of interest to labor, of course, is the political realignment which will result as the population patterns of growth change. Some estimates have been projected with reference to the number of Representatives in Congress the various areas may have. A political science expert of Rutgers University has said that the predominantly suburban areas will increase in number of congressmen from 92 to 129 while that of the central cities will show a slight drop, from 106 to 100. The farm areas will take the greatest blow with a decline in members from 181 to 144, while the mixed urban-suburban areas will climb from 52 to 62.

Forecasters expect to see more blacks in Congress than we have now. The big question remains: what will be the general legislative climate of a newly reapportioned Congress? This refers, of course, to the Congress elected in 1972, not 1970. The reapportionment could not be made in time to affect current congressional districts.

Will issues which primarily concern the suburbans take priority? Some think so. Such issues would include middle-income taxation, education, transportation, civic reform, environmental pollution etc.

Formerly the suburban areas were thought of as upper class white conservative communities. The new census figures may cause some new evaluations of this concept. The suburbs are showing strong infusions of blue collar workers, especially skilled tradesmen. Also the suburbs are getting strong additions of other working class groups, especially from second and third generation emigrant families.

Both major political parties are now analyzing the population changes in an endeavor to develop suitable strategy for the 70's. In the meantime, the data processing moves forward to provide America with a wealth of data concerning the number of people we have, how we live and our housing and other data.

Among the information rolling out of the machines at Census are facts on number of individuals and families, ages, racial makeup, number of homeowners and renters, values of homes, data by geographic area etc. This data is of great importance to American business as well as to other analysis studying the American scene. The Census Bureau has set up 100 unofficial but recognized processing centers to handle summary tapes from the Census Bureau in order to help speed data to those who wish them. Maps and tables will be available. Those wishing information or data can obtain answers by writing the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. ■

Among the Population Losers in 1970

(Preliminary Estimates by the Bureau of the Census)

	per cent
Albony, N. Y.	12.2
Amarillo, Tex.	10.1
Birmingham, Ala.	12.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.1
Camden, N. J.	13.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.	12.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	10.5
New Haven, Conn.	10.9
Norfolk, Va.	12.0
Providence, R. I.	15.3
St. Louis, Mo.	18.9
Savannah, Ga.	21.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	10.9
Trenton, N. J.	10.5
Youngstown, Ohio	16.1

Among the Big Gainers in 1970

(Preliminary Estimates by the Bureau of the Census)

	per cent
Colorado Springs, Colo.	77.8
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	66.3
Fremont, Calif.	129.2
Hallywood, Fla.	195.3
Huntington Beach, Colif.	905.5
Hialeah, Fla.	51.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	155.4
Las Vegas, Nev.	92.8
Livonia, Mich.	65.4
Nashville, Tenn.	160.1
Riverside, Calif.	65.1
Santo Ana, Calif.	54.4
Warren, Mich.	100.8
Virginia Beach, Va.	1952.5*

* Due in large part to combining city and county in single unit.

Editorials

Peace Dividend

The end of the Vietnam war is associated with a promised $20 billion "peace dividend" which could be used to cure some of the nation's domestic ills. That promise could be a hollow, however, if the Nixon Administration continues on its present course of financing bigger and better weapon systems that not even experts are sure will work.

More important, at least half of the expected peace bonanza has already been budgeted as part of the spiraling cost of health, welfare and income-security programs. The other half, however, could be used to bring substantial relief to the nation's depressed housing industry. There are many vociferous claimants to the financial benefits a peace dividend might bring the nation.

The trouble is that defense spending is not expected to fall off at the end of this war as it has done in all previous wars. Instead, when the troops leave Indochina, new and experimental weapons programs are going to be initiated, and this will surely leave the depressed housing industry in a lurch—on the verge of recovery but without the resources to make it complete.

The nation needs a strong defense establishment. Nobody will argue with that. But the President should realize that America's strength lies in the health of its domestic economy—including a strong housing industry—and not just in the number and quality of ABM, MIRV and other exotic weapon systems.

If the housing goal set by Congress is to be met by 1980, the Administration had better give some thought to where the "peace dividend" money is going. We may all end up safe from Soviet missiles but with rain dropping on our heads from inadequate housing. It's a problem of priorities and largely the President can decide where the money should go.

Inflated Interest

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released figures on price inflation in the past decade.

The rate of increase in prices were very moderate from 1960 to 1965: 1.6 percent in 1960; 0.9 percent in 1961; 1.2 percent in 1962; 1.5 percent in 1963; 1.1 percent in 1964.

In December, 1965, the Federal Researve Board decided to raise its rediscount (interest) rate from 4 to 4½ percent. The reason given for this action was that the higher interest rates were needed "to curb inflation."

The spiral was not long in taking effect. In the five years that followed, interest rates have soared to heights unheard of in 100 years.

Did high interest rates curb inflation?

Or did they, in fact, *cause* it by adding to the cost of every economic transaction and every productive process in the country?

Let the record speak for itself. Here are the BLS figures on rates of price inflation for the last half of the past decade:

1965 to 1966—2.4 percent
1966 to 1967—3.0 percent
1967 to 1968—3.7 percent
1968 to 1969—4.9 percent
1969 to 1970—6.2 percent

These figures underscore what labor has been saying about high interest rates.

Age of Suburbia

(See Special Article on page 10.)

The nation is entering the Age of Suburbia. For the first time in United States history, more people are living in suburbs than in central cities or rual areas. This finding of the 1970 census will have a major impact on political trends in the next decade.

Republicans are happy. They say the suburban resident tends to be socially conservative—hence Republican, they hope. Elections Research Center Director Richard Scammon cautions against a blanket definition, however, noting that the new suburban residents come from all backgrounds and include blue collar as well as white collar workers, with strong feelings toward the Democrats.

This, in any case, will shift political emphasis for both Parties to such problems as education, intercity transport, middle-income tax reform, and environmental pollution. These are the issues that concern the majority of Americans, and the suburbs will undoubtably provide a crucible where political and social reforms will take place.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

WELDERS WANTED— Unemployment is widespread in the United States and the usual sign posted these days is "No Help Wanted". There is an exception that is brought to our attention which may be of interest to the qualified personnel. Washington, D.C. needs certified welders for pile driving work. Those Brotherhood members who are able to qualify should communicate with Jack Smith, B.R., 1004 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Certified welders are the only type of help needed now.

FIGURES IN THE SPOTLIGHT—Figures are in the spotlight of the country as various citizens groups focus on the economic picture. The Department of Labor through its Bureau of Labor Statistics issues the data on the cost of living and wholesale prices as well as data on manpower and unemployment. Both union and management eagerly await these figures as indices to how we are doing in fighting the recession. Another set of figures issued by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce concerns new housing starts, data of great interest to construction people, especially Carpenters, Commerce through its Defense Services also issues figures on new construction, another key indicator of the economic health of the nation. The figures from these agencies become especially important in a time of economic stress and the figures which may appear dry as they come from a Government press release make very lively reading indeed every month.

SAFETY ENFORCEMENT CRACKDOWN—What amounts to a sharp knuckle-cracking exercise by a Federal agency on other Federal agencies turned up recently when the National Commission on Product Safety issued a study on the effectiveness of Federal safety legislation. The report was done by an attorney, Howard A. Heffron, who was former Chief Counsel to the National Highway Safety Bureau. The study's long title tells its story: "Federal Consumer Safety Legislation, a Study of the Scope and Adequacy of Automobile Safety, Flammable Fabrics, Toys and Hazardous Substances Programs". Three agencies were rapped for inadequate enforcement of safety laws on the books—Food and Drug Administration, National Highway Safety Bureau and the Department of Commerce. Too much attention was given, said the report, to the tender feelings of industry instead of devoting efforts to full protection of the consumer. More manpower and a more aggressive attitude are necessary, the report indicated.

CARPENTERS EXEMPTED FROM D.C. QUOTA PLAN—The U.S. Department of Labor recently issued an order creating the "Washington Plan" for minority hiring in the nation's capital. The figure set by the Department was minority employment to the extent of 24 per cent by 1974. Four unions were exempted from the order—Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Plasterers and Reinforcing Rodmen. The new plan made no one happy—the contractors raised questions about its practicality. Some of the more extreme minority groups blasted the plan for its inadequacy, from their point of view.

TAXING THEIR INGENUITY—When the Internal Revenue Service starts receiving income tax returns, it also receives protest symbols sent by unhappy taxpayers. Among the items received at processing centers: a return soaked with blood, shirts off taxpayers' backs, teabags (symbolic of the Boston Tea Party), Band-Aids, rings without stones, pictures of caved-in homes and beat up autos, a charred upper plate, boxes of doctor, hospital and drug bills, a return (without social security number) signed "Tax Slave III," a lock of woman's hair ("I've been scalped!"), a pair of well-worn nylon panties, a handful of buttons ("you got the shirt last year"), a miniature parachute (war cost protest), a comb ("I pulled out my hair completing the form"), a sandwich bag full of mud ("which the form is as clear as"). A psychiatrist says it's all because the protesters have subconsciously substituted Uncle Sam for their fathers.

St. Louis District Council Presents First Americana Award

Eleven thousand members of the Carpenters' District Council of Greater St. Louis & Vicinity AFL-CIO, celebrated America's 194th birthday by honoring the nation's greatest asset—her people.

At a luncheon ceremony, July 1, the Council launched its Americana Award, a unique program to cite Americans or groups of Americans who display the courage to stand up in the face of adversity and defend American's traditions and heritage.

Receiving the first Americana Awards were Claudis White, 40, a maintenance mechanic employed at the Edwardsville Post Office, and the Edwardsville Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars 1299 and American Legion Post 199.

White and the two groups were cited by the Carpenters' Council for their actions May 5 when a mob of student demonstrators from the Edwardsville campus of Southern Illinois University attempted to haul down the flag during a march on the Selective Service Office in the Edwardsville, Illinois, Post Office.

White charged into the group, took the flag away from the angry students and prevented its desecration.

Word of the trouble quickly spread around Edwardsville and members of the two veteran's groups, about two dozen of them, left their jobs and came to the post office. Although the students had left, the veterans stayed the rest of the day as an honor guard for the flag, waiting until it was lowered to leave.

The Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis Officers and Business Representatives extended their congratulations to the first Americana Awards recipients. Council Officers and honorees from left, are Ollie W. Langhorst, Executive Secretary-Treasurer; Ed Thein, Business Representative; Emil Hessel, Past Commander American Legion Post 199; Pleasant Jenkins, Business Representative; Claudis White, Maintenance Mechanic, Edwardsville, Illinois, Post Office; Bill Fields, Business Representative; John Harmening, Commander VFW Post 1299; Lawrence Daniels, Business Representative; Carl Reiter, Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer; and Mike Heilich, Business Representative.

Hosting the luncheon, Carpenters' District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Ollie Langhorst, told the crowd that "unfortunately, too many Americans are perhaps taking our country for granted." He noted that the so-called "silent majority" has become so complacent and secure in its own little world, "that they have abdicated some of their citizenship responsibilities."

"Today," Langhorst said, "we honor an individual and two organizations who met their responsibilities directly. And they did so in the fact of a great deal of personal stress and potential danger. We feel their efforts are singularily noteworthy in light of the unwillingness of the majority to 'get involved.' "

"We hope their efforts serve as a lamp to others and to all Americans across this nation that they too will stand up for America when the occasion demands it," he added.

Langhorst presented the first award to Veterans of Foreign Wars Fischer Weeks Post 1299. Accepting the award was the Post Commander, John Harmening.

Visably moved, Harmening, a veteran of World War I, said, "It is not my personal honor to accept this, but the honor of the entire post."

Others presenting awards were St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney, Bene McNary, and the key speaker, Donald Sanders, chief counsel, Internal Security Committee, United States House of Representatives.

The Carpenters' program was part of the national Honor America Day celebration held in Washington, D.C., July 4.

Bob Hope, co-chairman for the national celebration, congratulated the Carpenters' Council for taking the initiative in establishing this award.

In a telegram read to the more than 125 civic, labor, business and political leaders at the luncheon, Hope said: "I want to add my thanks to those of other grateful Americans for your act of May 5 when you prevented the desecration of the American Flag. You really laid it on the line and after all, love of country

Crowd attending the Carpenters' District Council's Americana Award Luncheon in St. Louis on July 1.

Receiving the Carpenters' St. Louis District Council's first Americana Award for saving the American Flag from desecration at the hands of an unruly mob, is Claudis White (at right); presenting the award is Donald Sanders, Chief Counsel Internal Security Committee, U.S. House of Representatives; at left is Ollie W. Langhorst, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Carpenters' District Council.

is just that—a deep feeling and what we do about it. Delighted to hear about your own Honor America Day—the presentation of these Americana Awards. Our thanks also to the Carpenters' District Council for taking the initiative. Best Wishes, Bob Hope."

Introducing Sanders, Langhorst noted that Sanders was a former member of the Carpenters' District Council and came from a long line of carpenters. His father, Howard Sanders, is a 46-year veteran member of St. Louis Carpenters' Local 5. Between the entire Sanders family, there are 219 years of membership represented in the Carpenters' Union.

In presenting the major award of the luncheon to Claudis White, Sanders noted that the Americana Awards program "is a positive approach to help demonstrate that America is still the most desirable habitation on earth, and that its system of government is by far the best yet devised.

"This program will give meritorious recognition to those whose deeds attest to a belief that America can fulfill the destiny envisioned by its founders. The program will assist in the growing resurgence of enlightened patriotism."

He lauded White for his act of patriotism and courage because he, "without hesitation and obviously without any thought for his own welfare," leaped into a crowd of angry students and rescued the American Flag.

"May it never become trite or unfashionable to hold the flag aloft, to wave it vigorously, to say the pledge or sing the anthem," Sanders said in presenting the award to Mr. White.

White, in response, humbly thanked the Council for the honor. But rather than turn to the incident which sparked the award, he took the time to point out that the vast majority of students were "all good."

White then appealed to all Americans to fly the flag proudly.

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CANADIAN REPORT

Construction Hard Hit in Unemployment in Canada; Situation of Joblessness Causing Alarm in High Places

Unemployment in Canada has reached levels much higher than the Federal Government anticipated and is beginning to worry people in high places whose very policies have brought about the economic slowdown.

Construction is one industry among the hardest hit. At mid-year unemployment in the construction industry reached 15.8 percent of those employable compared with 11.4 percent last year at the same time.

Few parts of the country remain untouched by joblessness and few industries are unaffected. But the building industry is certainly one of the worst sufferers as the low level of residential construction indicates.

Every month the estaimates of the number of new dwelling units which will be built this year are reduced. Last year over 210,000 units were built out of 250,000 needed. Early estimates this year were for 185,000 units. By mid-year the estimates were down to 150,000 to 160,000.

The Government's estimate of unemployment at midyear was around 6.5 percent. It went closer to 7 percent on a national average. Only the Atlantic Provinces showed an improvement over last year. In the eastern part of the country the unemployment figure stood at 5.6 percent compared with 6.1 percent a year ago.

In Quebec the figures at mid-year were 7.8 percent jobless this year compared with 6.5 percent last year; in Ontario 4.8 percent compared with 3.9 percent last year; on the Prairies 4.1 percent compared with 2.4 percent last year; in British Columbia 9.7 percent compared with 4.1 percent last year.

Economists say that there is not much chance that the situation will improve this year. Several reasons for this are advanced. First, more women have been entering the work force to supplement family incomes, and strikes, particularly in British Columbia, have thrown more people out of work. On top of this the work force is growing fast, but the amount of work available is not expanding.

Canada's population is increasing faster than that of most other industrialized countries—about 1.7 percent a year. But those of working age have been increasing at a rate of 2.6 percent a year. The actual work force has grown at a 3.3 percent rate. But the number of new jobs has gone up only 1.6 percent. Officialdom is becoming concerned. But concern isn't enough to create the kind of upturn that would provide a few hundred thousand jobs.

Ontario Needs More Than Million Homes

In the face of the construction slowdown it is ironic to read an announcement from the Ontario Housing Corporation that more than one million new housing units will be required in Ontario in the next 10 years. If the industry could plan to build over 100,000 units a year from now until 1980, there certainly would be little unemployment in the building trades and allied industries for some time to come.

The Ontario government's housing agency, OHC, is not to blame. It is being fairly aggressive in its housing program, using all the mortgage money it can get to meet the need.

But the private sector of the industry has been hard hit by tight money and high interest rates. The moneylenders are somewhat fearful of putting out money on long term mortgages at high interest rates as the market cannot absorb more and more high priced homes and high rent apartments. The big market is in the lower income and lower middle income groups. Little or no housing is being built for these groups by private developers.

This is where the public agency, Ontario Housing Corporation, enters the picture. Its policy is to provide dwellings either for sale or rent for those who cannot afford to buy or rent from the private developers. During the first half of 1970, OHC signed public housing contracts valued at almost $50 million for the construction of 765 senior citizen and 3,002 family dwellings in 32 municipalities.

It has under its administration 30,315 senior citizen and family dwellings with 21,680 in various stages of development. It is in effect one of the busiest and biggest homebuilders on the North American continent. Usually it owns the land for its residential developments and asks for bids from private developers and contractors to build homes to its specifications.

Basic Old-Age Pension Now is $75.58 Monthly

The basic old age pension in Canada is now $79.58 a month at age 65. This is made up of the statutory $75 pension plus a cost of living supplement. The basic pension has quadrupled in the 43 years since it was established. It started with $20 a month in 1927 with a means test at age 70.

In 1943, the pension went to $25. In 1947 to $30, in 1949 to $40, in 1952 the means test was abolished and the plan became universal.

In 1957 the pension went to $46 on July 1st, to $55 on November 1st with a change to the Diefenbaker government.

In 1962 it went to $65, in 1963—to $75 again with a change in government.

In 1968 a cost of living allowance was introduced and the pension became $76.50, then $78 in 1969, and $79.58 today at age 65.

In addition there is an income supplement in effect since 1967. This provides a maximum of $31.83 a month on a means test basis.

Prices in Canada have not been going up as fast as prices in the United States. This is a change from what has been happening in recent years. Taking the year 1949 as the base, the consumer price index in 1959 was 122.3 in the U.S.A. and 126.5 in Canada. By 1967 the index in the United States was 140.1, in Canada 149. So far price increases in this country were somewhat higher than in the U.S.

But in May of this year prices in

Canada rose 3.8 percent over 1969, but 6.2 percent in the U.S.A. In June the increase was 3.2 percent in Canada, about 6 percent in the U.S.A. The Canadian price performance was also better than that in Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Funds Flow Answer to Housing Requirements

Under its H.O.M.E. program, it sells or leases land to prospective homeowners and sets a limit of $15,000 on the cost of construction. This deal allows the homeowner to obtain accommodation at a total cost of no more than $22,000 for a six-room house. This cost is about five to ten thousand dollars under the price available from private developers.

In addition to its H.O.M.E. program, OHC is a major landlord prviding good accommodation at rents geared to income for thousands of senior citizens and families. Despite its fast growth OHC cannot keep up with the demand. Most of its mortgage money—90 percent—comes from the federal housing agency, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. CMHC also enables OHC to subsidize rentals, thus providing rents geared to incomes.

On July 1st of this year, OHC was able to revise its subsidized rent scale. A breadwinner with an income of $560 a month was paying 30 percent of his income or $168 in rent. Under the new scale he is paying $143. If he has any children, he gets an additional reduction of $2 for every child who is eligible for family or youth allowances. This $2 reduction applies until the $28 minimum rent is reached. OHC rentals are substantially under private rental accommodation especially for new units.

New Federal Labor Revisions Promised

Federal Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey has promised that amendments to federal labor legislation will be brought down this fall and will include the long-awaited changes which will give workers protection against technological developments.

A few years ago an enquiry headed by Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman of Winnipeg made recommendations for amendments to the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act which would provide unions and employees with this protection. So far nothing has been done.

The recent assurances by the labor minister have given trade unionists new reason to believe that what Mr. Mackasey said in March 1969 would be done will finally be done. The federal legislation applies to only about 10 percent of Canada's work force or roughly 600,000 people. It is the provincial labor legislation which covers the other 90 percent. But federal legislation often provides the lead for changes in provincial labor laws.

The Ontario Federation of Labor is anticipating federal action and is appealing to the provincial minister of labor to take technological changes into account in Ontario labor law amendments. Ontario is already moving in the direction of providing notice of layoffs and guaranteed severance pay.

Co-op Housing Group Successfully Set

The National Labor Co-operative Committee has successfully launched a Co-operative Housing Foundation by the appointment of an executive director to be responsible for its administration.

The new office is being filled by a British Columbia trade unionist with experience in the Credit Union field. He is Glenn C. Haddrell.

It is hoped that each provincial labor body will help establish a co-op housing foundation. The Ontario Federation of Labor and the B.C. Federation of Labor have both contributed to the idea.

U.S. Price Rises Top Canadian Increases

An adviser to the Ontario Housing Corporation says that the housing shortage in Ontario is not as bad as it is in the United States. This is not saying much but he does admit that with the shortfall in construction this year and maybe next, matters will get worse. The OHC adviser says that the United States needs 2.6 million housing units a year and is producing only 1.4 million.

He points out that systems building is being regarded as a solution to U.S. housing problems and this type of building is being encouraged by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. He reports that the housing industry in Ontario has the production capacity to meet the demand. What is needed is the smooth flow of funds into the industry. The same could well be said of all of Canada.

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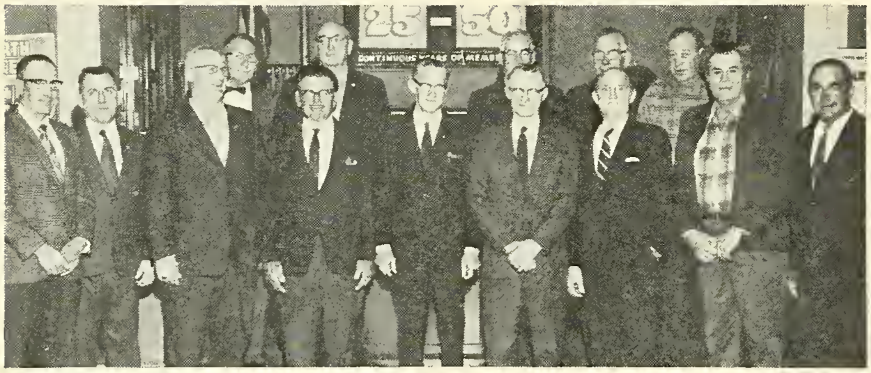
Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1



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(1) ST. PAUL, MINN.—Local 87 held a dinner recently to honor members who had completed 50 and 25 years of service. From left to right, the 50 year recipients are Herb Wills, Simon Roinstad, Raymond Schwope, Arthur Peterson, Walter Buell, with Howard Christensen, president of Local 87, shown making the presentations.

(2) Local 87's 25 year members are, from left to right, top row: Theo J. Hanson, Harold Medlicatt, Harry Thompson, Arne Twedt, Richard Sherry. Bottom row: Anthony Goebel, Irvin Oldenberg, William Cicero, Michael Bond, Herman Oswald, Sidney Swanson, Francis Cartier, Leonard Marlow, and Fred Bushman.

(3) STILLWATER, MINN.—Local 957 recently held a dinner in honor of the "Old Timers" in the local. Special recognition went to Axel Brosell for 60 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood, and to C. John Carlson for 51 years' service. Also honored were: 47 year pins—Julius Blegen, Seth Sandgren. 45 year pins—Harry Strongren. 33 year pins—Carl Gillstrom, Elmer Gillstrom, Walter Kutz. 32 year pin—Donald Hill. 30 year pins—Bernard Dailey, Lester Albrecht. 29 year pins—Oscar Philen, Ovitt Wrangham, Reuben Scullen, Eugene White, Reuben Swanson, Einar Ostness, Eric Strand. 28 year pins—Wilbert Monson, George Siefried Jr. 25 year pin—Wallace Newville. Eight members were unable to attend and pins were mailed to: 32 year pin—George Siefried Sr. 29 year pin to Melvin Overbye. 28 year pins—Nels Peterson, Ernest Doe, Oscar Sandberg, Oscar Forseth. 27 year pin—Robert Steffend. Jens Jensen was presented his 33 year pin in his home where he was recovering from illness. Also present at the dinner were Peter Woida, secretary-treasurer of the Twin City Carpenters District Council, and Howard Christensen, business representative of the Twin City Carpenters District Council.

(4) RENO, NEVADA—Local 971 honored its oldest member, Fred Newmarker on his 81st birthday recently. Brother Newmarker joined Local 971 on April 15, 1907 and has been a member in good standing for 63 years. He was presented with a plaque and lifetime membership card. Presenting the appreciation plaque from the members of 971 to Brother Newmarker is business representative Primo J. Bertoldi. Seated next to Brother Newmarker is Mrs. Newmarker, and in the back row, left to right are M. B. Bryant, international representative; James Byars, former financial secretary; Ben E. Jones, president of Local 971; Marion Hanson, recording secretary, and John O. Morman, former business representative.

(5) VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA — Local 1068 awarded 50 year pins to two members recently. From left are Ivan Waite, recording secretary and treasurer; Joseph Rafael; Alfred Rafael, and Paul Kanouff, president of Local 1068, making the presentations to the Rafael brothers.

(6) MIDLAND, MICHIGAN — Local 1654 honored nine 25 year members at a recognition banquet recently. From left to right are Gerald Richert, business representative for Local 1654; Harry Kuch; Alton Husted; Jesse Keller; Theodore Kudich; Andrew Steelye; Leonard Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council, and the guest speaker, Charles Walikangas. Unable to attend were Joseph Holfman, John Henkel Jr., and George Allbee. Jessee Keller was awarded a hammer for being the first member to receive a 25 year pin having completed his apprenticeship training under the sponsorship of Local 1654.

(7) ANCHORAGE, ALASKA—Peter Kappelle (left) is the recipient of his 50 year pin being presented by Peter W. Lannen, president of Local 1281. Brother Kappelle joined Local 325, Paterson, N.J. on Oct. 29, 1919 at the age of 17. He first cleared with Local 1281 on Jan. 24, 1947 and has been active in Alaska since that time. He served as business representative of Local 1281 from 1949 through 1953. Brother Kappelle has always worked toward improving the trade and conditions under which carpenters must work.

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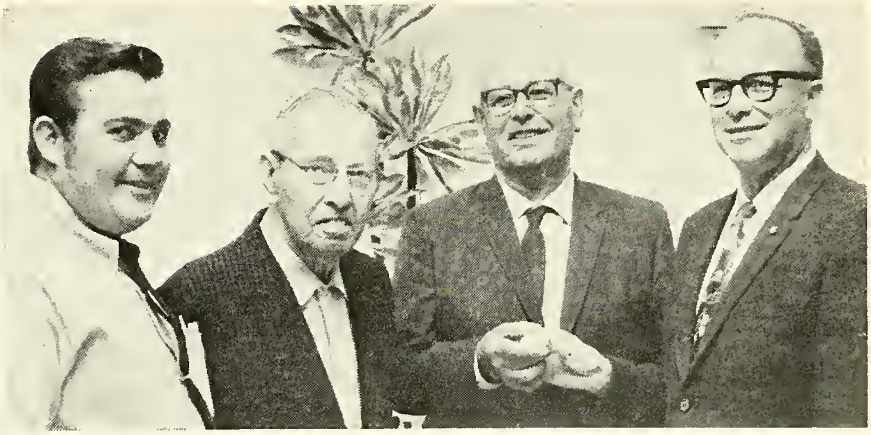
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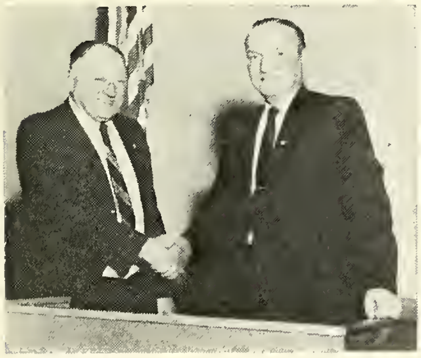
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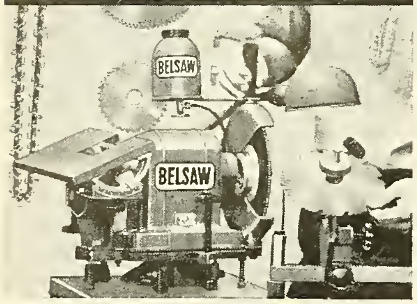

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(8) MOBILE, ALABAMA — Local 89 honored veteran members of the local in a special ceremony and dinner recently. Present and receiving 25 year pins were (in alphabetical order): W. W. Arrington, R. J. Baggett Sr., Edward F. Bailey, Q. E. Bell, C. C. Brewer, H. C. Brown, T. B. Buhring, C. F. Carleton, G. W. Carleton Jr., W. E. Carleton, A. J. Carter, C. E. Coleman, Gilbert Cooper, A. L. Culpepper, W. D. Davis Sr., Herbert Deese Jr., B. J. Dreading, H. H. Duffie, Forrest Eubanks, Elvedus Evans, E. J. Fendley, O. A. Fesler Sr., Gene Forbish, T. A. Foster, Willard Furr, W. John Gibson, J. F. Gilcrease, Carl Gray, Nelson Harris, Charlie Havel, J. W. Hendricks, S. J. Hobbs, Alton Hodges, A. A. Holley, H. Huffmaster, T. M. Kastorff, Glen Keene, W. R. Kelley, N. N. King, M. L. Maddux, C. C. Mann, R. R. Manning, J. W. Morgan, S. O. McGahagin, W. W. McKinley, P. H. Noble, W. C. Pierce, J. M. Poole, J. E. Potter, Ted R. Prine, E. L. Rainer, J. A. Rainey, Clifton Randall, R. H. Rhodes, W. W. Richardson, Gordon Roberts, John A. Rollins, F. M. Savell Sr., G. B. Savell, L. J. Savell, M. R. Savell, H. B. Savelle, William A. Sexton, L. B. Shaddix, L. R. Shotts, Eluid Smith Sr., R. Lee Smith Sr., T. J. Spence, E. J. Steinecker, Edwin T. Stephens, E. P. Strong, John L. Stubbs, P. S. Stucki, Hiram G. Tate, S. L. Thompson, Wilbur T. Trawick, N. D. Turner, Grady N. Webber, J. H. Whitehead, J. E. Wilkins, Jack T. Williams, W. T. Wilson, J. W. Wood, John M. Wood, J. H. Woods Sr., C. F. Wylie, R. H. Youngblood, and J. C. Reeves, business representative. Not attending but receiving recognition pins were Joseph Barnes, a 50 year member, and members receiving 25 year pins were: Leroy H. Arnette, E. A. Arrington, H. R. Blackerby, F. T. Blake, J. R. Bonner, G. R. Brady, J. F. Brown, James J. Brown, J. J. Burkett, T. A. Butler, Joe Cagle, C. C. Collum, R. H. Dahlgren, S. E. Davis, F. J. Fabre, Nolan J. Finn, E. E. Fleming, W. Pat Green, M. J. Gustafson, R. A. Hakanson, Tommie Hand, M. G. Hanson, Archie Hayes, Harry High, I. R. Hines, Gordon Howell, C. B. Jolly, James A. Joslin, J. R. Kemp, A. C. Kitchings, Tommie Knight, William Kral, Joe Kratchoville, W. T. Langley, M. L. Legg, Raymond Lloyd, U. F. Lowe Sr., N. T. Mallini, H. E. Mills, Chas. W. Moody, M. B. Moser, M. W. McCord, P. M. McFall, T. H. Nowling, O. L. Odom, Arthur Parnell, Will Parnell, L. J. Phillips, Sandy Pitts, W. R. Pope Sr., Joe Porter, N. G. Porter, T. W. Price Sr., George Reynolds, W. S. Reynolds, M. A. Richards, G. R. Richardson, R. O. Smith, Rufus G. Smith, W. H. Smith, W. O. Snider, Ralph Sowell, Arch Strangeway, R. W. Thurston, Bennie Twiggs, Roland Upshaw, W. H. Webb, James L. Whitaker, Charlie White, A. R. Williams, A. T. Williams, W. G. Windham, and Douglas Wyrosdic.

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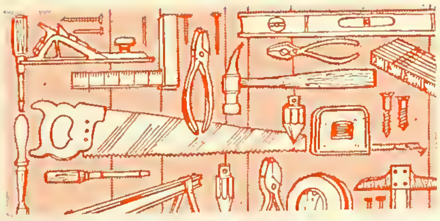


LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 742 Member Continues Carpentry In Vietnam

Local 742 has representation in Vietnam in the person of Dennis Bowman, a battalion carpenter and an apprentice in the Decatur, Illinois local. He is seen here with two of his Vietnamese workers. Dennis will complete his tour of duty soon and is a third generation member of Local 742.

The chow line forms while the members' families enjoy the free rides at the Santa Clara County Fair Grounds in San Jose.

Local 316 Holds Biennial Family Barbecue

Local 316, San Jose, California, held its family barbecue at Santa Clara County Fair Grounds on June 13. Approximately 3800 members, their wives, and children attended. This is a regular event, held every other year, and is well attended.

The members were served a free roast beef dinner and had free rides on seven pieces of carnival equipment. Baseball equipment and horse shoes were provided for those who wanted to play. The officers of Local 316 served as the committee. A caterer prepared and served the dinner, which was enjoyed by all.

The event enabled many members to get together, who, though working fairly close together, do not get the chance to see each other at any other time.

Daughters of three carpenter members enjoy one of the rides during the activities of the day. It is estimated that 3800 attended the Local 316 family barbecue.

Local 98 Members Install Astro Turf

A $216,973 Astro Turf contract at the Joseph Albi Stadium, Spokane, Washington, was recently completed by Sports Install, Inc., of Monsanto Company, employing members of Local 98, who installed the pad and turf. The company was well satisfied with the carpenter crew—shown above on a section of the laid turf—and said it was one of the best installation jobs they had ever done.

Local 301 in Loyalty Day Parade

Brother Simeon Baken, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, and his son riding on a horse were a hit of the day.

HARD HATS mean to KEEP IT THERE!

"Old Glory" flying over the nation's Capitol was the theme of the Local 301 float. The little Colonial miss is Carol Moore, age 6; and the little "hard hat" is Allan Jones, age 8, son of Local 301 member David Jones.

Loyalty Day was celebrated by a parade in Newburgh, New York, on June 27, 1970.

The various construction trades unions paraded as individual crafts. Each furnished its own musical organization, hired for the occasion.

There were better than 3,000 of these workers in the parade line. Most of them wore their hard hats. Local 301 of our Brotherhood had a fine turn-out, and their marching would have put many a volunteer fire department to shame.

The larger picture is of our float, depicting "Old Glory" flying over our nation's Capitol. The sign on the side of the float refers to our flag. The little Colonial miss is Carol Moore, age 6; and the little "hard hat" is Allan Jones, age 8, son of Local 301 member David Jones.

The other picture is of another of our Local 301 members, Simeon Baken, with his son on a horse. Brother Baken is a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, and his appearance in full tribal apparel was a hit of the parade.

Following the march, those of our craft who so desired went to our Union Hall for refreshments.

Local 1669's Ladies Auxiliary 740 Closes Year's Activities with a Dinner Meeting

To close its year's activities, the Ladies' Auxiliary to Local 1669 in Thunder Bay, Ontario, held a dinner meeting at the Prince Arthur Hotel.

Brother Steve Brodack installed the officers for the coming year. Sister Peggy Bohler, who was re-elected president for a third term, was presented with a gift.

A grocery shower was held for a large family where the father has been unable to work for many months. He is presently in the hospital recuperating from an operation on his back.

Arrangements were made for a fall bazaar to be held on November 7th.

Sister Maud Randle, chairman of the scholarship committee, reported on numerous scholarships presented by members of the Auxiliary. A complete list will be given after the final awards in September.

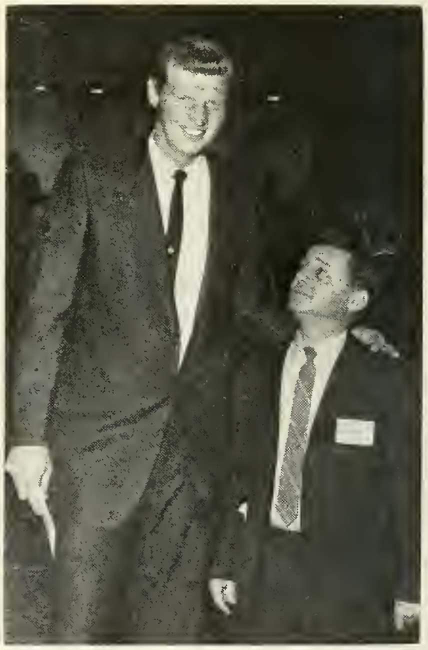
Besides these annual scholarships to deserving sons or daughters of our Brotherhood in each of the high schools, colleges, and the university here, the Auxiliary has entertained at the Home for the Blind, the three Homes for the Aged, the Happy Handicaps.

During the year, members served at the four blood-donor clinics; remembered patients in the area's six hospitals with visits, treats, and cards; provided 15 Christmas hampers for needy families; served at the children's Labour Day picnic at the Labour Center; and helped in many other ways.

Funds for the above activities were raised at fall and spring teas, bazaars, bake sales, rummage sales, dinners and dances, tickets on a homemade quilt, taking charge of the Labour Center checkroom, etc.

Ladies Auxiliary 740 has only 30 members. Of these, 10 are unable to take a very active part in the programs due to poor health or because they are occupied with steady work.

Building Trades Legislative Meet—Long and Short of It



Just to prove that the United Brotherhood has a man for every job, of any size, we present this picture taken earlier this year at the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C. On the left is Richard Chiesen, of Local 1929 (Piledrivers) Cleveland, Ohio, and on the right, Alexander Porrini, financial secretary and business agent of Local 952, Bristol, Connecticut.

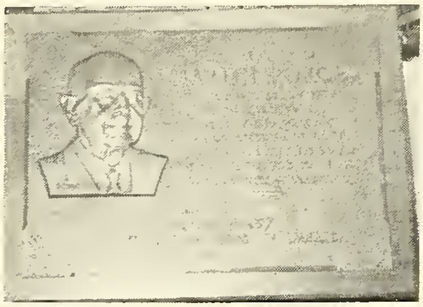
Martin Porges Saluted for His 50 Years As Secretary-Treasurer of Local 257

The honoree receives his 50-Year Gold Card and the congratulations of the Brotherhood. Left to right: Local 257 Business Representatives Ernest B. Danielson and Gene Handley; General Secretary Richard E. Livingston; honoree Martin Porges, who is secretary-treasurer of Local 257; Local 257 President Conrad Olsen; and Business Representative Attilio Bitondo.

In a tribute to New York City Local 257's esteemed Secretary-Treasurer Martin Porges—to celebrate his Golden Anniversary as the local's secretary-treasurer—a dinner was held at Leonard's of Great Neck, Long Island, New York. Brother Martin was presented with a 50-Year Gold Card and a bronze plaque.

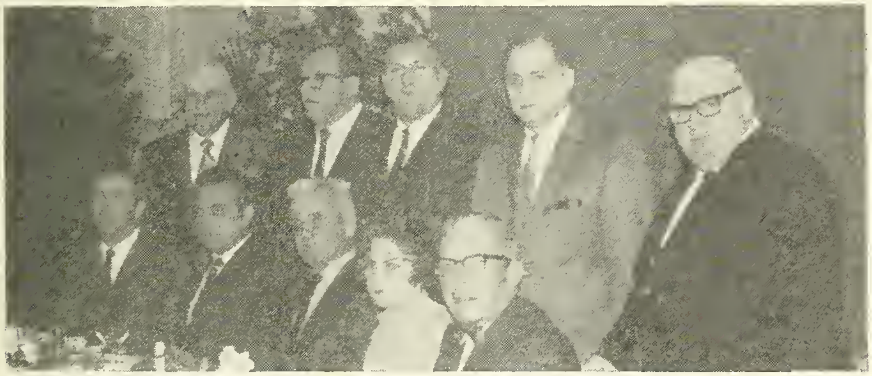
Seventy guests attended the dinner, among whom were the honoree's sister, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews. Other guests included former General Executive Board member Charles Johnson, Jr., General Secretary Richard E. Livingston; Peter Brennan, president of the Greater New York Building and Construction Trades Council; Pat Campbell, General Executive Board member; John Cunningham, financial secretary of Local 246; and John McMahon, all of whom have been associated with Brother Martin during his 64-year membership.

In a regular monthly meeting of Local 257 held several days after the testimonial dinner, Brother Martin was honored by the membership with an overwhelming ovation. He was subsequently re-elected secretary-treasurer of the local by a 488 to 108 vote.



This bronze plaque was also presented to Brother Martin Porges during the testimonial dinner.

At 85 plus, Brother Martin Porges continues to be an active Senior Citizen of Local 257, with his "Charmed Carpenter" outlook on life.



Brother Joseph Bartell, who recently retired as Business Representative of Local 261, Scranton, Pennsylvania, after 23 years of service to the Brotherhood, was honored with a testimonial dinner. The dinner was one of the top social events of the season, and was attended by prominent guests from labor, industry, and government. Among the guests honoring our retired brother were the above. Seated, left to right: Matt Flynn, president of the Scranton Building Trades Council; Eugene Peters, mayor of the City of Scranton; the honoree and Mrs. Bartell; and Robert Dawson, administrator, Penn State University. Standing, left to right: Dan Gelmini, Exalted Ruler of Elks, member of Local 261; Robert Pagnani, humorist, business representative of the Brewery Workers; George Walish, president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Raymond Gannetti, International Representative of our Brotherhood; and Philip Brady, president of the Central Labor Union.

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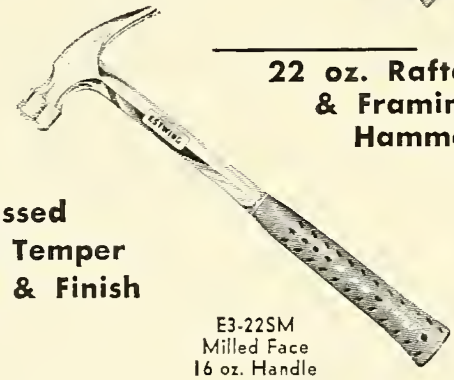

22 oz. Rafter & Framing Hammer

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Drywall Hammer

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These and Other Quality Estwing Tools Are Available At Leading Hardware, Lumber And Building Supply Dealers.

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Ladies' Auxiliary 569 Observes 20 Years' Service to Local 1273

At a chicken dinner held in May in Eugene, Oregon, the Ladies' Auxiliary 569 of Carpenters Local 1273 celebrated their 20th year of service to the local union. The Auxiliary has six charter members still holding offices. They are in the photo directly above. Standing are Mrs. Blanch Smith, Mrs. Jack Marsh, and Mrs. Ruth Springer. Sitting are Mrs. George Softley, Mrs. Robert Fuller, and Mrs. Mamie Kinports. Five past presidents of the Auxiliary are still holding office. They are, below, standing: Mrs. Jack Marsh, Mrs. Mamie Kinports, and Mrs. Robert Fuller; and sitting: Mrs. George Softley and Mrs. William Brightman.

I will not lay my plane down flat
I will not lay my plane down flat
I will not lay my plane down flat
I will not lay my plane down flat
I will not lay my plane down flat
I will not lay my plane down flat
I will n

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

Smart Thought

The trouble with some of today's smart children is that they don't smart in the right place.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Long and Short of It

Mama: "Bobbie, why did you fall down in your new pants?"

Bobbie: "I didn't have time to take them off!"—Robert Presl, Oconta, Wisc.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Women Have Their Ways

Everybody can learn from experience. A young bride threatens to go home to mother. But a more experienced wife, to get her way, threatens to bring mother over for an indefinite visit.

A Doc You Can Bank On

A doc in our town gave up his practice and turned to robbing banks. But he had to give that up, too, because nobody could read his stickup notes.

Another Volks Joke, Folks

The dumbest apprentice we ever met was the one who couldn't bear to part with his beat-up old Volkswagen and began asking around about how he might send it to the Old Volks Home.

1 4 ALL—ALL 4 1

Mucho Grass, Senor

The TV weatherman in Mexico gave this forecast: "CHILI today but not TAMALE . . . it's enough TEQUILA man!"—Dillon Wilkins, L.U. 1846 (Ret) Fresno, Calif.

REGISTER AND VOTE

Note: It Hadn't!

An optimist is a guy who goes to the courthouse to see if his marriage license has expired.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Wasting No Time

The aunt was exclaiming over the wavy blond hair of her eight-year-old nephew. "The girls are really going to be after you when you grow up!" she told him.

To which the tike replied; "Oh, they're after me already!"Mrs. James Barnett, Seattle, Wash.

TELL M U R UNION!

Board Stiff!

A do-it-yourselfer asked the lumber yard clerk for 4x2s. "We don't have any," replied the amused clerk, "but we have some 2x4s that might do. How many do you want?"

"Oh, quite a few," was the reply, (which didn't help much.)

"Well, how long do you want them?" the clerk tried again.

"I'll need them for a good while," said the beginner. "I'm going to build myself a house."—Dave A. Harris, L.U. 1913 (Ret) Van Nuys, Calif.

The First Order

Two girls were discussing men. "What do you value most in a man; brains, wealth or appearance?"

"Appearance," replied the other, "And the sooner the better!"—F. S. Millham, Fullerton, Pa.

ALWAYS C D UNION LABEL

More Truth Than Humor?

The carpenter was visiting his brother, the farmer, who asked how he was doing. The carpenter shook his head sadly. "The wages are the big problem," he said.

"But I thought you just got a big raise?" replied his brother.

"I did," said the carpenter, "and that's the problem. Wages being so high now, I can't afford to take a day off!"—George Folker, L.U. 3055, Goshen, Ind.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

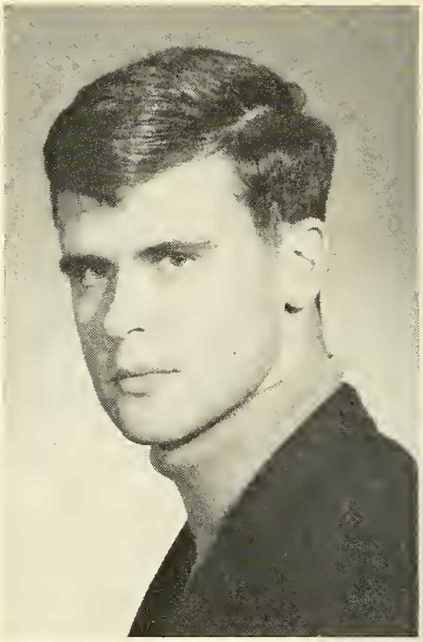
Sobering Reflection

Husband: I don't know what you do with all the grocery money I give you!

Wife: Stand sideways and look in the mirror!

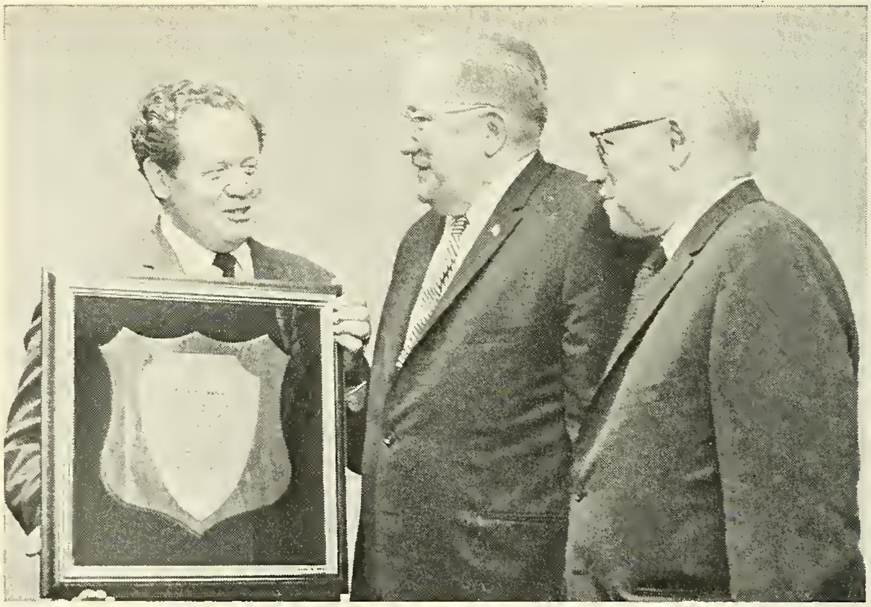
"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



SCHOLASTIC HONORS—Duane McNeely, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McNeely, Steilacoom, Wash., was recently awarded a fellowship for graduate study at Oregon Graduate Center, Portland, Ore. He is working toward a doctorate in physics. In April 1965 he won first in the state Apprenticeship Contest; he represented the Tacoma Carpenters & Shipwright's Joint Apprenticeship Committee. He won third in the Western Regional Contest as Washington state representative. In '65 he entered the University of Puget Sound and received a scholarship and merit award and when he was graduated he won departmental honors. He was a member of L.U. 470; his father for many years has been a Local 470 member.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Del Webb, one of America's most famous builders, who served his apprenticeship 50 years ago has been awarded the third life membership card ever awarded by the Brotherhood. On behalf of General President M. A. Hutcheson, California Council President Gordon A. McCulloch made the formal award. Mr. Webb learned the carpentry trade in and around Fresno, Calif. He parlayed a set of carpenter tools, a wheelbarrow and cement mixer and his own skill and energies into a multi-million-dollar firm. New contract work last year topped the $200 million mark. He owns and operates hotels, office buildings and has developed entire communities. From left are Ed Davies, Del Webb Company vice president; Council President McCulloch; Life Member Webb and George Zack, vice president, California State Council of Carpenters.



PIN AND PLAQUE—General Executive Board Member Patrick Campbell, left, makes presentation of symbolic plaque, a 50-year pin and gold membership card to Edward A. Bjork, president, L.U. 488, Bronx, N.Y.; he is also secretary-treasurer of the New York District Council of Carpenters and president of the New York State Council of Carpenters. Shown at right is Trustee Louis Schumack.

Register Now
and
VOTE!

TOOL HANDLE GRIPS

A multi-purpose, reusable and replaceable handle grip has been developed for for use on virtually any hand tool—hammer, hand ax, pick, crowbar, scythe, etc. The Grip-It provides a comfortable, sure grip for the user. It is designed to be removed from one tool and replaced on another tool at the convenience of the user.

An adhesive enables the device to groom itself to the size and shape of each individual tool handle. It is fully adjustable, and always keeps itself straight, strong, and sag-free. The price is $1.98 plus 20 cents for handling and postage.

Grip-It was was developed by George Perego, a member of Local 162, San Mateo, California. The product may be obtained by writing A & P Enterprises, 990 Ralston Ave., Belmont, California 94002.

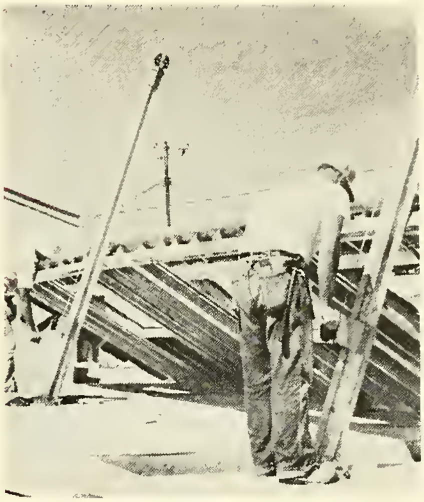
POST ANCHOR BASES

TECO Post Anchor Bases are designed to provide firm anchorage of 4 x 4 wood posts to concrete slabs. Made of heavy galvanized metal and supplied with special galvanized nails, the product is engineered to resist uplift resulting from high velocity winds. A raised support insures that the bottom of the post is kept above ground level so that there is no contact with dampness. A free flow of air beneath the posts is provided at all times.

The design of the post anchor is such that, during installation, it can be adjusted for correct positioning in the event the anchor bolt has been placed in the concrete "out of line." The post can be moved after the anchor has been nailed to it and the nut tightened either by hand or by wrench once the post has been plumbed.

For a new specification sheet describing the post anchors, write Timber Engineering Company, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015.

WALL HOIST



A new wall hoist, called the "Mac" hoist, invented by Detroit Carpenter and contractor Robert McBrien, makes the erection of beams, pre-assembled walls—complete with sheathing and cornice—and gable-end raising a safe, easy and fast operation.

Sold through several dealers in the U. S., the "Mac" consists of a ratchet-controlled, geared unit and a pulley unit mounted on shaped metal frames, which slip over opposite ends of a T-shaped boom, made on the job site from ordinary 2x4s.

From the winch a ¼-inch, 7000-lb. test aircraft type cable extends over the pulley and back down to a snap hook. The hinged foot of the winch unit (with boom inserted) is spiked temporarily to the flooring against the top plate of the wall or gable end. The cable which runs up over the pulley is placed around the upper plate and anchored by the hook. From this point on, it becomes a matter of turning the winch handle. Only one hoist is needed for each 20 feet of wall, so that two men and two hoists can raise a 40-foot wall with ease. The Mac is distributed by Andrews & Owen, 24525 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48219.

●

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

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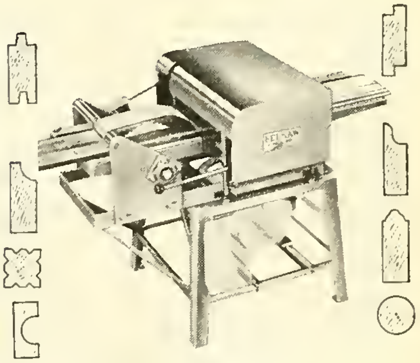

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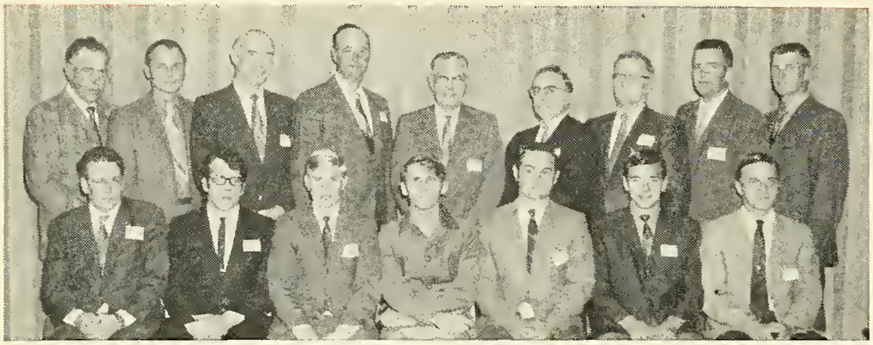
What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Lincoln, Nebraska JAC Graduates Its Apprentices At May Banquet

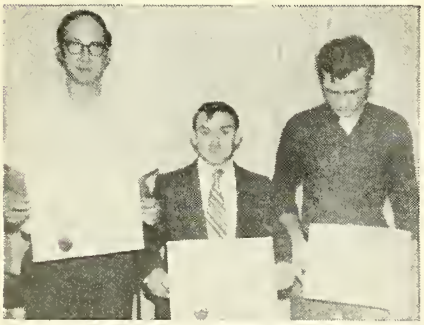


The Lincoln (Nebraska) Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee staged its fourth annual Apprenticeship Completion Banquet on May 8. Apprentices graduating, seated on front row are (from left): Warren Smith, Gell Lee Pittman, Roger Parde, Wesley Goings, Tom Allen, Larry Rejda, and Ronald Chambers. Those not shown were—Robert Goeschel, Wayne Essink, Kenneth Essink, Charles Hermida, James Vanderbeek, Grant Hoyle, and Richard Heier. On the back row are: John Snyder, Member J.A.T.C.; Dick Dittenber, Business Agent; Leon Green, 5th District representative; Ted Hoxie, Member J.A.T.C.; John Connelly, B.A.T.; Boy Elliot, Chairman J.A.T.C.; Bob Maxwell, instructor; Lester Swanson, instructor coordinator, and Bill Burley, president of Local 1055.

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1970

State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alabama	X		
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		X
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia & Vicinity	X	X	X
Florida	X		
Georgia	X		
Hawaii	X		
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		X
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	
Michigan	X		X
Minnesota	X		
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		X
Utah	X		
Washington	X	X	
Wisconsin	X		
Ontario, Can.	X		X
British Col.	X	X	
Calgary, Alberta	X		
Totals	36	16	19

Topeka, Kansas Local 1944 Graduates Three Apprentices



At a ceremony in Topeka, Kansas, Local 1944 presented Journeyman Certificates to three members recently. The three are, from left, Ronald Richey, Charles Frisbie, and Ralph Johnson.

Madison County, Illinois District Council Graduates Eleven Apprentices

Above pictured are the 1970 graduates of the apprenticeship program from the Carpenters' District Council of Madison County and Vicinity, Illinois. They graduated on May 5, 1970. Back row, left to right: Thomas Korte of Local 1535; Pete Matesa of Local 633; Robert Ubaudi of Local 295; Terry Sarginson of Local 377; Carl Reiter of Local 378; Vernon Abert of Local 1808; Terry Wilson of Local 1808. Front row: Walter Devore of Local 990; Wayne Weber of Local 378; Bruce Unterbrink of Local 990; Gary Marco of Local 295.

Apprentices Do Something for the Girls in Sioux Falls

The apprenticeship class of Local 783, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, may be taking more than the usual interest in their work this summer. They are working on a project for the Girl Scouts at the Minn-Ia-Kota summer camp at Oak Lake near Sioux Falls. Their work consisted of two tent platforms, three sections for a dock and a floating raft, which was done in connection with their training and schooling under the apprenticeship program. Men in the foreground are Bruce Stauffacher (left), Al Rieder (front right), and Ralph Gerry, instructor (standing). In the background (left to right) are John Neeman, Joel Stevens, Jerry Sunde, and Larry Lenthold.

Second Group Finishes Pre-Apprenticeship Course in Lincoln, Neb.

The Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee of Lincoln, Neb., recently graduated its second class in a pre-apprenticeship training program. The program is operated under contract between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the prime contract (MDTA) with the Department of Labor.

St. Cloud, Minnesota, Carpenters J.A.C. Select Contest Winners

On April 25, the St. Cloud Carpenters JAC held its annual apprentice contest. The winners are Al Yamry first place, who will present St. Cloud at the Minnesota State Contest; and Allen Walters, second place, who will act as alternate.

The manipulative contest was a garden tool shed designed by the Construction Estimating and Drafting class of the St. Cloud Area Vocational Technical School. Saw horses and straight edges were made and donated by the carpentry class at the school.

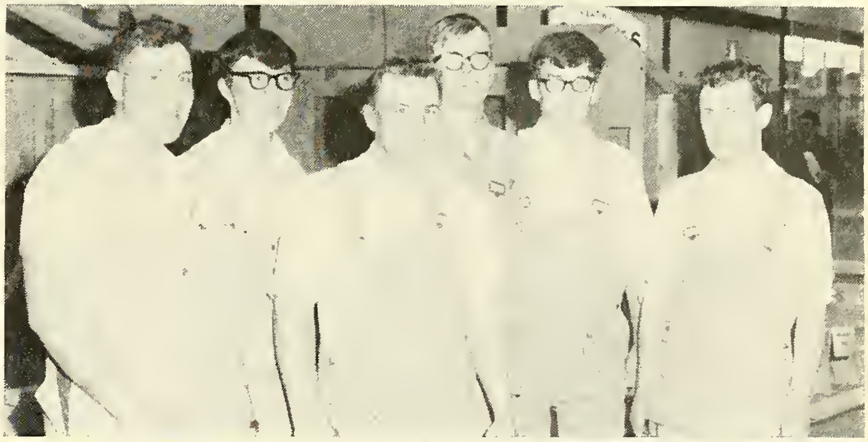
Materials for the projects and prizes for the contestants were supplied by the area lumber yards and hardware stores.

The manipulative contest preceded by the written exam that was given on April 6, 1970, at the vocational school.

Judges for the contest were Ray Hermanson, architect; Gene Kropp, Contractor; and Jerome Strack, carpentry instructor.

Robert Madeson, Secretary of the JAC was the contest coordinator.

Students from the day trade carpentry classes of the vocational school assisted in setting up the area for the contest and the cleaning up afterwards.



Contestants in the annual JAC contest held in St. Cloud, Minnesota, are, from left: Roger Weyer, First Place Winner Al Yamry, Ron Botzek, John Welsh, Second Place Winner Allen Walters, and Dale Zika.

Paducah, Kentucky JAC Honors Graduating Apprentices

On June 5, the Paducah (Kentucky) and Vicinity Joint Apprentice Committee honored the apprentices of the Four Rivers District Council of Carpenters with a steak dinner for apprentices and their wives. General Representative Edward Weyler made a very interesting talk to the group and presented the apprentices with journeymen certificates. There were 44 apprentices and guests in attendance. Shown here holding certificates are—(from left) front row: Richard Williams, Gary Freeman, William Butler, Val Wynn, and Charles Hammonds. On the second row are Committee Members Odis Curtis and Frank Ingram, General Representative Edward Weyler, and Committee Members Robert York and Paul Duncan.

Dallas JATC Holds Awards Banquet

Awards were presented to 13 apprentices who had completed their training. The awards presentation program was held May 22 at the Engineers Club in Dallas. Shown from left are: R. C. Rushing, T. Crofford, B. Patterson, C. Cardwell, T. Henry, G. Campbell, D. Raines, R. Guin, H. Routon, T. Earley, R. Boone, R. Troydon, and D. Hodgecock.

Thirteen newly certified journeymen received their completion certificates at an awards program sponsored by L.U. 198, Dallas, Tex. The program was held at the Engineers Club in Dallas with presentations made by Fred Bull, Executive Board Member, 6th District; by Jack Shaddock, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training Representative, and Sandy Hallman, President, Dallas Chapter, Associated General Contractors.

Executive Secretary A. C. Shirley, Texas State Council of Carpenters, presented a plaque and a $100 award to R. C. Rushing, L.U. 198, who won the Texas State Apprenticeship Contest, held in Austin. Mr. Rushing also received an engraved hammer and an additional check for $100 from the Slaughter Lumber Company of Dallas. Engraved hammers were presented to three other apprentices, Richard Boone, David Raines and Donald Hedgecock who competed with Winner Rushing for the opportunity to represent L.U. 198 in the state contest.

L.U. 198 is now providing training for 184 apprentices and has plans for further expansion, reports Chairman Calvin Daniel of the Dallas JATC.

King County, Washington, Apprentices Receive Certificates

Gathered for the King County, Washington, apprenticeship presentation exercises in Seattle, June 24, is this delegation of graduating carpentry and millmen apprentices, instructors, officers and employee and employer representatives. Master of ceremonies was J. A. Martineau, Executive Vice President of Seattle Master Builders and the main speaker was Robert L. Landau, Chairman AGC Apprenticeship Committee. Certificates were presented by Orlo Hinman, Chairman, JATT, and John L. Carr. Secretary, JATT. Receiving carpenter certificates were: Bernard Aase, Monty Balcom, Bradley Barker, William Brosam, Lee Collyer, Leo Cooper, William Corr, Ron Crawford, Al Crozier, Inge Dallard, Gary Egan, Floyd Emmitt, Stanley Fountain, Patrick Fry, Richard Fuller, Henry J. Ganno, John Granquist, Donovan Grill, Bror Grondal, Wyon Hardy, Larry Howlett Everett Inman, Robert Johns, Robert Johnson, William Kelly, Gary Kittleson, Webb Koschene Theadore Krals, Jim Lewis, Gordon Lindstrom, Theadore McBride, Thurman McCarthy, Donald Matney, Richard Metz, Stanley Miller, Billy Moore, William Morton, Danny Murphy, Robert Neill, Byron Nelson, Greg Nunn, Lane Olson, Gary Randall, Russell Roberts, Darrel Shiley, John Shouman, Robert Sifford, Ron Smith, Wayne Snelling, Dennis Snyder, Ronald Star, Rockne Stephenson, Ron Swart, Bradford Thompson, Kenneth Syverson, James Vanheel, Gene Wickelmann, Glenn Wilson, William Wood, James Zakrowski,. Millmen apprentices receiving certificates were: Charles Barnes, Larry Coffelt, Thomas Depriest, Michael Howard, Dan Humphrey, Coy Moore, Terry Riggs, Donald Schmidt, and William Torbenson.

400 Attend New Jersey State Apprenticeship Awards Dinner

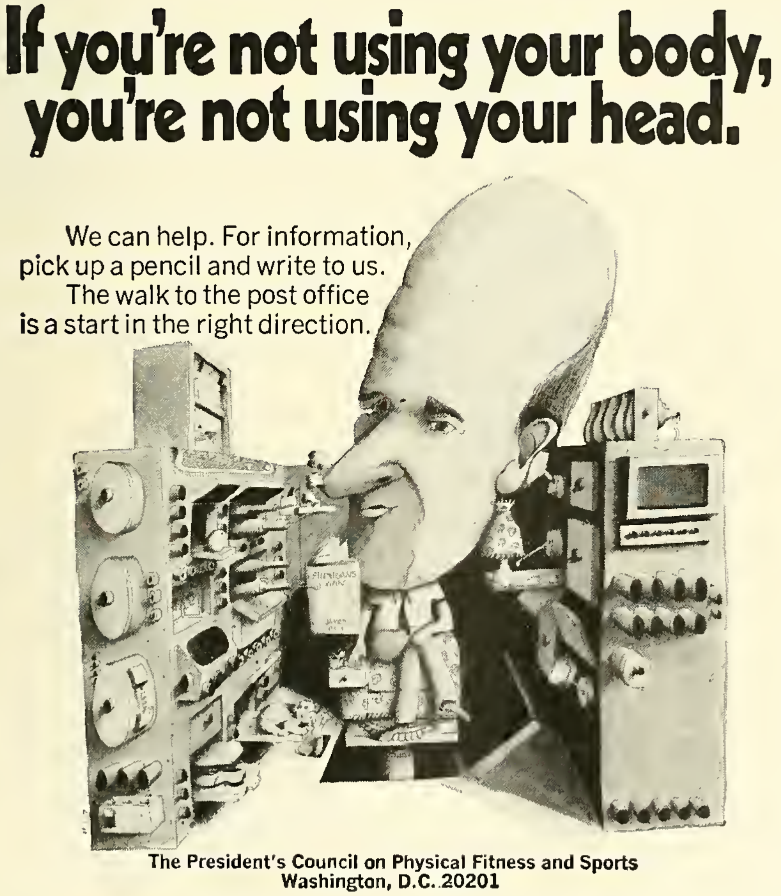
Nearly 400 attended the Awards Dinner of the New Jersey State Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Education Committee, held June 13 at the Burlington County Vocational-Technical High School at Mt. Holly. Guest speakers for the banquet and awards ceremony were William Sidell, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, and William Waldron, President of the Building Contractors Association of New Jersey. Raleigh Rajoppi, President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, was toastmaster.

An interesting sidelight of the dinner was a large, two-story cake, made of miniature wood framing, with each floor, the ceiling and the ground around the structure made of cake.

Those attending the dinner viewed the work of the fifteen contestants.

New Jersey State Contest Winners: Kenneth Wilson, millwright winner of Local 2315, Hudson County (left), and Gary McGeddy, carpentry winner of Local 2250, Red Bank (right). In the center is Deno Venturi, chairman of the contest committee and business representative of Local 121.

New Jersey Apprenticeship Awards Dinner dignitaries and winners include, from left: William Waldron, president, Building Contractors Assn. of N. J.; Kenneth Wilson, millwright winner; Charles W. Atkinson, secretary, contest committee; Gary McGeddy, carpenter winner; William Bonnema, committee member; William Sidell, first general vice president, United Brotherhood; Sigurd Lucassen, committee member; and Raleigh Rajoppi, president, N. J. State Council of Carpenters.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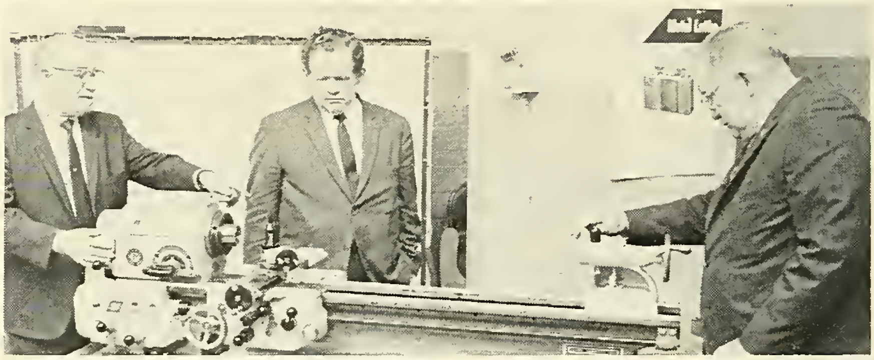
Carpenter Officials Visit Apprenticeship School

Assistant Director Charles Fanning, left, New York City District Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeymen Retraining School, welcomes General Executive Board Member Patrick Campbell, President Edward Bjork, New York State Council of Carpenters, and Louis Schumack, Director of the New York District Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship program.



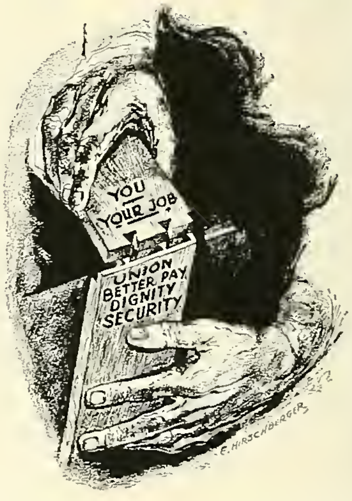
A millwright lathe in the Millwright Department of the school is given close attention by Patrick Campbell and Edward Bjork.

The New York District Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship School was host recently to a visit by General Executive Board Member Patrick Campbell and New York State Council of Carpenters President Edward Bjork. The visitors were given the grand tour by Assistant Director Charles P. Fanning and Louis Schumack, Director of the New York District Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship Program.

The school is offering the most up-to-date courses of study and facilities. The school has 28 instructors who are specialists in the major divisions and subdivisions of the craft. In the related areas of instruction registered architects and civil engineers develop the "why of the job" in a combination with the "how of the job" in order to produce multi-skilled trainees.

The visitors reported themselves highly pleased at the tour and the programs of the school.

Put Them Together



Critical Contests

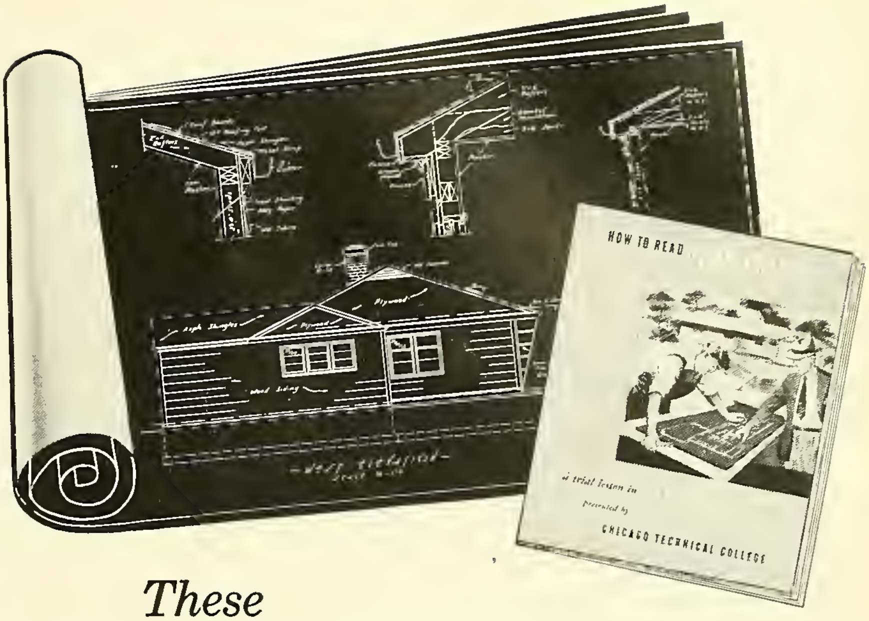
Continued from page 5

loses House seats in a non-Presidential year—except 1934. If the voters follow custom, or what is almost sure fire custom, the Democrats would appear to have the House again. A recent public opinion poll more than verifies this forecast.

One aspect of Congress which should not be overlooked is that of blocs or coalition action. While labor has appeared to favor the Democrats more than the Republicans, the unpleasant political fact of life is that coalition action of conservative Democrats with conservative Republicans has been effective in stopping important liberal and labor legislation.

Some 40 members of the present House of Representatives will not be among those present when the roll is called next January due to their own action in retiring or chosing to seek another office or through primary defeat. Nine have been defeated in seeking either a senatorial or a gubernatorial nomination or in falling victims in their own districts in an effort to seek renomination. Eight House members are retiring from political life among them a good friend of labor Speaker of the House John McCormack, Dem., Mass. Among the casualties of the election was one of the House's most flamboyant figures, long chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee, Adam Clayton Powell, Dem., N.Y.

The Republicans have a strong edge in the statehouses with 32 governors to 18 who are Democratic. This year 35 governships are to be filled and of this number 24 are presently Republican while 11 incumbents of the 24 are Democratic. The strength of the governor as a state standard bearer sometimes influences the trend of voting in a state. A strong and dynamic candidate for governor can often pull votes for his party it would not normally receive; a listless and ineffective gubernatorial candidate can sometimes hurt his party's chances and thus impair the fortunes of congressional candidates. ■



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Outdoor Meanderings

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In the Arctic Circle

The most northern-caught fish ever reported in these columns can be credited to Sigurd Sandrick of Flint, Michigan, a retiree out of Local 1373 for close to four years now. Brother Sandrick recently tripped to Alaska where he has relatives. He wound up as far north as the Arctic Circle, at Kiana on the Kofuck River, where he remained for two weeks at Blankenship Trading Post. Here's a photograph of Sigurd with a pair of the giant sheefish he took from the fish-lush waters nearby.

Also called Innonu, the sheefish is a giant member of the whitefish family. Brother Sandrick didn't say how much his weighed but judging from the photograph I'd say they hit close to 20 pounds and it must be noted that 40 pounders are not unusual and 55 pounders not unknown. The Wise Fishermen's Encyclopedia says the sheefish is found in the sea and in the larger streams of Alaska and adjacent arctic Canada, that it enters both the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers to spawn and is also found in the Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake of the far north.

The flesh of the "shee" is pink and firm.

Big Buffalo

Chalk up one of the largest "buffalo" fish we've heard tell about in many a moon for Brother Marium Maxwell, a member of Local 742 in Decatur, Illinois. Mrs. Maxwell reports he eased a monster from Lake Decatur which tipped the scales at 31 pounds and measured 33 inches from nose to tail.

Those 100-lb. Drum

From time to time we've reported some noteworthy catches of black drum and a past item prompts the following information from Carl J. Agren of Pennsauken, New Jersey, a member of Local 393, Camden:

"Dear Fred:

"I can personally back you up in your statement that Black Drum weighing over 100 pounds have been taken. The largest one I ever took was a 68 pounder, not an exceptionally large one for this species. The largest one I know of was a 107 pounder.

"The best 'drum fishing' for me is when the tide is high and the moon is full. These fish produce a grunting noise, similar to that of a low-sounding drum beat; hence, I suppose, cometh the name." (Right.)

Agren

The black drum is a marine species, close relative of the freshwater drum. There is a record of a black drum being taken on rod and reel by Captain Jack Inman off Surf City, New Jersey which tipped the scales at 145 pounds although the records of the International Game Fish Association show the record black drum caught by Gary Hilton Kelly in the briny off Willis Wharf, Virginia, a 98½ pounder.

Michigan Ice Fishing

Feeling a little hot under the collar? Maybe the following ice-fishing photograph will cool ya' off a bit. Depicted are two sons—Phillip and Greg—of Bill Dillenbeck of Benton Harbor, Michigan, a member of Local 898. The lads are displaying a pair of northerns the Dillenbecks took from Paw Paw Lake, hardly more than a stone's throw from their front step.

Release the Spawners

Unlike the Pacific salmons, all of which die after spawning, the migratory rainbow (steelhead)—of the west coast and Great Lakes area—is capable of recovering from the spawning act and occasionally they'll make it back to deep water, there to recover from their spawning ordeal and return again, possibly three times, to the stream of their birth. Dark mature, ready-to-spawn or spawned-out salmon or steelhead should be released immediately after being caught. In this condition they have used up their natural oil and body fat and are poor table fare. Best way to release them is to gently hold in a slight current near shore, with the head facing upstream. Hold your hands about a half-inch away from the sides, steadying the fish until it is able to fin away in an upright position.

Last year when I visited Duluth, Minnesota, I noted that some midwesterners were catching, and retaining, dark spawning Coho in the lower reaches of Great Lake streams. But they are learning, as west coast salmon anglers have learned, that these fish, in this condition, aren't worth bringing home.

SALMON

Venezuelan Catfish

Occasionally we get an interesting letter and photograph from members who are working on some sort of government project in a foreign country. One such was from Clyde M. Baker, who has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1951 and still holds a current card, though working on the Guri Dam in Venezuela since 1966. He wrote fram Caracas:

"I thought my brother members back in the states might like to see what kind of catfish we catch here in Venezuela. This one, which weighed 121 pounds and measured over five feet down the middle, was caught in the Caroni River in February on a live minnow. I used a Mitchell 302 reel, an 8½-ft. surf rod topped off with 44-lb. test line. As there was no one else around, I landed it unassisted after a 30-minute struggle. I tried to beach it, and in doing so straightened out my gaff hook so that I had to pull the fish out of the river with my hands.

"The fishing here is wonderful. There are many other varieties besides the catfish, but as far as I know, this is the largest caught on rod and reel."

Timely Topics

. . . How many times have you called up your fishing buddies to tell them about the big fish you caught and found that you might oftimes—inadvertently, of course—add a few pounds to that lunker? Well, as time goes by you won't be able to stretch a point; too much that is, leastwise not if AT&T has anything to do with it, for they say that eventually everyone will be using "Picturephones."

. . . If you're using a top-water bass plug that's driving you crazy because it looks good but can't produce a single strike, try crimping on a small split shot on one of the rear hooks. This will vary the action considerably, producing an erratic retrieve and just might aggravate "old fighter" into taking a poke at it. Worth a try?

Monstrous Tarpon

Getting back to the subject of big fish caught outside the U.S.A., we're reminded of a letter from Martin Derlak of Chicago, Illinois, a member of Local 1185. I'm bound to confess that when I looked at the photograph sent in by Brother Derlak, I turned green with envy, for I've always wanted to have a "go" at one of those monstrous tarpon—even if I do have to battle it for three hours like he did.

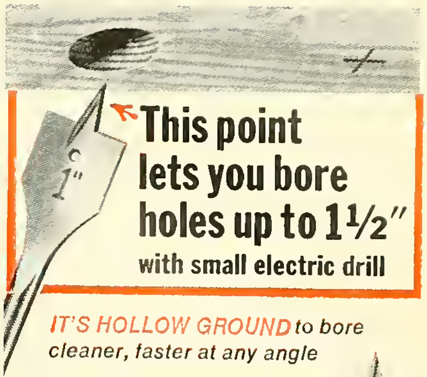
Here's a look-see at Martin and his trophy, taken on light tackle from the Colorado River while visiting the Casa Mar Fishing Club, Costa Rica, Central America. It weighed 111 pounds and taped over seven feet from nose to tail!

Coon-Hunting Champs

In a spring issue of the column this year, we passed on a tale from Donald R. Lescarbeau of North Adams, Massachusetts, a member of Local 193, which told of his bringing home a coon which tipped the scales at 29 pounds, and stated that as far as we could determine it was the largest "coon take" ever reported in this magazine.

The item was noted by W. E. Blackburn of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the Brotherhood for over a half century. He wrote to Don Lescarbeau and I guess it developed into an exchange of old coon hunting tales and reminiscing via the mails.

Brother Blackburn rummaged through photos accumulated from over 50 years of coon hunting and finally came up with one taken back in 1922 which depicted a coon caught by his dog "Jud" that he claims was the smartest coon dog in Ohio. I daresay it was, for I'm told it was sold by Mr. Blackburn for $175, which was an awful lot of money in those days—even for the best coon dog in Ohio. Here's that photograph of Brother Blackburn, old "Jud," and a coon he ran down which weighed in at 31-lbs., 6-ozs. Now I dare anybody to top that.



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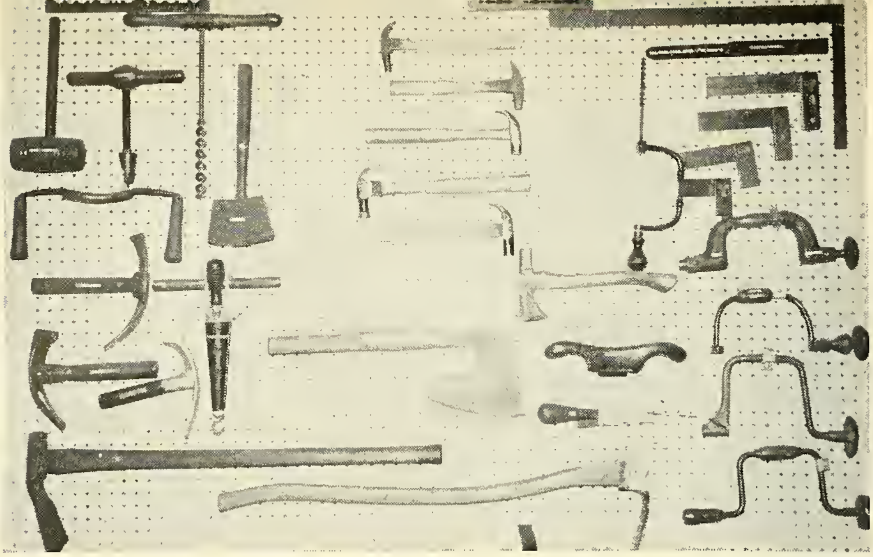
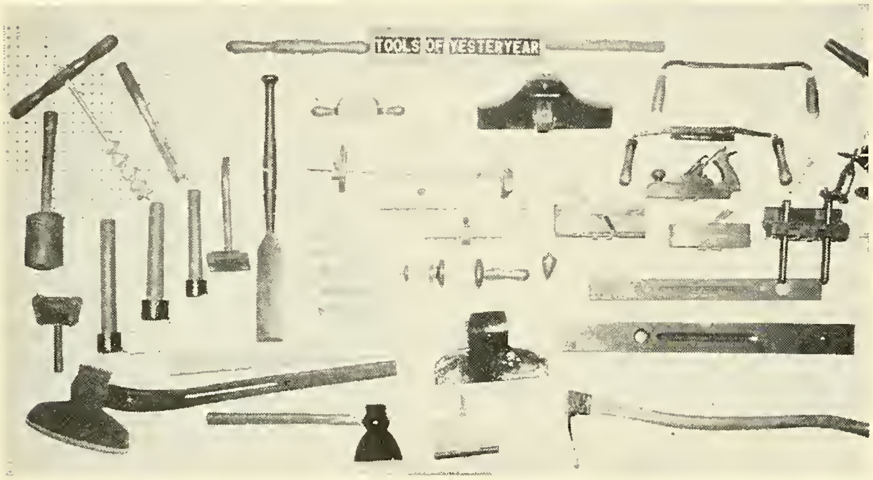
Old Carpenters' Tools Displayed in Local 2310 Hall

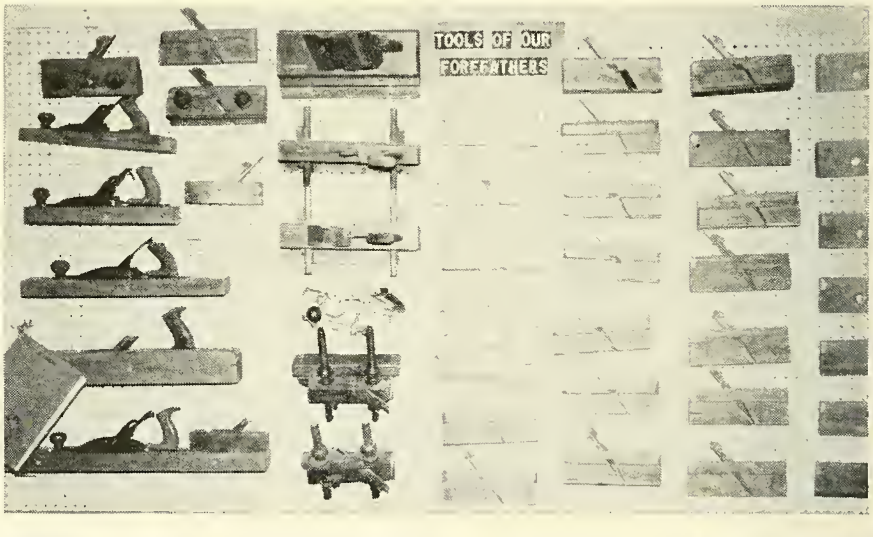
An assortment of old and odd tools. The coopers section includes a bung starter, mallet, auger and several hand adz, a graduated bung hole auger, and gutter adz. Odd tools include two old carpenters hammers, a turkey-wing hand adz, carpenters adz, shingle hatchet, wooden handle scraper, and several old style braces, including a wooden stock.





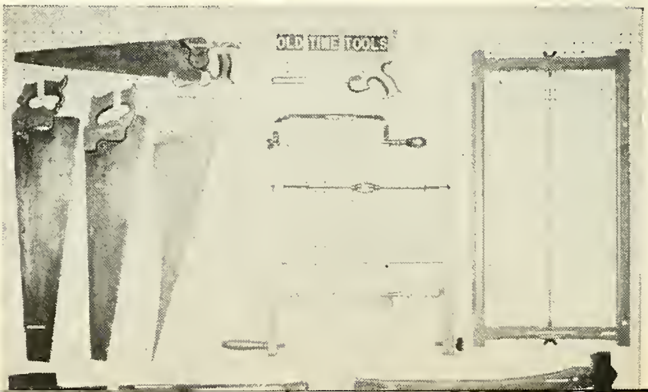
These panels of Carpenter tools of bygone days were assembled by David E. Jones for Local 2310 of Madisonville, Ky., at their meeting hall. This display shows broad axes, ship adz, chisel barker, 4-way folding rules, three types of froes, froe mallet, bench mallet, several augers, corner chisel, several marking gauges, and other tools.

This panel illustrates many types of wooden stock planes, large rabbet, jointer, fore, jack and smoothers. Picture moulding, tongue and groover, beaders, cove, etc., the Stanley 45 as shown, and No. 55, not shown, took the place of many or all of the wood stock individual planes.



Old tool collector David E. Jones, left, is a longtime member. He is shown with L. E. Tucker, business agent of Local 2310, beside a replica of inlay map in the office of President Hutcheson's office.

Another panel shows a barker, small broad axe, several hand saws, panel saw, fellow saw, dovetail saw and a replica of a two-man board saw (used before power circle saws, one man in pit and one man above, and measured 7 or 8 feet long).



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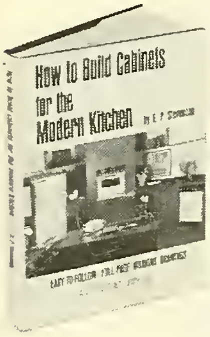

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Muncy, W. B.
Taylor, Thomas

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Marthet, Alex

Congratulations to Frank M. Cobb

Because of a printer's mistake, the name of Brother Frank M. Cobb was erroneously included in "Legacies of Long Service," published in the August issue of the **Carpenter.**

Brother Cobb, a 50-year member of Local 1434, Moberly, Missouri, recently celebrated his 92nd birthday. At that time, "Frank Cobb Sunday" was declared by the Carpenter Street Baptist Church, Moberly, where has has taught the men's Sunday School class for 50 years. He taught the class on his 92nd birthday.

We join in recognizing Brother Cobb's long service to his church and to his community, and sincerely apologize for the recent error.

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Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Use of Correct Form for Home Admittance Application Urged

In June of 1968 the application form for admittance to the Home was changed. A letter was sent out to all Local Unions, enclosing several copies of the new form, with instructions to destroy the old form, so that no mix-up could occur.

Apparently some Local Unions did not heed the instructions. Applications are still being submitted on the old form. This leads to all kinds of complications.

Henceforth, all applications for admittance to the Home should be made on the new form, which is printed on blue paper. Please do not use the white form which was rendered obsolete by the new blue form.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Peder F. Pedersen, of Local 586, Sacramento, Calif., arrived at the Home July 1, 1970.

●

Timothy J. Sullivan, of Local 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home July 6, 1970.

●

Julius J. Noll, of Local 231, Rochester, N. Y., arrived at the Home July 15, 1970.

●

Frank Wareham, of Local 1424, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home July 22, 1970.

●

Oskar Eriksson, of Local 331, Norfolk, Virginia, arrived at the Home July 22, 1970.

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Louis Balogh, of Local 1365, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home July 27, 1970.

●

Harry Seitz, of Local 1765, Orlando, Florida, arrived at the Home July 29, 1970.

●

Alfred Hyden, of Local 1367, Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the Home July 30, 1970.

●

Arthur Nielsen, of Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home July 31, 1970.

●

Lucas Hofbaur, of Local 242, Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the Home July 31, 1970.

●

Harry Sloan, of Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J., died July 9, 1970. Burial was in Elizabeth.

●

Frank Curney, of Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio, died July 11, 1970. Following cremation, his ashes were sent to Cleveland for burial.

●

George Coleman, of Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died July 13, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Peter J. Kearney, of Local 727, Hialeah, Florida, died July 19, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

John Northoff, of Local 5, St. Louis, Mo., died July 20, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

Recipients of the Democratic Bounty

■ Downgrading America seems to have become something of a popular national pastime.

A lot of college kids call us decadent and cruel. More than a few minority leaders seem pledged to our destruction. But worst of all, many intellectuals—editors, college professors, writers, etc., are inclined to take an apologetic stance over our shortcomings.

For my part, I am getting a little fed up with the multitudes who are throwing brickbats at our America, and by America I mean Canada as well as the United States.

They ignore the positive and emphasize the negative.

Winston Churchill once said something about democracy being a terrible form of government—its only saving grace being that it is a whole lot better than anything else yet devised by man.

I agree wholeheartedly. There are injustices in a democracy. There are people who get shortchanged. There are too many rich and too many poor. There are recipients of special privilege and victims who pay the bill.

There are too many jails and not enough first-class schools. There are too many wealthy landlords and doctors and too few healthy and well-housed poor.

But there are a whole lot of people and many organizations—including the labor movement—working diligently to wipe out these shortcomings.

There are crooked politicians and arrogant police. There are rapacious employers and dishonest businessmen. But I believe there are fewer scoundrels in our midst than in most parts of the world.

What I am sure of is that there are far fewer genuflecters and far more citizens who stand straight and tall; and in the final analysis, that is what counts most.

It was this burning determination to be able to stand tall and straight that motivated the Pilgrims to leave the security of their homeland to build a new life in a hostile new world.

Whatever the ways in which we have failed, preserving and nurturing individual freedom certainly is not one of them.

Throughout our entire history the advancement of personal freedom has been the blood and bones of democracy. Yet the past ten years in which we supposedly have grown increasingly calloused and unfeeling, have seen the cause of freedom elevated to new plateaus.

For 190 years, a poor man accused of a crime could be tried, convicted, and sent to jail without the services of an attorney, if he lacked the means to hire one. Not any more. Today, an accused person is entitled to representation by an attorney, even if the state has to provide one.

Until recently, a suspected law breaker could be questioned extensively without an attorney being present to advise him. Not any more. Every man, regardless of how poor he may be, is now entitled to legal advice as a state obligation.

In the name of free speech we allow actions that would mean long jail terms almost anywhere else.

Why then should we continually downgrade ourselves?

In material goods we have achieved a standard of living unprecedented in human history. With less than 10 percent of the world's population and territory, we enjoy nearly 50 percent of the world's output of goods.

In a world largely dominated by dictatorship of the right or the left, we have advanced individual freedom to new heights.

Why then must we be castigated by not only those who have a legitimate grievance because the economic bandwagon passed them by, but also by the intelligentsia, the real recipients of our democratic bounty? ■

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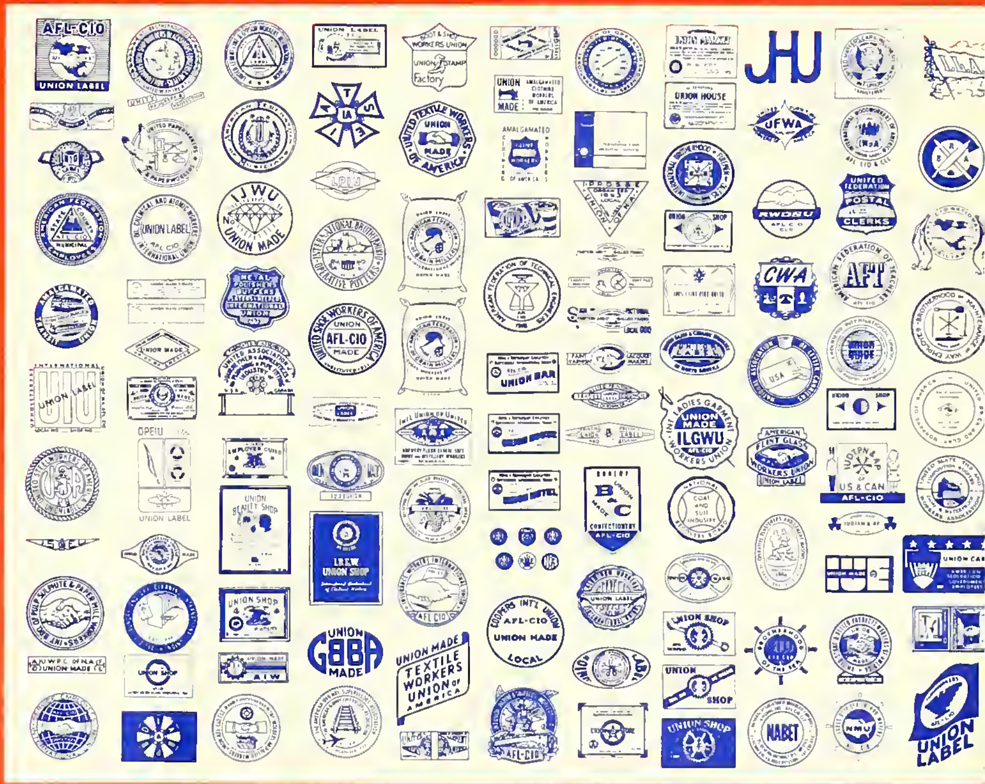

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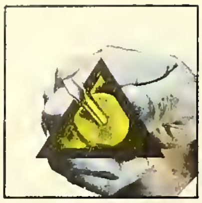
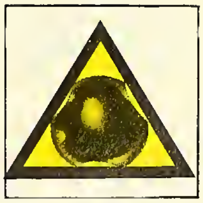


The natural grip of the fist forms a triangle . . .



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OCTOBER 1970

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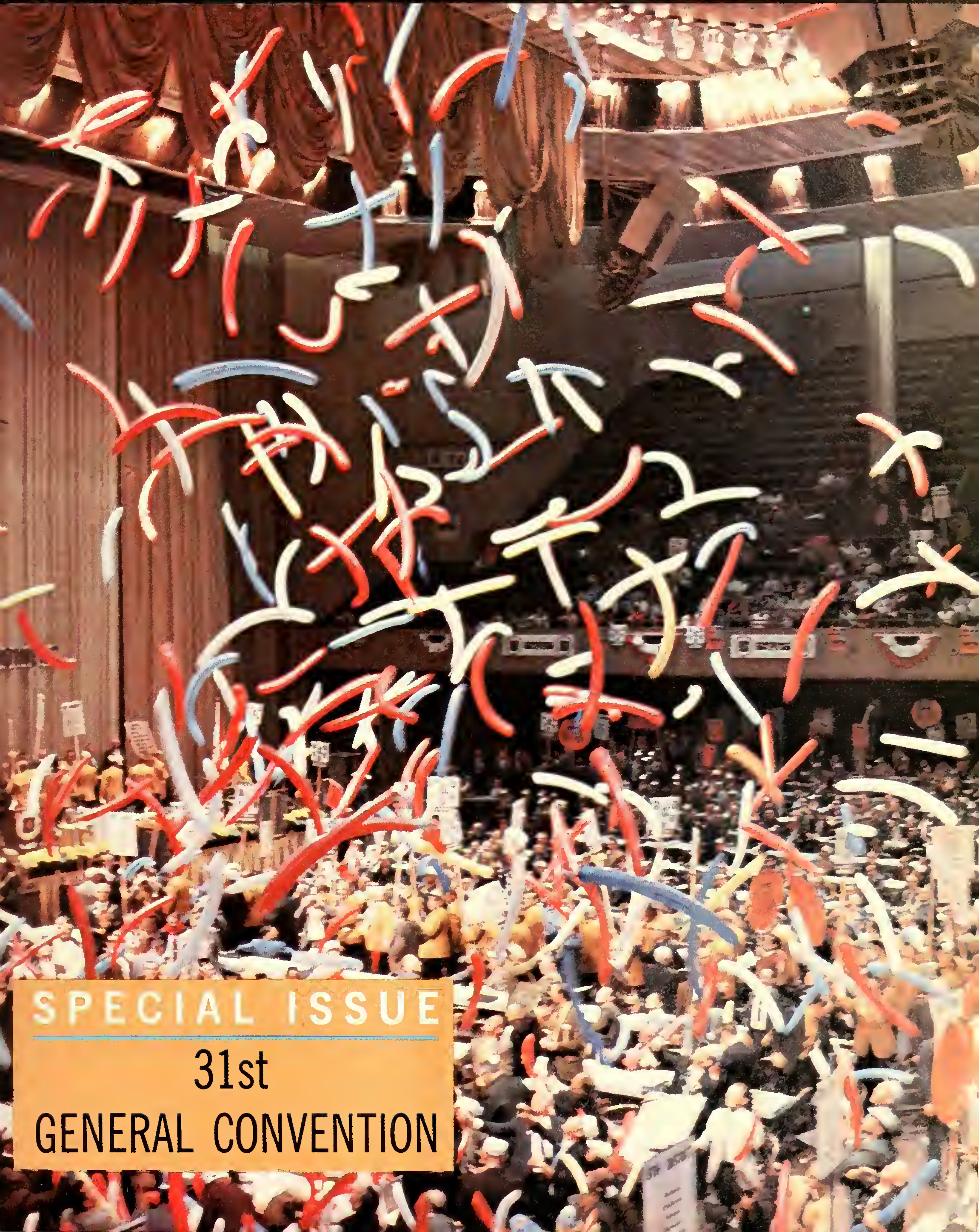
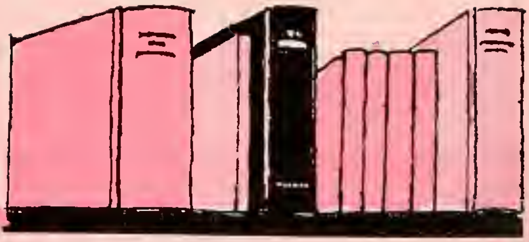


SPECIAL ISSUE

31st GENERAL CONVENTION

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 10 OCTOBER, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

The nomination of Brotherhood officers at the 31st General Convention touched off a round of enthusiastic demonstrations on behalf of the various candidates. Highlight of the event was the cascading of 2,000 colored balloons from the ceiling of the huge San Francisco Civic Auditorium, as shown on our October cover.

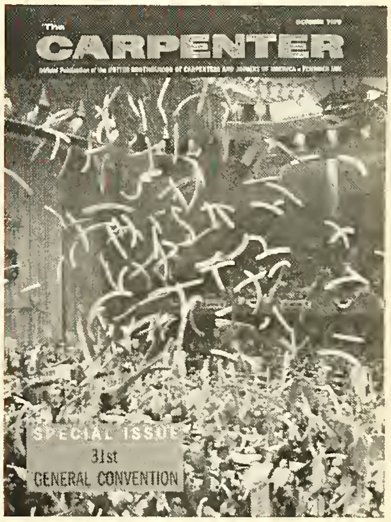
The balloons bounced and tumbled above the heads of delegates for many minutes as musicians and placard carriers moved up and down the aisles in the happy melee.

A second flood of 2,000 balloons poured down a short time later, as the convention accepted the total roster of nominees and concluded the traditional four-year nominations.

The noisy demonstration following the nomination of General President Maurice Hutcheson lasted more than a half hour. It set the tempo of a busy third day of convention and indicated the great appreciation of delegates for the long untiring service of the Brotherhood's chief executive.

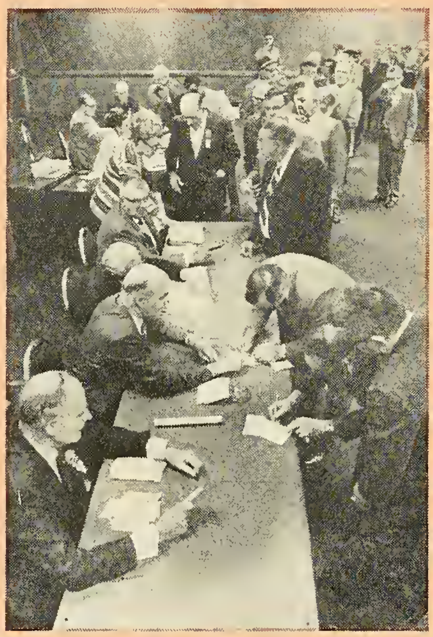
This issue of THE CARPENTER is devoted, for the most part, to a factual report on the 31st General Convention at San Francisco. As in 1966, the convention-report issue contains a special color section at the center fold, showing some of the excitement of the conclave.

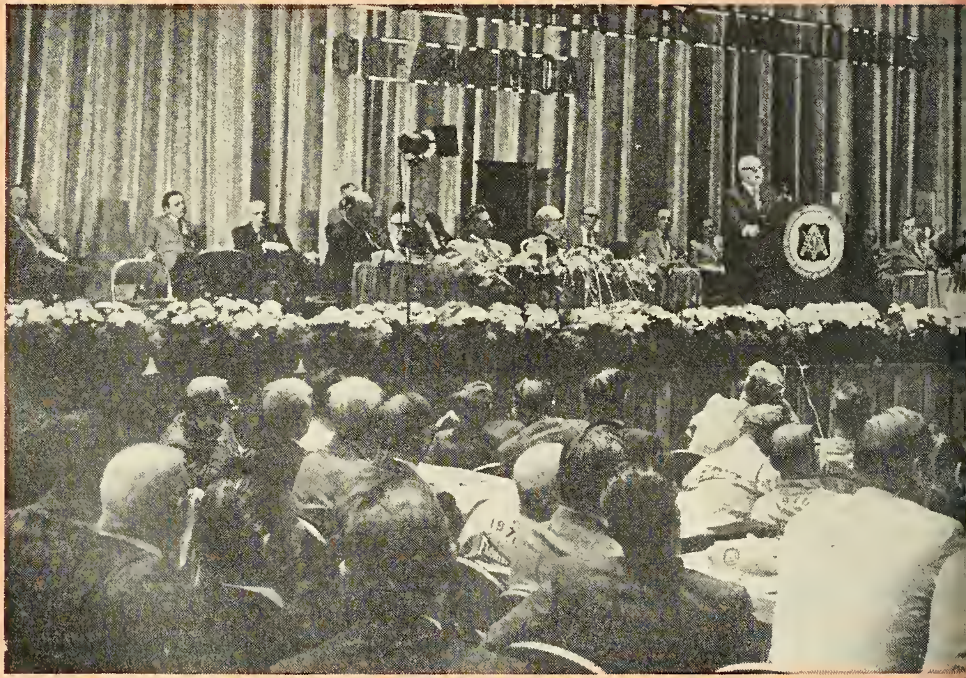
We urge members to read the reports carefully, as they indicate the future plans of the Brotherhood.



31st GENERAL CONVENTION LAYS PLANS FOR THE 70's

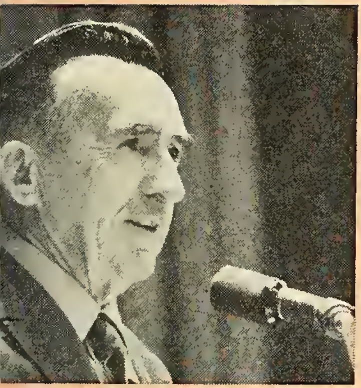
Resolutions call for national health insurance, reciprocity for pension funds, end to jurisdictional disputes.





PHOTOS, THIS PAGE: At top, delegates present credentials and register, and Al Figone, executive secretary, Bay Counties DC, receives a reproduction of the convention badge from General Secretary R. E. Livingston. At bottom, AFL-CIO President George Meany addresses the convention.

PHOTOS, OPPOSITE PAGE: Temporary Convention Chairman Joseph O'Sullivan, at top, and, below, General President Hutcheson pins a badge to the lapel of Martin Porges of Local 257, New York City, a 65-year member. First District Board Member Patrick J. Campbell is at rear.



PLANS for a strong and aggressive program of organization, jurisdiction protection, political and economic action were mapped at the Brotherhood's 31st General Convention in San Francisco last month. The five-day session of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners opened in the Civic Auditorium April 24 and adjourned late Friday afternoon, August 28, when General President M. A. Hutcheson dropped the gavel declaring the convention adjourned sine die. A total of 2465 delegates were accredited to the convention.

The convention opened with a heavy agenda of work following months of preparation by the International Office staff and the detailed attention of several advance committees which had been convened to have reports ready for the delegates.

During the five days of intensive discussions, debates and convention activity the delegates:

• 1. Heard General President Hutcheson in a keynote address draw a detailed blueprint for action for the delegates and declare that ". . . there is no executive in any organization—governmental, educational or commercial—who can point with more justifiable pride to more major achievements than I can as the chief officer of this Brotherhood. I do not say this egotistically as a reflection of my work. I say it in behalf of the Brotherhood and what its officers and members *jointly* have done."

• 2. Heard AFL-CIO President George Meany praise the Carpenters, point out current problems and voice confidence in the labor movement, saying, "I have never seen the American labor movement in a better position. I have never seen it more solid. I have never seen it in a better position to make its contribution not just on behalf of 14 million members, but in the defense and in the advancement of the entire society of which we are a part."

• 3. Heard addresses by leaders of government, labor and private organizations, including San Francisco's Mayor Joseph Alioto; Commander William Mellish of the Seabees; Executive Director Thomas G. Moore of the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives; President Maywood Boggs, Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO; President C. J. Haggerty, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO; President Donald MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress, George Richardson, Labor Adviser, U.S. Office of Civil Defense; President Nelson Cruikshank, National Council of Senior Citizens; Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, and others. John Henning, former Ambassador to New Zealand, now secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor and Wm. F. Schnitzler, former AFL-CIO official, also spoke.

• 4. Heard reports from Brotherhood general officers—First Vice President William Sidell on "Apprenticeship—Progress and Prospects," from Second Vice President Herbert C. Skinner on "Contract Maintenance" and General Treasurer Peter Terzick on "Political Action Through Strong Support of CLIC."

• 5. Acted upon 98 resolutions, adopting some 20, referring 25 to the General Executive Board, rejecting 27 and referring ten to the General President or the Board of Pension Trustees.

• 6. Acted upon some 75 proposals for revision in some way of the United Brotherhood's Constitution, adopting relatively few.

• 7. Acted upon 68 appeals as reported out by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances and approved a change in union appeals procedure.

• 8. Reelected all general officers and all but one Board Member—Cecil Shuey of the Third District. He was defeated by William Konyha.

• 9. Voted a contribution of $10,000 to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee who were engaged in a strike against California produce growers in the Salinas, Calif., area.

• 10. Received invitations from Atlantic City, N.J., and Montreal, P.Q., Canada for the 1974 General Convention.

Before the convention was sched-

Top photo, this page, shows delegates assembled on opening day and awaiting formal call to order.

Lower photo, this page, delegates receiving their convention packets at the San Francisco Hilton, the convention hotel.

Top photos on facing page show presentation of resolutions from Assembly of California to Carpenters, welcoming union and commending General President M. A. Hutcheson. In right photo a resolution is presented to Eighth District Board Member Charles Nichols. Making the presentations was President James S. Lee of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council.

Lower photo, left, facing page, General President Hutcheson receives gift and invitation on behalf of Canadian delegates to hold the 1974 convention in Montreal. Delegate Leopold Lavoie, Province of Quebec, makes presentation on behalf of Montreal's mayor, Jean Drapeau.

Lower right photo, facing page, three Navy chief petty officers of the Navy's Construction Batallions—Seabees—who accompanied Commander William Mellish to the convention.

uled to open several advance committees were called to Washington to prepare reports, make studies, etc. in their assigned areas of convention subject matter. These included: the Home and Pension Committee, which also visited the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.; Finance Committee; Constitution Committee; Committee on Appeals and Grievances and the Resolutions Committee.

General President Hutcheson, in accordance with the Constitution, named several other committees to function at the convention city: Rules Committee; Committee on the Report of the General President; Committee on the Report of the General Secretary; Committee on the Report of the General Treasurer; Committee on the Report of the General Executive Board; Apprentice Committee; Health and Welfare Committee; Committee on Organization; Committee on Trustees' Report; Committee on Political Education; Committee on Union Label; Committee on Election; and Committee on Ritual.

The basic business of the convention was incorporated in action by the delegates on the 98 resolutions and the several score proposals for constitutional changes.

Among the favorable resolution actions taken were:

- Res. 1—Shorter work week. An amended substitute was adopted requesting "the General Executive Board to take steps leading to the introduction of Federal legislation for a uniform shorter work week throughout the entire working establishment."

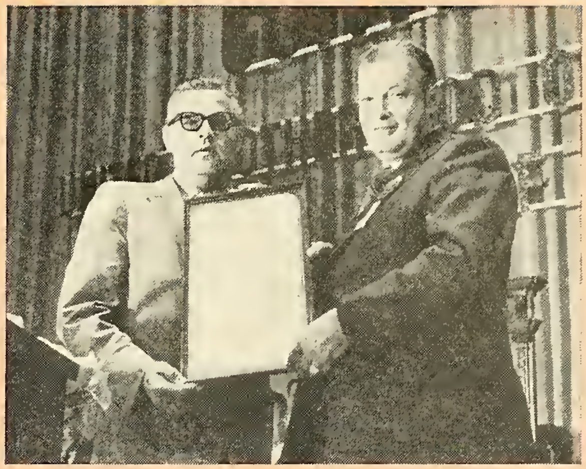
- Res. 9—Expressed opposition to a Presidential Commission dictating settlements. The resolution, as adopted, said the Carpenters declare "strong opposition to proposals from this Presidential Commission or any other quarter that would dilute or reduce the membership's right to approve or disapprove proposed agreements with contractors and builders."

- Res. 10—Merchant Marine Act of 1970 was praised and the convention gave its "unqualified support of the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970." A six-point argument for support was included in the resolution.

- Res. 21 — Reciprocal agreements for pension funds. The resolution provided that "the General Executive Board study the possibility of reciprocal agreements for all pension funds and recommend reciprocal agreements where possible."

- Res. 22—Carpenters' Home or Pension application. The convention voted to have the present pension application revised to include only the baic qualifications on the eligibility of the applicant.

- Res. 37—Merger with Lathers.



The resolution urged the General Executive Board "to negotiate the merger of the Wood-Lathers International Union into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all Lathers to assume full rights and benefits equal to length of service held in his International Union."

- Res. 39 — Jurisdictional disputes. The delegates said in this resolution that, "Resolved, the elimination of jurisdictional disputes shall have the highest priority in the business of the 31st General Convention; in future activities of the United Brotherhood; and in association with the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO."

Several resolutions were passed or referred to the General Executive Board concerning aspects of Carpenter jurisdiction.

- Res. 41—Luminous and acoustical suspended ceilings. This resolution asked that Sections 3 and 4 be deleted from the IBEW-Carpenter agreement governing installation and erection of luminous and acoustical suspended ceilings.

- Res. 42—Setting motors. This resolution also asked for a modification of the IBEW-Carpenter agreement on setting of indirect drive motors and generating units so that Carpenters would have proper jurisdiction.

- Res. 50—Old Machinist agreement. This resolution noted that since the Carpenter-Machinist agreement had been abrogated, work had not been reclaimed and steps should be taken to notify contractors involved in work formerly under the pact that Carpenters now do this type of work (printing presses, bottling equipment, turbine work, etc.).

Four of the convention's most important resolutions, approved by the delegates, were submitted by the General Executive Board and concerned current social, legislative and economic problems of workers.

- Res. 88—National Health Insurance. The resolution noted that "the American trade union movement has fought for 30 years for the enactment of legislation to create a humane prepaid program of National Health Insurance, in the belief that the right to decent and good health care is a universal one and not restricted to the ability to pay." The convention endorsed "the Griffiths National Health Insurance bill, HR 15779, and in so doing urged the Congress of the United States to take early and responsible action for its adoption." The resolution called for support and letters to Congresss from Carpenter members.

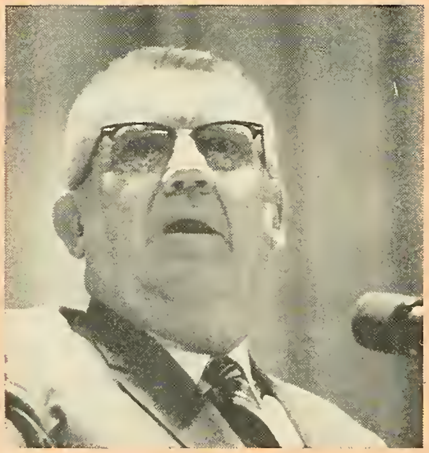
- Res. 89—Social Security and Medical Care. This was a detailed resolution aimed at improving the workingman's benefits under Social

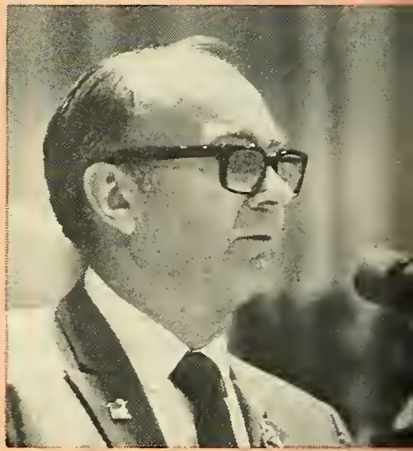
Security and Medical Care. The resolution called for a 10 per cent immediate increase in Social Security benefits across the board followed by a 10 per cent increase January 1, 1972; immediate implementation of a cost-of-living formula; minimum benefits of $90 monthly with an increase in 1972; benefits based on highest ten years' earning out of any 15 consecutive years; at age 65, 100 per cent widow's benefit; modify actuarial reduction downward from 65; increase lump-sum death payment to $500; reduce disability waiting period from six to three months; eliminate requirement of including 62 to 65 earnings in computing for those retiring at 62 since it penalizes the recipient.

- Res. 90 — Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation. The resolution called these programs "inadequate and obsolete" and asked for Federal standards. The resolution spelled out some of the inadequacies of these programs and said the United Brotherhood "reaffirms its support for a complete reorganization and fundamental improvement of both programs through the establishment of a single Federal system of unemployment compensation and a single Federal system of workmen's compensation."

- Res. 91—Older and Retired Workers. The resolution noted some of the problems of retired and older workers and said that the Carpenters had been cooperating with the Technical Committee of Older and Retired Workers of the AFL-CIO. The resolution further called for further efforts to utilize the talent and experience of the elderly and in order to further that aim "to support the growth of the National Council of Senior Citizens." The resolution said that this Council was the only one of the organizations of the elderly which had joined with labor in fighting so-called "right-to-work" laws. The resolution called for strong support of the council.

- Res. 93—Lottery selection of apprentices. This resolution was highly critical of a proposed lottery selection step and said: " . . . to lower the standard to the lottery level with no tests or reasonable interviews as per the recent ruling of the United States Labor Department, tends to condone the shiftless apathetic attitude and actions of so many of our young who refuse to join the establishment . . . Emphasis must be placed on a productive effort. Education from the cradle up in the full knowledge that one must labor to earn and that welfare programs are for the truly needy. . . ." The resolutions said further that the Brotherhood ". . . go on record as being resistant to this lot-





tery method of obtaining apprentice applicants" and asked all locals and affiliates to write the Labor Department expressing objection to this method.

- Res. 96—President Emeritus. This resolution created an office of General President Emeritus with General President Hutcheson eligible if and when he elects to step down from the presidency of the union.
- Res. 98—Appreciation. The final resolution of those formally entered was one in which the convention delegates expressed their thanks and appreciation to the District and host groups officially and personally for the hospitality to the 31st convention.

A number of the resolutions were referred to the General Executive Board. In some cases favorable action for concurrence was recommended and in others the resolutions were referred to the Board for its study and consideration.

These are among the more important ones going to the Board:

- Res. 2 and 3—Invitations. Atlantic City, N.J. and Montreal, P.Q., Canada, were the two chief candidates for the 1974 convention.
- Res. 13 and 14—Off-site work and withdrawal cards. These asked for a uniform provision for withdrawal cards geared to the needs of industrial members.
- Res. 17 — Portable pensions. This resolution called for a portable plan for the membership. The committee recommended reference to the Board, saying that the Board "has intensive studies already under way on this subject matter."
- Res. 19—Health Plan. This resolution asked for a general health plan.
- Res. 20—Pension plan for officers and representatives. This resolution asked for payment by the Brotherhood of such a program. The Board was asked to "make a thorough study of all factors involved" and to take action it deemed appropriate.
- Res. 56 — Apprentice tests. This resolution called for standardization of tests for apprentices.
- Res. 82 — Mailing lists. This resolution asked that the mailing lists be made available to the AFL-CIO for political education purposes.

During the five-day convention period the delegates explored some 75 proposals for changing the Brotherhood constitution. Only a few actual changes were made. This is due in no small measure to the fact that the union's constitution is a sound and comprehensive document with adequate flexibility to cover changing needs of an expanding union and a changing technology.

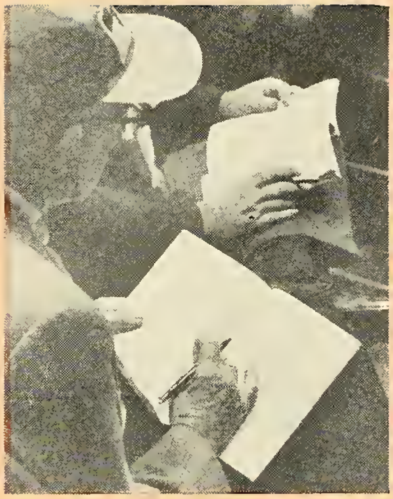
The Constitution and Resolutions

General Executive Board Members Address Convention

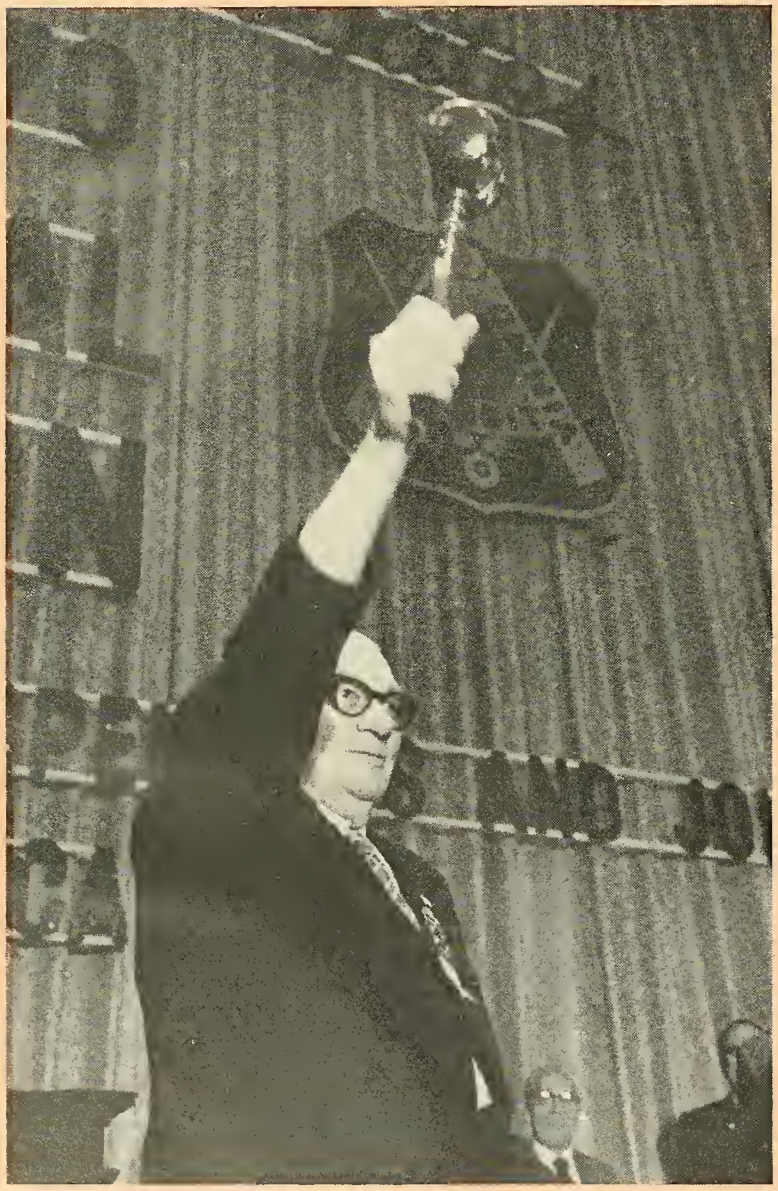
TOP ROW, from left: Lyle J. Hiller, Seventh District; William Stefanovitch, Ninth District; Frederick N. Bull, Sixth District; George Bengough, Tenth District; and Patrick J. Campbell, First District.

BOTTOM ROW, from left: Leon W. Greene, Fifth District; Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District; Harold E. Lewis, Fourth District; Cecil Shuey, Third District; and Charles E. Nichols, Eighth District.

An attentive delegate follows with care a report from the Constitution and Law Committee on proposed changes.



Below, General President M. A. Hutcheson has just received the gavel from the temporary chairman and prepares to call the convention to order, putting it in formal session.



Committee made a joint report on a question which concerned many—extension of pension coverage to employees of apprenticeship training committees, welfare and pension funds, building trades councils and other related organizations. The joint report as enunciated by Secretary George Vest, Jr., of the Resolutions Committee said, "Your committees in conjunction with the Trustees have collectively given a great deal of thought and consideration to how such coverage can best be provided. We have concluded that extension of coverage of the local unions and councils plan to include such former officers, representatives and others is not a workable solution. . . ." This declaration was followed by a long debate in which a decisive role was played by First Vice President William Sidell, chairman of the Trustees. He noted the detailed reasons for the conclusion and emphasized the financial solvency of the plan as the governing factor. "Your trustees believe that the existence and fair administration of the Plan would be threatened in still another way. If some participating organizations are free to come and go as they please, it will not be long until every local and council will claim the same privilege. Granting this privilege would, of course, destroy the actuarial basis of the Plan and ultimately the Plan itself.

In the end, a proposal requiring the General Executive Board to study the feasability of setting up a separate pension plan for members going to work for closely allied organizations was adopted. The action requires the Board to implement such a plan if it is found to be workable.

A three-way proposal was made to the convention by the Constitution, Finance and Resolutions Committees concerning additional financing for the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla. and the Home and Pension Fund. The proposal which was made and accepted by the delegates was to increase the per capita tax per month by 35 cents on each beneficial member with 25 cents going to the pension fund and 10 cents going to the newly established Home Fund. ■

THE CONVENTION AGENDA

FIRST DAY

Monday, August 24, Morning Session

Temporary Chairman Joseph O'Sullivan opens convention at Civic Auditorium.

Invocation—Msgr. William Clasby, St. Vincent De Paul Catholic Chuch.

Presentation of U.S. and Canadian flags and the singing of the national anthems of both "O Canada" and "The Star Spangled Banner"—Jay Reynolds, soloist.

Delegate Al Figone, secretary, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenter comes forward to make speaker introductions.

Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco makes address of welcome to convention.

John Henning, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, addresses delegates.

James Lee, president, California State Building and Construction Trades Council speaks. He presents resolution from California Assembly honoring President Hutcheson.

Resolution from California Assembly is presented to Charles Nichols, 8th District Board member.

Anthony Ramos, executive secretary, California State Council of Carpenters extends welcome.

General President M. A. Hutcheson makes kaynote address.

General Secretary Richard E. Livingston presents artwork of convention badge to Alfred Figone, executive secretary, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

General President Hutcheson presiding as permanent chairman appoints Rules Committee.

Afternoon Session

General Secretary Livingston reports for credentials Committee and formally presents roll call of delegates to the convention.

Commander William J. Mellish of the Seabees Program Office, 12th Naval District addresses convention.

Rules Committee Reports—Chairman Russell Auten and Secretary Richard W. Pittman.

Executive Director Thomas G. Moore, California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, speaks.

General President Hutcheson names convention committees, messengers and wardens.

Second General Vice President Herbert C. Skinner presents report of Committee on Contract Maintenance.

First Vice President William Sidell presents Apprenticeship Report.

SECOND DAY

Tuesday, August 25, Morning Session

Call to order by permanent chairman.

Invocation by Rabbi Saul White, Congregation Beth Sholom, San Francisco.

President Maywood Boggs, Metal Trades Department—AFL-CIO, addresses delegates.

President C. J. Haggerty, Building and Construction Trades Department—AFL-CIO, makes address.

William F. Schnitzler, retired Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, and now a staff official of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, speaks.

General Treasurer Peter Terzick reports on political picture and summarizes CLIC activities.

Afternoon Session

President David MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress, makes address.

Ann Draper, Amalgamated Clothing Workers field representative, makes short talk and officiates at drawing of door prizes provided by the ACW.

Report of Home and Pension Committee—Robert Gray, chairman and Alfred Figone, secretary.

Report of the Finance Committee—Charles Thompson, chairman and William Leshe, secretary. Joint report made with Constitution Committee, Oscar Pratt, chairman and Leonard Zimmerman, secretary.

Report of the Committee on the General Secretary's Report—'Ralph Cannizzaro, chairman, and George W. Collins, secretary.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, August 26, Morning Session

Call to order by permanent chairman.

Invocation by the Reverend Di Giantomasso, Chaplain General Military Order of the World Wars.

General Secretary Livingston gives further report of Credentials Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis, Union Label and Service Trades Department—AFL-CIO, makes address.

Report of the Committee on Trustees Report—Jack Wood, chairman, and Howard Gray, secretary.

Report of the Committee on the General Executive Board's Report—Ollie Langhorst, chairman, and Luther Sizemore, secretary.

George Richardson, Labor Advisor of the Office of Civil Defense, makes address.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Edw. Bjork, chairman, and George Vest, Jr. secretary.

Nelson Cruikshank, president, National Council of Senior Citizens, makes address.

Report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Howard Welch, chairman, and Anthony Ramos, secretary.

Afternoon Session

Special order of business—nominations for General Officers and Board members.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, August 27, Morning Session

Call to order by perment chairman.

Invocation by the Reverend William Baker, Seventh Day Church of God.

Report of the Committee on the General Treasurer's Report—George Casseday, chairman, and James C. Hovis, secretary.

AFL-CIO President George Meany addresses convention.

Report of the Committee on the General President's Report—Stanley Johnson, chairman, and Conrad Olsen, secretary.

Additional report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Afternoon Session

Report of the Committee on Health and Welfare—Joseph Polimeni, chairman, and Jack Zeilenga, secretary.

Additional report by the Committee on Resolutions.

Additional report by the Committee on Constitution.

FIFTH DAY

Friday, August 28, Morning Session

Permanent chairman calls convention to order.

Invocation by Father Kenan Osborne, president, Franciscan School of Theology.

Committee on Organization reports.

Committee on Constitution gives further report.

Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson addresses convention.

Committee on Political Education reports.

Committee on Apprenticeship reports.

Afternoon Session

Committee on Ritual reports.

General Treasurer Peter Terzick presents $10,000 check voted by convention to Roswell Spofford, representing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Committee on Union Label reports.

Committee on Constitution gives further report.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals makes further report.

Committee on Resolutions makes final report.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals makes final report.

General President Hutcheson in adjourning sine die, sums up convention, congratulates the delegates and says that the task for the next four years "has just begun".

M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Brotherhood Faces Many Challenges

We have assumed the leadership in America's struggle to obtain adequate housing for her citizens, General President M. A. Hutcheson told delegates to the 31st General Convention in a candid and moving keynote address.

He attacked the attempts of nonunion contractors to make heavier inroads in the construction industry.

He assailed those who would downgrade apprenticeship training for the sake of expediency.

He called for political action to right some of the ills troubling North America.

In the matter of adequate housing, he told delegates: "If this nation is to meet our projected housing needs, we must be producing new housing units at the rate of 2.5 million a year by 1975." That is a far, far cry from the one million or so we are producing now."

He told the convention that the Brotherhood has not stood on the sidelines bemoaning conditions.

"Our agreements with National Homes and with the Stirling Homex Corporation for the building of modular homes have been the real breakthrough for a practical, massive attack on the problem," he said. "Our Brotherhood is the bellwether in what is fast becoming a significant attempt by government, industry and labor to build modern, decent, and affordable homes."

President Hutcheson was forthright in his discussion of craft apprenticeship:

"Many of the major attitudes of our times are interwoven with apprenticeship. I wish that a number of people, particularly those in the Federal government, would have some general concept of what apprenticeship is all about before they destroy it. I wish they would stop using it as the route for their fulfillment of impractical, unworkable, and actually unfair dreams.

"We are deeply disturbed by the growth of the non-union contractor, and about some of the reasons for that growth."

"Anyone in the building trades recognizes at the outset that building and construction is dependent on skill and experience. No matter how well intentioned he may be, no matter how intelligent he may be, an individual cannot step into an airplane for the first time and pilot the plane. No matter how anxious he may be to enter the profession, no individual can step into the operating room of a hospital and perform surgery or enter a courtroom and try a case or sit down at a typewriter and turn out the lead story for a newspaper unless he has been trained for the job.

"Similarly, no individual can engage in the great bulk of the building trade crafts without being trained for the work. That, very simply, is what apprenticeship is all about.

"Now, if the building trades were denying the opportunity for anyone—for anyone whatever—to enter their crafts, I would be the first person, as everyone in this room knows, to protest. But what does the record show? The record shows that in the United States today there are about 235 apprenticeable occupations. Of these 235, about twenty are in the building trades. And yet, in these twenty building trades apprenticeable occupations, we have between 55 and 60% of all the apprentices in the nation.

"The record shows that in 64 major communities of the United States, the building trades have operating today the so-called "Apprenticeship Outreach" program. This is the program that does what the name implies. It reaches out, actively recruits, and instructs young people, especially those from the minority and disadvantaged groups, who want to be become building tradesmen. In the last two years alone, "Apprenticeship Outreach" has indentured nearly 7,000 apprentices. The building trades have indentured more than 6,000—1,300 of them Carpenters.

"Nevertheless, in spite of all our policy statements, in spite of all our sincere efforts, in spite of all our successful working programs, in spite of all our desires to have a larger and better trained labor force, we are constantly harassed by bureaucrats and so-called "liberals." We make jobs available and the jobs go unfilled. We offer training programs and no one shows up for them.

"One of the reasons for criticism about our wages is that some of our workers often do not put out to the best of their abilities. Somehow we must renew our dedication to a full day's work for a full day's pay."

"It is obvious to me that certain people in the United States today are not one bit interested in obtaining work or training for decent, honorable, economically secure careers for those members of the minority they pretend to speak for and help. Instead, they are using criticism of the building trades to cover their own inadequacies as true leaders or to publicize and promote themselves or to obtain political advantage or for a number a personal, selfish, self-promoting reason not related whatever to the problem of developing quality and skill in workmanship. The easiest cover for non-performance or mal-performance is to find a scapegoat on which to place the blame. Because the general public does not understand construction, because one worker on a site looks from the street like any other worker to a sidewalk supervisor, because our hourly wages seem high when they are multiplied by 40 hours a week and 52 weeks a year instead of multiplying by the 1,300 average hours a year a worker in our industry averages, the building trades make an ideal scapegoat.

"The labor movement must exert all of its political muscle, particularly in the 1970 elections, if we expect to get the things done that have to be done."

"For a number of weeks we have faced a threat from the Federal government to our joint apprenticeship programs. The Labor Department is attempting to revise regulations that govern equal opportunity in apprenticeship and training. This is covered by Part 30 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The original regulations were issued in 1963 and have resulted in substantial achievements in the promotion of equal opportunity in apprenticeship programs. But the government apparently is not satisfied with this orderly, meaningful progress.

"The key provision of the new regulations to which we most object is the elimination of present apprentice selection procedures which are based on choosing applicants with the *best qualifications*. In its place, the Labor Department would substitute a lottery system. The Department proposes that selection for enrollment as an apprentice from an eligibility pool shall be by random selection from among all applicants in the eligibility pool. Any and all applicants with minimum qualifications would go into this pool, and admission to the apprentice program would depend solely on whether an applicant's name was pulled out of the hat.

"Another feature of the proposed revision would be the establishment of a quota system, the quotas to be based on the minority population of the labor market and similar factors. Those who drafted these provisions obviously have no responsibility for assuring the maintenance of a skilled and effective work force in the building and construction industry. I could talk on this matter for hours and so could you people in this auditorium. But I merely want to summarize by saying that this Brotherhood will continue with all its power to resist any effort to wreck skill and quality in workmanship. We are committed to building a better America and this can be done only if trained, experienced, talented people are doing the work. It cannot be done by quotas or lotteries or numbers or colors or political maneuvers.

"I do not wish to convey any impression that everything organized labor, in general, or the building trades and the Carpenters do is right. We certainly have our faults. But where we are doing an outstandingly good job as we are in apprenticeship training, I, for one, am not going to sit by quietly and see the programs go down the drain."

The General President discussed another problem compounding current, craft unemployment:

"We are deeply disturbed by the growth of the nonunion contractor and about some of the reasons for that growth," he said.

He described how union leaders in the building trades are attempting to develop a positive action program to strengthen the competitive positions of union contractors and skilled union craftsmen. He also told of discussions between union leaders and representatives of the National Constructors Association regarding the problem.

"I firmly believe that there is no justification for work stoppages because of jurisdictional disputes."

"We are determined to do something about the fact that the union sector has lost billions—not millions but billions—of dollars in contract construction in the last few years."

The General President was also firm in his statements about jurisdictional matters which trouble the industry:

"We are committed to building a better America, and this can be done only if trained, experienced, talented people are doing the work. It cannot be done by quotas or lotteries or numbers or colors or political maneuvers."

"I firmly believe that there is no justification for work stoppages because of jurisdictional disputes. They can be worked out while the work continues. And they must be worked out in this manner if we are to stay in business.

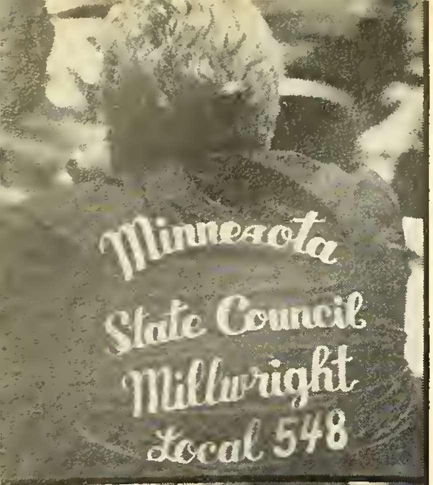
"In connection with this, we hear and read a lot about the high wages which have been negotiated in the last couple of years, and how these wage settlements are destroying the American economy. How the American workman can manage to live in this period of rising prices without increasing his income seldom is mentioned.

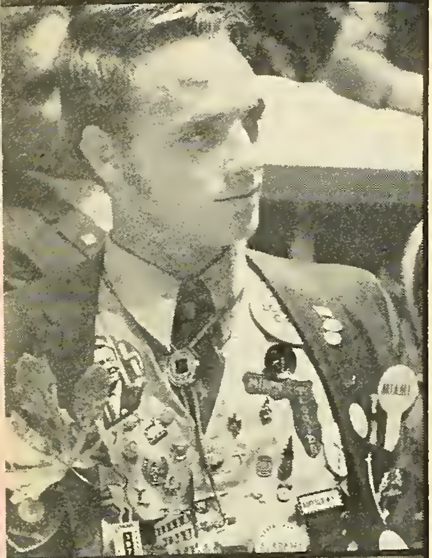
"I am not going to indulge in any number games, either with the economy or anything else. I am going to resist the temptation to point out how other sectors of our society have met the cost of living by raising the price of their products, the amounts of their profits, or the salaries of their employees. But I would like to say that one of the reasons for criticism about our wages is that some of our workers often do not put out to the best of their abilities. Somehow we must renew our dedication to a full day's work for a full day's pay. We must spark renewed pride among workers in themselves and the work they do. We must eliminate the prevalent "ho-hum" attitude many American working people seem to have about their jobs. We must stamp out the existing philosophy or psychology that anyone who works hard at his job is a sucker. In short, we should continue to bargain hard for fair wages but then we must be just as determined to make our *performance* justify our *pay*."

The General President also issued a call for political action in the months ahead:

"As Americans, we back our government. But we should not forget that not everyone in local, state and

Continued on page 35

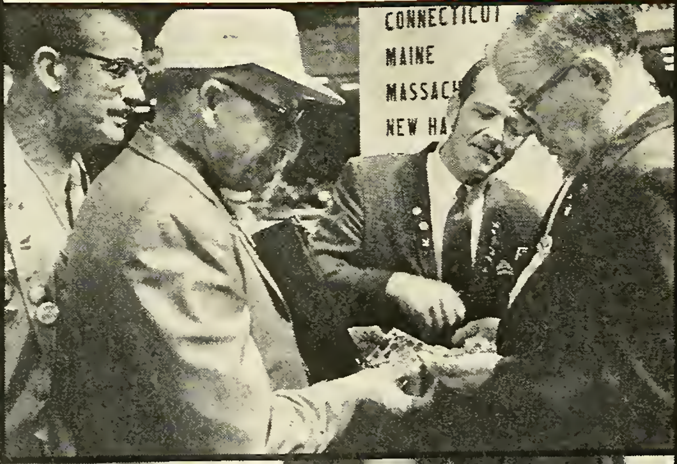


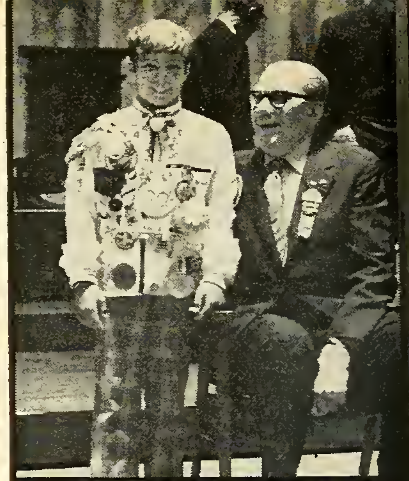


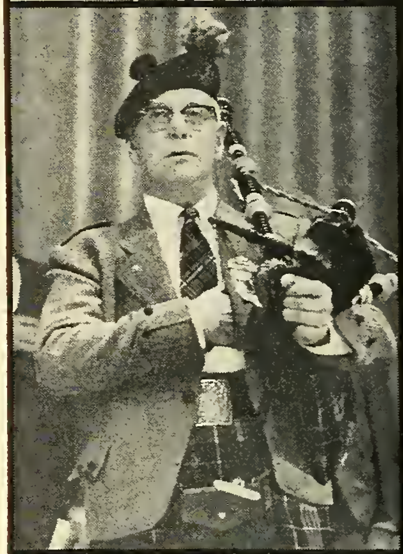
THE BUTTON COLLECTORS

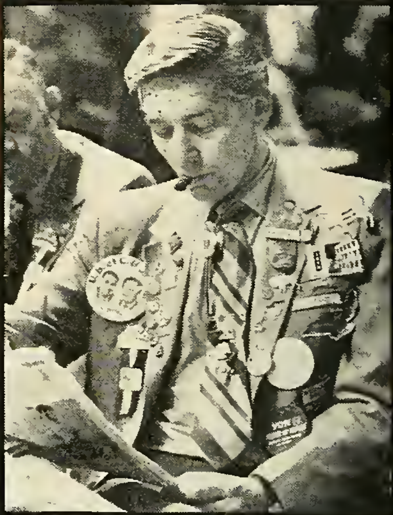
■ Trading buttons, charms, badges and souvenirs was big business at the convention. The center aisle during the noon break was the official "trading post." Delegates appeared to vie with each other in collecting the greatest possible variety of decorations which included miniature animals of all sorts, tree, scenics, cutouts, etc. Photos on this page captured by the convention cameraman are typical of the button displays and activity.

Many delegates wore embroidered jackets, like the one at upper left. The bagpiper at right was a talented delegate who furnished music on several occasions. ■









State of America's Economy Called No. 1 Issue

GEORGE MEANY
President, AFL-CIO

■ The present state of America's economy is the number one issue facing the labor movement, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention.

"Whether it is a recession or a slump or a period of adjustment, we in the labor movement believe it is serious," Meany told the delegates. "We believe the Administration in Washington must accept responsibility for this situation."

Meany deplored President Nixon's failure to exercise his powers to bring down interest rates and allot credit to the housing industry.

"A revival of the housing industry, which I feel the President can bring about if he so wills, under his powers, could make a real impact on the entire economy of this country, because housing means many other things," Meany said. "It means work in the mills and the shops and the factories. It means money in circulation. It would have a tremendous impact on the economy."

The AFL-CIO leader stated that the labor movement will continue to fight for a higher minimum wage and coverage of all workers by the Minimum Wage Law.

"The best insurance against poverty is a decent job at a decent wage," he added.

The Federation president reviewed labor's efforts to bring justice to farm workers and to upgrade the livelihood of minority groups.

He warned: we are not going to bring people into unions who are not qualified to be in unions.

"When you look at it basically, if you issue a union card to a fellow who is not qualified, you are defrauding him, because, unless he is qualified, he can't make a living, and the union card represents nothing to him. So we are going to stick to the age-old idea that we want a full-fledged mechanic, able to take his place alongside all other mechanics . . . We have no place for people who are partially trained."

He said that he is completely in accord with the current standards of the building trades and he felt certain that they would not lower their standards to meet the problems of employment.

The speaker drew much support and applause from his audience as he expressed his views of college campus unrest.

"There seems to be so many reasons given for these disturbances that the suspicion arises that the main idea is that they want to destroy our educational system.

"Well, we in the labor movement have an interest in this. We know what it means to be dissatisfied . . . We have always been dissatisfied to the extent that we push for change and improvement . . . We believe in the right to dissent . . . but dissent without purpose seems to make no sense whatsoever.

"We believe also that the right to dissent is not a license to burn and loot and destroy. We believe there is a better way. If history teaches us anything, it teaches us that violence begets violence . . ."

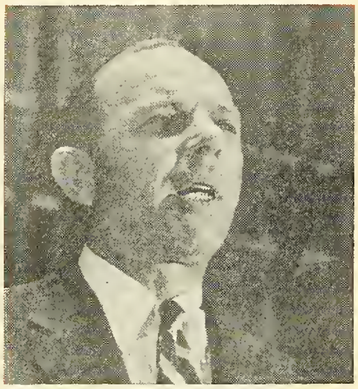
Meany expressed pride in America's achievements despite the unrest and the unsettled economy.

"I have never seen the American labor movement in a better position. I have never seen it more solid. I have never seen it in a better position to make its contribution, not just on behalf of its 14 million members but in the defense and advancement of the entire society of which we are a part.

"I have no illusions. I don't see perfection in the labor movement. I don't see perfection anywhere here in the country as a whole or, for that matter, anywhere else on earth.

"As a nation, we make mistakes. As a labor movement, we make mistakes, and undoubtedly we will make mistakes in the future. But, speaking as one individual American, I can say that under this system that we have here in the United States, with all the mistakes that we make, in my lifetime we have seen greater and greater progress here than anywhere else in the history of the world at any time . . . I refuse, despite the pressures of the times, to sell America short. I refuse to sell the American worker or his trade union short."

The Brotherhood Knows the Way



JAMES D. HODGSON
U.S. Secretary of Labor

James D. Hodgson, recently-appointed member of President Nixon's Cabinet, had high praise for the United Brotherhood, pointing out that it "knows that technology is changing. It knows that old racial barriers have got to go. It knows that the construction work force of the future is going to require hundreds of thousands of trained men, and this training can be accomplished in many ways.

"It knows that returning veterans need help in shifting from military duty to civilian work, and (that) this union is moving forward and asserting leadership in every one of these spheres. This is the reason . . . that I am here . . . to celebrate this union as a force for good, and as an organization that knows that change is needed and is responding to that knowledge.

Secretary Hodgson noted that "in neither Washington nor Philadelphia, where government imposed hiring plans are being installed, was it necessary to require minority hiring goals of the Carpenters Union. You are already in compliance.

"This fact is often lost on the public. It is not lost on us in the Labor Department."

The Secretary continued with a list of goals and objectives of the Labor Department and cited manpower needs of the U. S.

Labor's Insurance Company Prospers

WILLIAM SCHNITZLER
Retired Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO;
Assistant to the Chairman, Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

William Schnitzler spoke glowingly of his current involvement in the activities of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, expressing gratitude for the United Brotherhood's support given to ULLICO, the only American insurance company that is 100 percent union. He told convention delegates, "that his is really your company; it's run by and for the trade union movement. We are also the only non-profit insurance company in America."

According to the reports of the nation's two insurance rating companies—Best Company and Dunn Company—Union Labor Life is "up on top" each year, he stated.

The amount of insurance in force has exceeded $2.5 billion, has "just short of $11 million in cash assets," Schnitzler said.

He stressed the fact that "we underwrite the largest volume of negotiated health and welfare benefits in America, and through that, we have become innovative in the field.

"We pioneer ever so many new programs; others follow," he added, "mostly reluctantly."

The Road Back To Democracy

JOHN HENNING
Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

The problems of unemployment in California (the highest in 30 years), the inflation, and the division that exists today were described by John Henning.

The former Undersecretary of Labor stated that, "We are a people divided by the issues of war, by the issues of the youth revolution; we are divided by the relationship between the races, and now in addition to these tragedies we are having imposed on the American working people the agony of unemployment.

"If we want to return to sanity in this country, if we want to return to the orderly democratic processes, then we have to go back to the idealism and the character and the militancy that came to this country and its working people through the great life God gave us in the person of Franklin Roosevelt.

"The road back to progressive democracy in this country, the road back to a belief that the working people have certain rights, that no power on earth and no state chamber of commerce and no voice of intimidation from the vice presidency can ever weaken. The road back rests with the trade union movement, because the liberal forces of this country are broken. They are in desolation; they are divided. It is only American trade unionism that can bring America back to progress in social democracy."

The Seabees Are Ready to Serve

WILLIAM J. MELLISH
Commander, 12th Naval District, Seabees Program Offices

A half million Seabees were on active duty during World War II, and many of them joined the Brotherhood as skilled union craftsmen after returning to civilian life.

Seabees Commander William J. Mellish, a convention speaker, asked former Seabees among the delegates in the Civic Auditorium to identify themselves with a show of hands. More than 50 hands went up.

The CB officer praised the work of units in his organization. He informed delegates that there are 18 reserve battalions of Seabees in the United States. Although they go on active duty only two weeks out of each year, they could be made ready for active service on short notice.

He described the many civic and charitable activities of Navy Construction Battalions.

But he pointed out: "We are not in competition with any of the trades in any of this work. Almost all these men are union men themselves. Before we undertake any project, the sponsorship is required to contact the local Building Trades Council or whoever is the concerned union in the area and get clearance."

Labor Must Lead Social Change

DONALD MacDONALD
President of Canadian Labour Congress

The leader of the 1,650,000-member CLC called on the U.S. and Canadian labor movements to engage in a program of social action to combat poverty, unemployment, racial strife, pollution and world tension and to help the "teeming millions" in Asia, Africa and Latin America obtain their share of the bare necessities.

MacDonald asserted that organized labor had already strengthened the right of association, made leisure a reality for the majority of working people, given meaning to protection against illness and accidents and to old age security, elevated living standards, and contributed to a more equitable distribution of national wealth.

"If we have done these things, and more," he said, "we are just as capable of going well beyond them in new directions and along a variety of fronts.

"The organized labor movement in the U.S. and Canada must involve itself in seeking remedies to the social ills which are so manifest in both our countries if only out of enlightened self-interest.

"We must do these things to survive as a movement and as individuals."

Senior Citizens Fight for Needs

NELSON CRUIKSHANK
President, National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.

Cruikshank, for many years leader of the AFL-CIO's Social Security Department, enumerated the many benefits of today's Social Security and Medicare programs and described the ongoing fight to increase benefits to the elderly, the widowed, the dependent and the disabled.

He then explained his primary purpose in coming before the convention, that of telling of the work of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and hoping for "an even closer relationship between the National Council and your great Brotherhood."

"From the day of our organization back in 1961 . . . the backbone of our organization has been a group of retired union people."

The purpose of his organization, Cruikshank explained, was "primarily to meet the needs of the older and retired worker," which he estimated to be some 20 million people in the U. S., over age 65. He cautioned that the group not "become a special interest group . . . at the expense of other people," and from a practical standpoint, "we must combine our efforts and our goals with those who are still in the working population."

Harebrain Ideas Hurt Training

NEIL HAGGERTY
President, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department

The impressive strides in apprenticeship training were highlighted by President Haggerty, who pointed with pride to the Building Trades Department-sponsored Apprenticeship Outreach Program, and to the role played by the United Brotherhood in making the program possible.

Conversely, he was highly critical of "threats we face in connection with apprenticeship training. . . ."

"We do not know what will happen because of the illogical, impractical, harebrained schemes of certain Federal government officials and certain self-proclaimed minority 'leaders.' They have no appreciation of skill and training and quality of workmanship. They are using apprenticeship as a hook on which to hang their own political ambitions. They are not interested in providing secure careers for our young people, black and white, or meaningful jobs for American men and women of all colors, faith and creed

"Rather," Haggerty continued, "they want a whipping boy in order to conceal their own shortcomings and frustrations.

"We do not know the final outcome, but one thing is clear: The effort to railroad the apprenticeship revisions proposed by the U.S. Department of Labor's dreamers and schemers has been delayed, if not stopped."

Hearty Welcome To California

JAMES LEE
President, California State Building and Construction Trades Council

A hearty welcome was extended to convention delegates by James Lee, president of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council. His greetings came not only from all building tradesmen of "God's country," but from the California State Assembly as well.

He presented to President Hutcheson a framed resolution from the state legislature in Sacramento which commended the Brotherhood for convening in California and praised its "outstanding foresight and leadership in establishing many of the benefits that are today enjoyed by all working men and women in this great nation."

A framed resolution was also presented to a fellow Californian — General Executive Board Member Charles E. Nichols—which commended his "liberal and humane labor policy" in administering various Brotherhood posts in the state.

Metal Trades Seek Equity

MAYWOOD BOGGS
President, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department

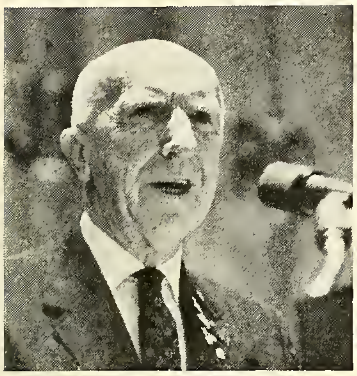
Boggs told the convention of his concern for proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act. "I urge your support and the support of this convention to keep the 'Buy American' provisions which are so important to every labor organization in the country—not only those affiliated with the Department, but in terms of the fabrication of the material that goes into a ship."

Boggs also pointed out the importance of the Federal Employees Wage Board Bill. "We are trying to restore amendments . . . (to provide that) non-appropriated fund employees be included in the regular wage survey."

For the first time, there is legislation which, if signed by the President, would do a great deal to give financial equity to the 800,000 people subject to the Wage Board. This includes carpenters and millmen in various forms of Federal employment.

Also stressed by Boggs was the support being given by all segments of organized labor for the Occupational Health and Safety Bill. Other important measures which the Metal Trades Department is watching are the Federal employee labor relations bills, health and welfare bills which would increase the government's share of contribution, and legislation providing for early voluntary retirement.

Sounds Keynote Of Organization



GEORGE RICHARDSON
Labor Advisor to the Office of Civil Defense

"Get organized and protect yourselves," is an urgent appeal common to both the United Brotherhood and to the Office of Civil Defense, George Richardson told the assembled Carpenters.

"For many years the Office of Civil Defense has been trying to persuade the American public that a nuclear attack is a possibility, and that survival is possible; therefore, people should be prepared to protect themselves.

"Perhaps the main reason why our Civil Defense message is not getting through is because many people believe a nuclear attack could never happen. We do not share that belief, neither does the President, the Secretary of Defense, the leaders of labor, and most of our national leaders," Richardson declared.

"The free world today remains confronted by the communist world, which has a long-range program of world domination.

"We are convinced," he continued, "that an alert, informed and educated public, a citizenry that is prepared in advance for attack, and knows the proper actions to take at the time of attack and afterward, is an indispensible part of the nationwide civil defense program."

He concluded with a special request: "My plea to you is this—please contact your civil defense director when you return home, and participate in the planning necessary to prepare for any emergencies."

Mayor Extends Warm Greeting

HON. JOSEPH ALIOTO
Mayor of San Francisco

A warm welcome to the City by the Bay was graciously extended to convention delegates by Mayor Joseph Alioto. He described San Francisco's "long labor union tradition," and then explained his views on unionism, government, and minority problems.

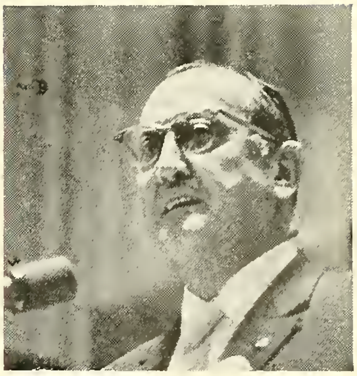
"We have thought for a long time that the labor unions and the corporations were the most practical instrumentalities in our society, and that whatever the problem we were dealing with, whether it be of minority hirings, whether it be the relief of racial tension or otherwise, that going to the labor unions and working with them in the final analysis was going to solve the problem best, and we aren't concerned with Philadelphia plans, or any of those plans.

"In San Francisco," the Mayor said, "we have our own plan—the San Francisco plan—where collective bargaining, and not government compulsion, is going to solve whatever the question may be at any given moment.

Mayor Alioto also expressed his views on unemployment: "We think that times have to be set right on some basic misconceptions (whereby) the national administration . . . adopted a position that the way you fight inflation is to deliberately create unemployment . . .

"If this great system of ours ever falls on its face . . . it is going to be principally for its inability to provide full employment."

Joe Lewis Lauds Label Activity



JOE LEWIS
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO

The years of cooperation that have existed between the United Brotherhood and the Union Label and Service Trades Department were recalled by Secretary-Treasurer Lewis. He reminded convention delegates that the Carpenters' union label was the first in the country, and that the Brotherhood "was the very first of the original 14 unions . . . to affiliate with the Department in 1909."

Lewis then described his department's role in the recent General Electric boycott, and related its similar involvement in the table grape boycott. "Never in the history of this country was there a boycott so effective as that boycott in the table grape field," he said.

He also pointed with pride to the rising stature of the Farm Workers' now-famous Thunderbird label. "In the grape victory the union label was more publicized in two weeks in the news media of this country . . . than any label has ever been . . . in all of the years of this trade union movement."

Closing with a note of warning, Lewis pointed to the growing danger of imports. He described the current dumping of Japanese television sets on the American market, the growing problem of foreign cars, shoes and clothing, appliances, and other products.

Critics Lambasted In Report On Apprenticeship and Training

MARKED progress in apprenticeship training as a basic key to future success of the Brotherhood and toward solving America's manpower problem was underscored in a detailed report on opening day by First General Vice President William Sidell. His report gave both an evaluation of progress of apprenticeship under Brotherhood sponsorship and answered criticism of apprenticeship training as voiced by Government, academic and business critics.

Vice President Sidell emphasized the importance of apprenticeship training to "the guy who most of our critics never seem to get around even to considering—the man on the job." He said that a person starting a career today must reckon with changing methods of work in the industry and only the man with broad skills will be able to adapt and do a better job for himself and for his industry.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM SIDELL

On the matter of criticism, the speaker noted efforts by the Labor Department in revising regulations which he said would saddle labor with an "unbearable logistic and financial burden" and would "create a completely unfair and unwise method of apprentice selection." He also said Labor Circular 7027 would encourage the establishment of unilateral programs in areas where joint programs are already operating.

Mr. Sidell also criticized the segments of industry who claim that they can get along without really fully trained apprentices. He also struck back vigorously at the "special sort of criticism" from "minority groups" who see in apprenticeship a non-existent artificial barrier keeping them out of the industry.

"We in the Brotherhood certainly believe that every man, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, has a right to a fair shot at learning a trade and working as a craftsman. We also believe that special effort should be made to help disadvantaged youth equip themselves to profit from apprenticeship and go on to the advantages and opportunities of a journeyman."

He documented his remarks further in his talk by spelling out what the Brotherhood is doing in Job Corps and other programs.

To the criticism that vocational schools could do the training job, Mr. Sidell said that they have never been able "even to come close" and they did not have the materials or equipment. Related to this he said was the matter of length of apprenticeship. The four-year period had been found best, though some may need longer and some could master the craft in a little shorter time. The time required for the learning and for the experience in well-rounded training programs are necessary, he said.

On the matter of time-cutting the

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE . . . Seated, from left, Vernon Ellsworth, L.U. 892; First Vice President William Sidell; Charles M. Sanford, L.U. 929, chairman; Leo Gable, Training Director, Carpenter Headquarters, and George Stein, L.U. 213, secretary. Standing, Basil Clark, Toronto District Council; A. N. Dardar, L.U. 13; E. A. Brown, North Coast Counties District Council; Horace O. Moore, Jr., L.U. 103, Heber Long, L.U. 2305, and B. A Sanford, L.U. 1590.

speaker noted that an apprentice "begins to earn his keep pretty early in the game" and he is soon giving a full day's work for value received. He further said industry would make its judgment and over the long haul unless men were able to deliver, they would not be able to stay in the trade long.

"We in the Brotherhood, by action of previous conventions have already decided that our apprenticeship programs need to be expanded and approved—not just to answer our critics, but for the good of our union and its members," Vice President Sidell said.

He pointed out that this decision has led to a vast expansion of the apprenticeship department in the General Office and the development of many new programs throughout the various local unions and councils which make up our Brotherhood.

"This expanded staff has greatly increased the effectiveness of our entire apprenticeship training effort," Sidell continued.

It has led to the development of new teaching material. It has led to the institution of Manpower Development and Training programs, designed not only to create expanded apprenticeship opportunities for young men, but also to provide skill improvement programs for journeymen interested in broadening their knowledge of the trade.

It has led to the establishment of transition programs which are designed to give service men concentrated training to enable them to fit into regular apprenticeship once they are discharged from the Armed Services.

It has led to the development of in-service training seminars through which those of our members who have responsibility for teaching our apprentices can acquaint themselves with the newest developments in teaching techniques even as they have an opportunity to exchange views with their colleagues from other parts of the country.

Nearly 1000 instructors have already attended these week-long seminars, geared to making them better teachers.

Mr. Sidell pointed out that under the MDTA contracts 306 area programs have been provided for, 177

Continued on page 45

The North Coast Counties Collection of old craft tools was displayed.

Apprenticeship and training teaching aids were exhibited.

Convention Displays Describe Training Program

Apprenticeship training, education and promotion materials were in evidence at the 1970 convention in the Civic Auditorium. An exposition room just off the convention hall had several exhibits of interest to the delegates. First General Vice President William Sidell called attention to these exhibits, particularly to apprenticeship material, on opening day.

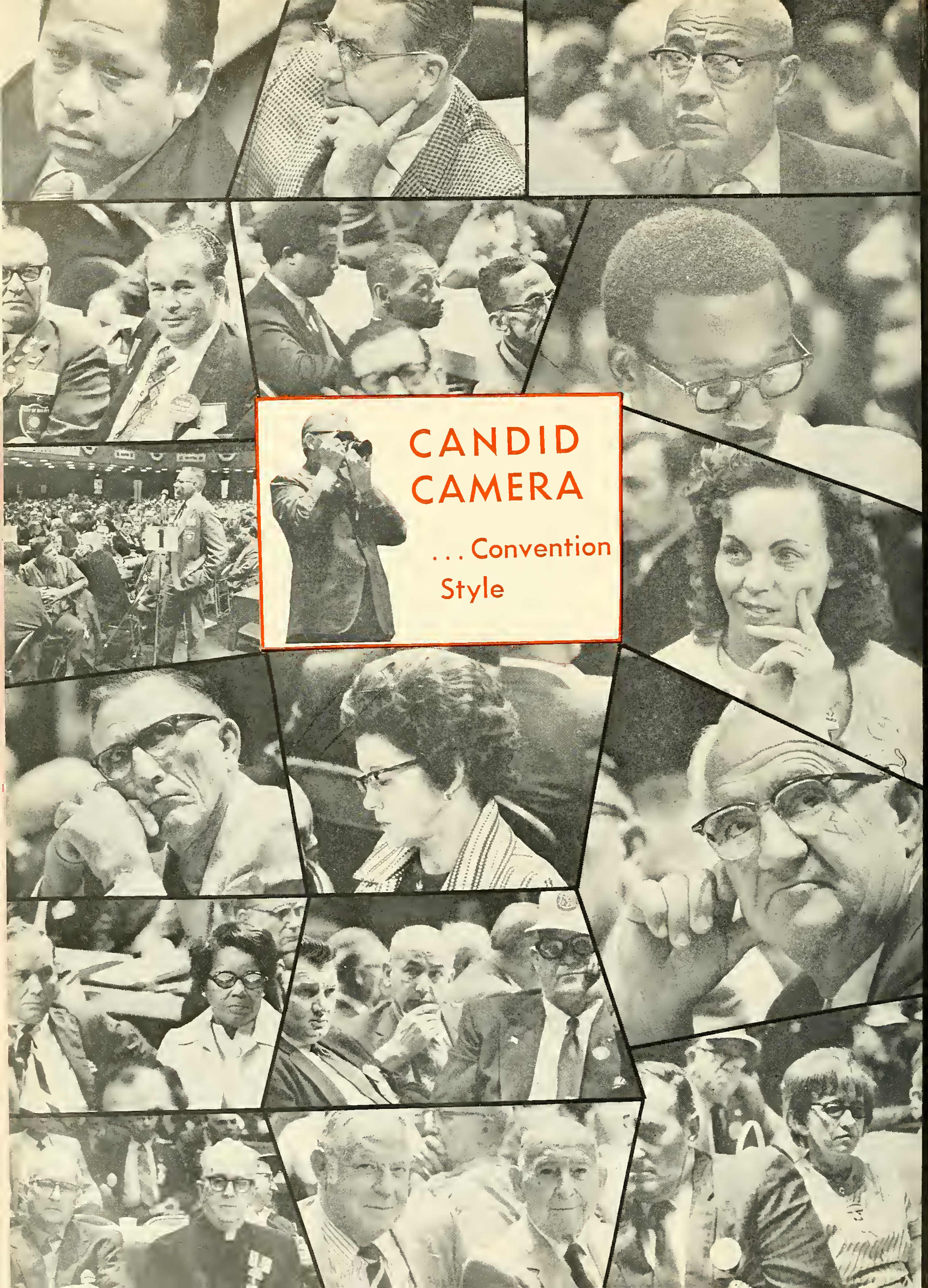
A highlight of the exhibit room was a large exhibit of old time carpenter tools with some 16 large panels of tools which had been collected over the years and which represent the carpenter trade from earliest days. This exhibit was produced and sponsored by the Northern California Carpenters and their apprentice program.

Another exhibit showed a series of ever-changing slides and had available literature on the apprenticeship programs. The slides were augmented by a motion picture which was shown at the end of Vice President Wm. Sidell's report on apprenticeship on the first day.

The film shown with considerable praise and approval from the delegates is part of "the World of Construction", curriculum being introduced at the Ohio State University for use in junior high schools throughout the country for special use in career-day program.

CANDID CAMERA

. . . Convention Style



ORGANIZING STRESSED

CARPENTERS should continue the drive for organization of more and more who are outside the union, especially in the pre-fabrication and modular construction industry, the Committee on Organization reported to the convention on the final day of the conclave. The report was given by Committee Chairman Carl Eckloff and Secretary William L. Sims.

"We recommend and urge state and provincial councils, district councils, local unions and members of our Brotherhood recognize the need for organizing and that the programs now in effect be given top priority and expanded as rapidly as possible," said the committee.

The committee summarized some of the efforts reported to it on organizing activities of the Brotherhood, including meetings with subordinate bodies. In the last six months, said the report, agreements have been signed with 64 prefab and modular homes plants of which 13 are Tri-Trades Agreements.

It was further reported that the six months report showed there had been 35 voluntary agreements and 75 elections in which victory was won in 57.

The committee drew attention to a Policy Statement issued March 6, 1970, on prefab housing and said, "This policy statement sets forth the guidelines for organizing prefabrication and modular housing plants as well as establishing guidelines for negotiating local plant agreements as well as international agreements to govern this industry. It further emphasizes that although organizing this prefab field is of utmost urgency, effort to organize the conventional type of construction of housing must not be neglected but effort to orga-

Committee On Organization: From left to right, Fred J. Nusbaum, Jr., Local 155; Anvie B. Wheeler, Sabine Area District Council; Charles L. Carter, Local 819; William L. Sims, Local 1734; Carl Eckloff, Local 314; Joe Benfatti, Local 530; John D. Manson, Ontario Provincial Council; Thomas V. Burke, Local 67; and Billy H. Brothers, Local 2405.

Continued on page 52

AID TO FARM WORKERS

Generosity of the Carpenters was exhibited on the final day of the convention when they made a $10,000 gift to the United Farm Workers who were on strike in the Salinas produce area of California.

Just before the noon recess on the final day First General Vice President William Sidell drew attention to the plight of the farm workers and informed the delegates that they had set up a strikers' kitchen to help those on picket duty.

"They need $1,000 a day just to keep the kitchen going," Mr. Sidell said. The growers are trying to get scabs from Texas and Mexico to break the strike. These are hungry workers and if the union can feed them, they will respect the picket line.

"We have been requested to donate whatever you can to help these agricultural workers in their strike against some of these unscrupulous farm syndicates."

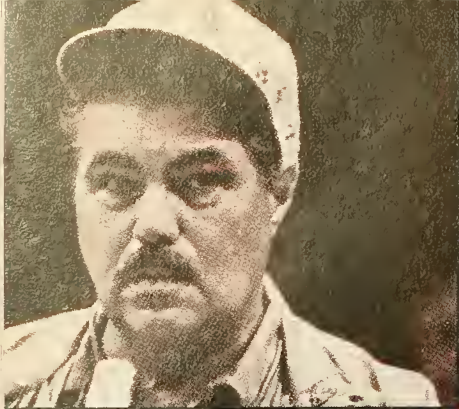
The help was forthcoming by a generous collection by the delegates of nearly $2,000, but shortly before adjournment Delegate Mike Miller, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich., moved that the United Brotherhood support the kitchen to the extent of ten days or $10,000. The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

General Treasurer Peter Terzick presents the Brotherhood check for $10,000 to the Farm Workers representative.

At the noon hour General Treasurer Peter Terzick, under instructions from General President M. A. Hutcheson, had drawn a check for $10,000 and shortly after the afternoon session began a presentation was made to Miss Roswell Spofford, a representative of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

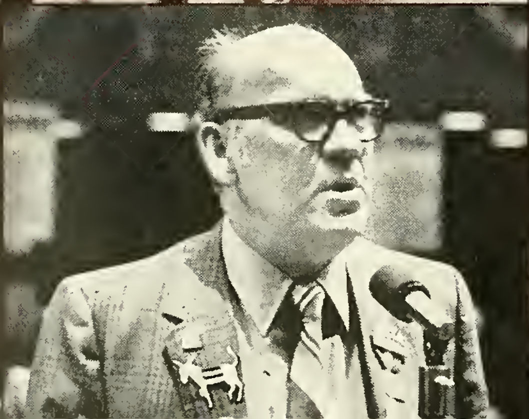
The young woman in accepting the check, said, "On behalf of the Farm Workers Union, Cesar Chevez and his strikers in Salinas, I convey to you my deepest gratitude for this."

She added that "If we can only keep alive, we will win and everyone will always remember that the Carpenters came through when they were needed."



Democracy in Action

The Delegates Speak



Advance Committees

Five special committees were hard at work even before the convention got underway. Four of them are shown below. The fifth, Appeals and Grievances, is shown on the next page.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE—From left, Sigurd Lucason, Local 2250; Leonard B. Zimmerman, Michigan State Council, secretary; Oscar Pratt, Local 624, chairman; George Babcock, Suffolk County District Council; Robert E. Barrett, Arizona State Council; Charles M. Trenta, Orange County District Council; Charlie C. Howell, Local 627; Thomas J. Welo, Local 105, and Howard Christensen, Local 87.

HOME AND PENSION COMMITTEE—From left, J. G. Rosenstrom, Nassau County District Council; L. D. Newton, Local 329; Dabis Booth, Indiana State Council; Robert Gray, Metropolitan District Council, chairman; A. A. Figone, Bay Counties District Council, secretary; Donald Johnson, Seattle District Council; D. P. Laborde, Sr., New Orleans District Council; Donald Bastenmeyer, Omaha District Council; and Russell Austin, Local 712.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—From left, G. A. McCullouch, Los Angeles District Council; Joseph Cloutier, Local 2182; Milton Frey, Local 278; Raymond Fair, Local 998; Hugh Allen, Western Council; Richard Cox, Local 1529; William Leshe, Local 180, secretary; Charles Thompson, Local 58, chairman; and Joseph Sengem, Western Pennsylvania District Council.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—From left, H. F. Bodewes, Jr., Buffalo District Council; Edward Bjork, New York State Council, Chairman; George Vest, Jr., Chicago District Council, Secretary; John R. Harrington, Detroit District Council; Lewis K. Pugh, Washington, D.C. District Council; Louie Nunn, Local 256; Arnold Smith, British Columbia Provincial Council; John Robeiro, Santa Clara District Council and Swan Nelson, Portland District Council.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—From left, Jerome Kearney, Local 94; H. H. Brown, Local 7; Ronald Stadler, Wisconsin State Council; Anthony Ramos, California State Council, secretary; Howard Welch, Local 346, chairman; Leslie C. Parker, San Diego District Council; George Laufenberg, Local 620; James T. Averitt, Local 1822; and Herbert F. Kortz, Minnesota State Council.

Appeals Committee Busy

A TOTAL of 68 appeals was acted upon by the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. The long and arduous task of this committee began in Washington, D.C. long before the convention opened. After the committee came to the convention city, it continued its work and during the convention held a series of hearings.

Chairman Howard Welch and Secretary Anthony Ramos in giving their committee's long report made it clear that everyone aggrieved or involved in a case on appeal had been given ample opportunity to present his case to the committee before it reported its recommendation to the delegates.

The committee made its report in a series of five booklets in which the cases were spelled out in detail as they were presented with recommendation to the convention.

In connection with appeals activity, the General Executive Board recommended a revision of Section 57 of the constitution governing appeals procedure. The Constitution Committee presented to the convention the resolution with its recommendation for acceptance. The convention adopted the resolution.

The committee spelled out the revised procedures in its report as follows:

"A member who has been expelled, suspended or fined may file an appeal with the General Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this section. All appeals received in proper form shall be referred by the General Secretary to an Appeals Committee for decision, subject to a final appeal to the General Executive Board—this is the change of the appeals committee at this point—except that all appeals involving nominations, elections and/or election procedures, shall be appealable only to the General President.

"All appeals involving geographical jurisdiction, mergers, consolidation and formation of councils shall be appealable only to the General President, and finally to the General Executive Board.

"All appeals involving suspension or expulsions from membership shall be appealable finally to the General Convention. The appeals committee shall be appointed by the General President and shall consist of five members.

"The Chairman of the Appeals Committee shall be designated by the General President and all members of the Appeals Committee shall serve at the discretion of the General President.

"The Appeals Committee shall meet at the call of the General President. Three members shall constitute a quorum of the Appeals Committee and the Appeals Committee may decide any case referred to it by a majority of the members present and voting at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

"Where the circumstances warrant, and subject to the approval of the General President, the Chairman of the Appeals Committee may designate one or more members of the Appeals Committee to conduct a hearing or other investigation in any case and report findings and recommendations to the next meeting of the Appeals Committee.

"The decisions of the Appeals Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the General Secretary who shall notify the parties of said decisions.

"No appeals shall be permitted from the verdict of a trial committee finding a member not guilty of charges filed against him. The penalty imposed by the local union or district council shall not be effective while an appeal to the Appeals Committee is pending except as provided for in Section 57, Paragraph C."

This procedure was recommended in the interest of speeding the appeals and was adopted by the convention without dissent.

Delegate Films Stabbing

Echoes of crime in the streets were heard in the convention hall during sessions at the Civic Auditorium. Just before noon recess on the final day General Treasurer Peter Terzick came forward with an unusual request and inquiry. He said:

"Yesterday afternoon there was a stabbing in front of 116 Mason Street, and apparently at that time one of our busses was going by. And supposedly a delegate took some motion pictures of the man who was stabbed falling to the pavement. The police are very anxious to talk to this delegate if there is such a person. So if there is a delegate who took the picture of that event, would he please see Jim Bailey over here by the back door."

The delegates were a little startled by this request, but promptly Mr. Terzick had his answer when a Delegate from Pennsylvania rose and said, "I am the man who went by and took pictures—Elmer Dixon, Local 59, Lancaster, Pa."

The 31st General Convention in COLOR

The San Francisco Civic Auditorium was decked in bunting and banners. Replicas of the Brotherhood seal framed the convention floor. Spectators looked down from the balconies upon one of the largest gatherings of labor leaders and local union representatives in North America.

The 31st General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was an impressive gathering—one of the largest in the history of the organization.

It was a busy convention, with many noted speakers and a full agenda of work. The delegates considered many resolutions and several major changes to the Constitution.

But along with the serious work, there was also much excitement and color, as the pages which follow indicate.

1881-1970
31st GENERAL CONVENTION
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

The Canadian and United States colors are escorted down the center aisle, as the convention gets underway.

Delegates stand in respectful silence as the colors go by.

Above: Monsignor William Clasby delivers the invocation at the opening session.

Right: Temporary Chairman Joseph O'Sullivan turns over the gavel to General President Hutcheson.

Below: Two lady delegates—Alice M. Smith and Anna Winters, both of Local 2665, Santa Ana, Calif.

At lower right: A general view of the convention.

AFL-CIO President George Meany addresses delegates.

Below: General President Hutcheson discusses pending work with Resolutions Committee Chairman George Vest, Jr.

At left: A floral welcome to convention delegates on the lawn of the San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

Above: Three generations of Brotherhood members from Buffalo, N.Y., from left: Herman, Jr., Herman F., and Terrence Bodewes.

Button collectors; At left, Darrell E. Ray, Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minn., and Andrew E. Dann, Jr., of Local 2024, Miami, Fla.

Below: Retired General Executive Board Members Joseph Cambiano, Charles Johnson and Henry Chandler with the General President.

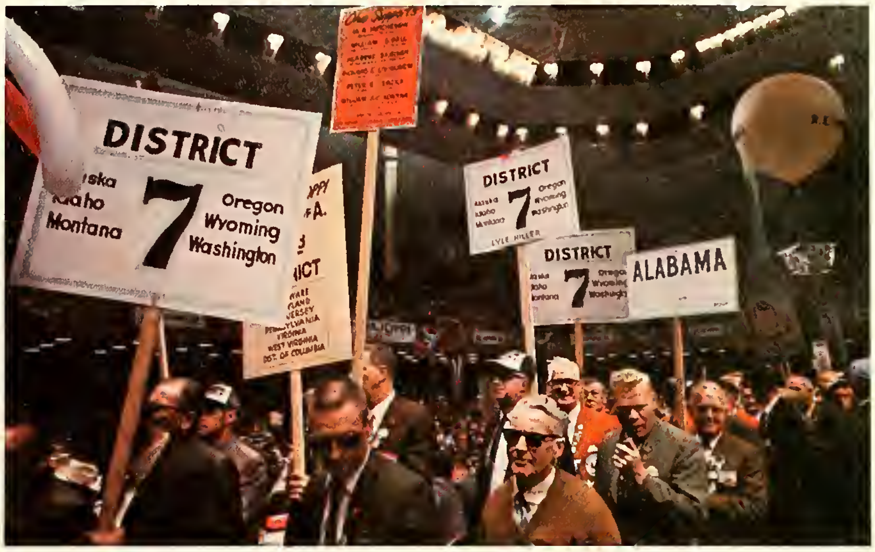
Delegates listen attentively to a speaker.

Delegates stand with bowed heads during the inspirational and traditional memorial service.

Secretary of Labor James Hodgson speaks to the convention.

Temporary Chairman Joseph O'Sullivan at the microphone.

The National Anthem is led by Jay Reynolds.



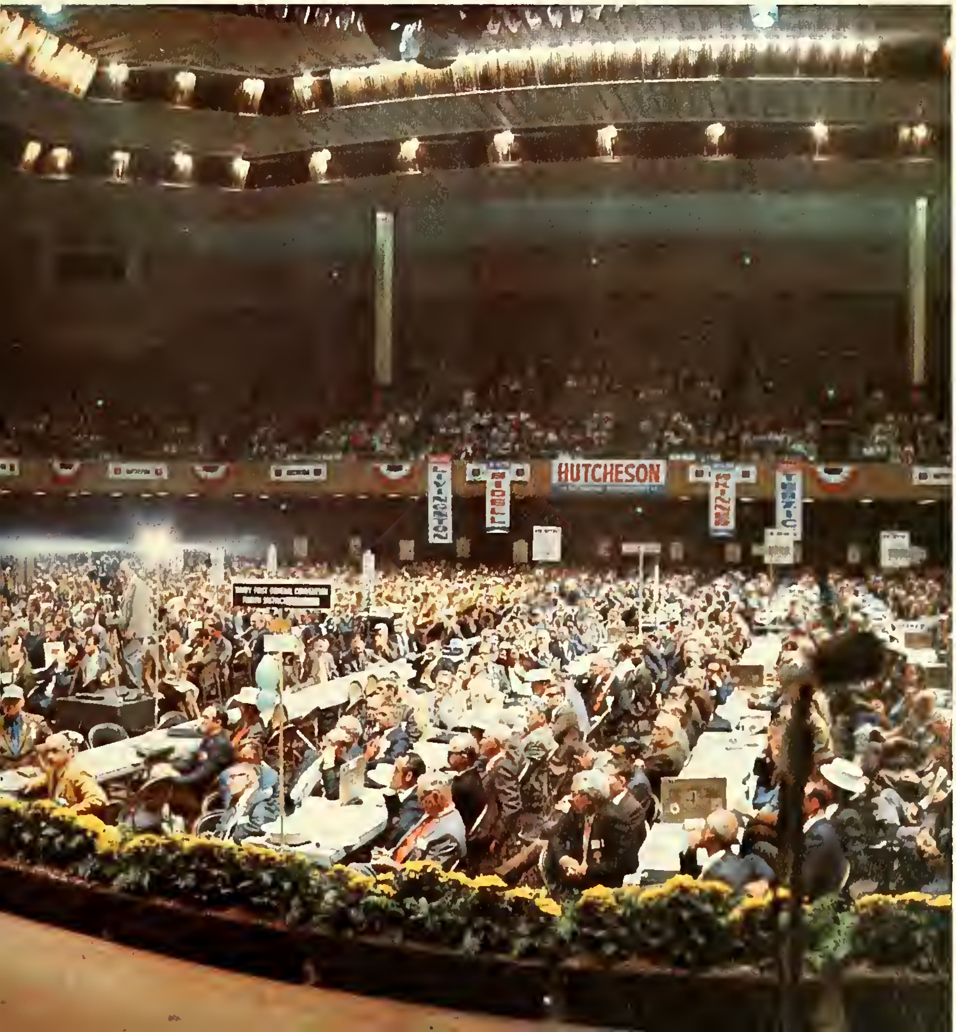
At upper left: John Henning, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, speaks.

At center, in left-hand column, Albert Figone, executive secretary, Bay Counties District Council, at the microphone.

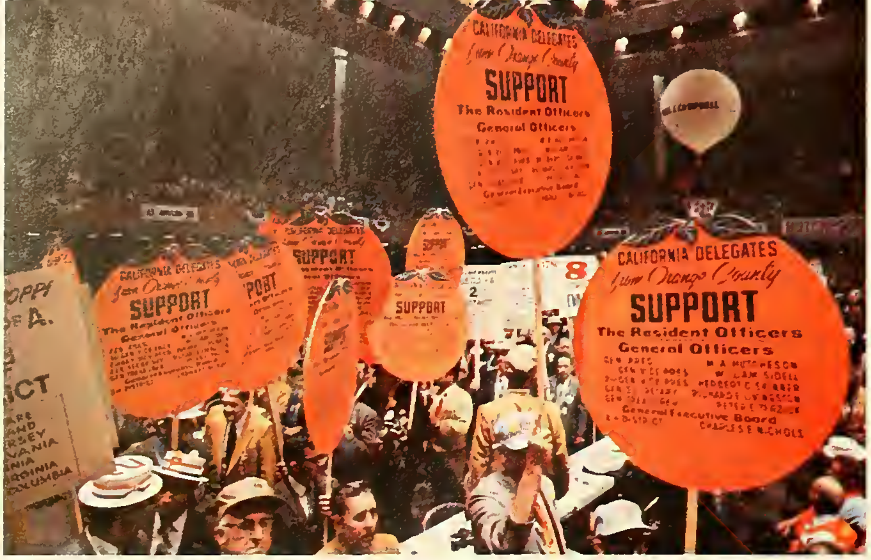
Left: Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco addresses the convention.

Above: Delegates from District 7 during a nomination demonstration.

Below, right: General President Hutcheson delivers his keynote address.



Left: A panoramic view of the convention, as General President Hutcheson speaks.



Californians hoisted bright orange placards during the demonstrations.

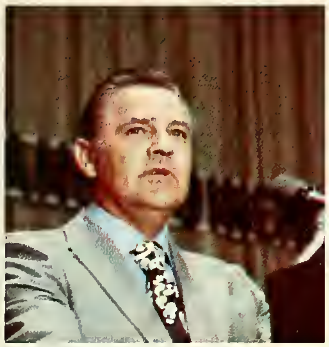
General President M. A. Hutcheson leads a discussion at the rostrum.

The candidacy of William Konyha was boosted by many delegates.

The colorful cap collection of a delegate.

The blare of a plastic horn and the staccato sounds of rattles added to the happy din of a demonstration.

William Konyha, newly-elected General Executive Board Member of the 3rd District.



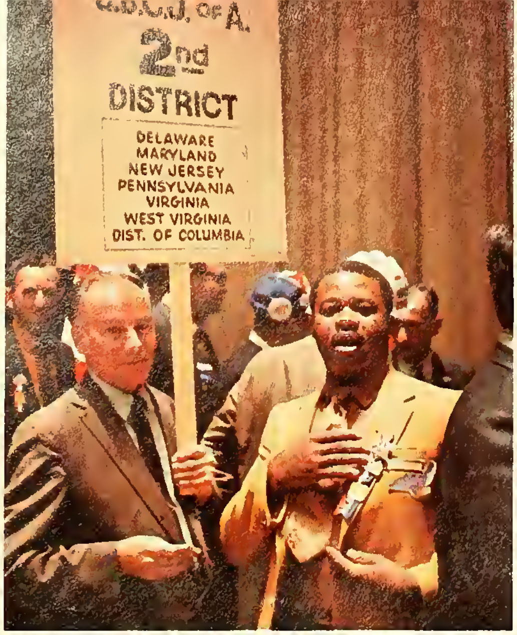
James S. Lee, President of the California State Building and Construction Trades.

Tony Ramos, Executive Secretary, California State Council of Carpenters.

A crowd of delighted delegates gathered around General President Hutcheson following the election to extend congratulations.

The parades went around and around the big Civic Auditorium as nominations for General Office posts were presented to the delegates.

A lady delegate displays buttons, supporting the candidates, as 7th District groups pass the photographer.



Two delegates from District 2 have a word of advice for onlookers at the convention.

Balloons of many hues add to the color of the scene.

A color guard leads one group of demonstrators down the center aisle of the convention hall.

Two delegates plot their trip home by map.

Tri-corner hats, special jackets, and drums.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

RULES COMMITTEE—Seated, from left, M. Porges, Local 257; Russell Anten, Local 1507, chairman; and R. W. Pittman, Local 2633, secretary. Standing, Chauncy Barton, Local 1837, and Benjamin Catterton, Local 101.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE—From left to right, Joseph L. Hazard, California State Council of LSW; Matthew J. Weaver, Local 1351; George Zack, Local 1052; P. G. Jenkins, Local 47; Lawrence A. Ader, Southern Colorado District Council; Roy W. Parent, Washington-Oregon District Council; Richard B. Trail, Local 1113; John A. Pirie, Local 2222; John Schibli, Local 1598; Franklin Allen, Chemical Valley District Council; John Takach, Local 452; Joseph P. Mankowich, Local 3206; Hyman Zamansky, Hudson Valley District Council; Edward Loyd, Local 1072; Andrew J. Sayers, Local 2516; Arthur H. Galea, Local 29; Floyd Doolittle, Southern Council; Roy W. Coles, Oregon State Council; Walter Scott, Local 2564; John S. Boyce, Saginaw Valley District Council; and Robert C. Boyd, Local 1402. Joseph E. Kinnarney, Local 860 was absent.

WARDENS—From left to right, Harry Sullivan, Local 9; Milton Holzman, Local 1539; John J. O'Connor, Local 608; Wilbur Ealy, Local 2632; Mike Knezevich, Local 2264; John W. Jackson, Local 977; Al Thoman, Local 36; C. R. Adamson, Local 2942; and Charles Geo. Love, Local 944. Herbert Rainbolt, Local 169 was absent.

MESSENGERS—From left to right, Howard S. Jones, Local 1471; J. C. Keown, Local 1080; J. O. Fountain, Houston District Council; William Gilbert, Louisiana State Council; John E. Pessolano, Local 2710; Floyd Allender, 1024; Charley Bell, Local 2601; Alfred Howard, Jr., Local 626; Guy D. Adams, Columbia River Valley District Council; Howard Pace, Local 1498; and Vern C. Rippetoe, San Bernardino District Council.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

HEALTH AND WELFARE—A session of the Health and Welfare Committee. Front row from left, David Rosman, Leslie A. Bridges, Joseph Polimeni, chairman; Andrea Sacco, Primo J. Bertoldi; Standing, Jack Zeilenga, S. L. Kozenewski, Eugene Shoebigh, and William Worley.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT—The Committee on the General President's Report is shown in session. Reading around the table, beginning at left: A. J. Christian, Billy G. Aringdale, Conrad F. Olsen, Stanley Johnson, chairman, Harry Anderson, Francis G. Mallory, Wendell Vandiver, Thelbert A. Prussia and Stanley S. Yanagi.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT—The Committee on the Report of the General Executive Board is shown in session. Clockwise around the table and beginning at left: Orville Fletcher, Mark McKenny, R. L. Underwood, Weldon Newbury, Ollie Langhorst, chairman, Luther Sizemore. Peter Woida, Chris Grisham and Frank Miller.

UNION LABEL—From left to right, front row, Ray Cebalt, Local 1452; A. J. Bogdanowicz, Local 721; and Robert Reid, Local 27. Rear row, Loyd H. Jenkins, Local 1445; Alfred J. Papo, Local 323; Elmer E. Jacobs, Jr., Local 639; Peter Yurwitz, Local 1145; and John L. Carr, Local 338. Leo Thiltgen, Monterey Bay District Council, was absent.

CONVENTION REPORT

Continued from page 8

a high pitch throughout the convention and any question on practically any phase stimulated discussion and debate. In its report the Constitution Committee noted the fact that 55 resolutions for revising the sections of the constitution dealing with pensions in some respect. The committee recommended non-concurrence and offered a substitute which was adopted: "That the General Executive Board shall retain an actuarial firm to study the pension plan and submit a report on funding the present plan as well as proposal for new benefits to be submitted to the next General Convention."

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Continued from page 11

national government, legislative and administrative, is a friend of laboring people and that their policies in the domestic field have been harmful to the best interests of working men and women.

"We are presently concerned with the economy of America.

"We are presently concerned with housing, education and welfare, as we have been from the beginning of the trade union movement.

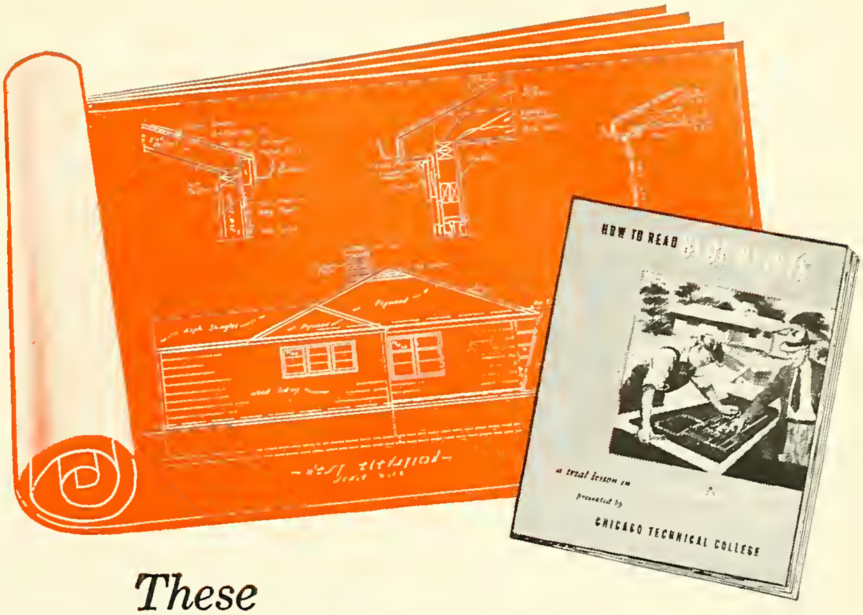
"We are presently concerned with water and air pollution.

"We are concerned about a number of issues.

"The best way to meet these problems is by political action, by making sure that individuals representative of our beliefs are elected. The labor movement must exert all its political muscle, particularly in the 1970 elections, if we expect to get the things done that have to be done. We can get it done at the ballot box—not in the streets—by voting, not by violence.

"And this year, above all other years, we must vigorously support the political arm of our Brotherhood known as CLIC—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. We must get behind CLIC with all the support we are able to muster.

"Delegates and friends, while some of the facts I have recited here today are not pleasant, we should not get discouraged and allow our problems to overwhelm us. My belief is that, if we know our dangers and shortcomings and face up to them, they can be conquered. It is only by indifference, by rolling over and giving up, that we shall lose."



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CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT—From left, J. E. Powers, Local 668; George M. Walish, Local 1906; George W. Collins, Local 1913, secretary; Asa A. Ryman, Local 1548; Dominick Spano, Local 1102; Ralph Cannizzaro, Local 162, chairman; Henry L. Brown, Kansas City District Council; Michael Balen, Milwaukee District Council, and Macon T. Bynum, Mississippi State Council.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT—The Committee on the General Treasurer's Report. Front row from left, James C. Hovis, George Casseday, chairman, and Paul A. Long. Standing, Alex Mazaro, Allan Heidebrecht, Earl Honerlah, Herman Koop, Wm. F. Mahoney and G. A. McNeil.

TRUSTEES' REPORT—From left, A. P. Clay, Local 2519; Paul Loper, Lake Erie District Council; Dean E. Southerland, Ventura County District Council; John Anello, Local 1050; Jack Wood, Local 674, chairman; Howard F. Gray, Tri-State District Council, secretary; John F. Burns, Local 82; Harry V. Dawson, Jr., Local 1140, and William W. Nielson, Local 665.

RITUAL—Seated, from left, Robert W. Farley, Local 1258; Joseph O'Sullivan, Local 22, chairman; Harold A. Hauter, Maumee Valley District Council, secretary, and Andrew Earl Dann, Local 2024. Standing, Leon Spierer, Local 135; Robert Lee Jones, Local 200; Thomas C. Ober, Local 393; F. S. Fletcher, Boston District Council, and Marshall W. Wooten, Local 2288.

Labor Must Lead Health Campaign

THOMAS G. MOORE
California Health and Welfare Official

"Health has never been something that we have ever taken for granted. We have had to fight for it," Thomas G. Moore told the Convention.

Moore is executive director of the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, executive secretary of the California State Social Welfare Board, and deputy director of the California Department of Social Welfare.

He suggested three things that union members could do to deal with the health industry, which he depicted as "one great disorganized and unconcerned industrial complex, primarily occupied . . . with its own profits and its own protection.

"We can let the Congress and the people . . . know that we want *now* a national health insurance program . . .

"The second thing that we can make clear is that 200,000 doctors are not going to tell 200 million people when they get their health care, how they get it, and what it's going to cost.

"The third thing that we can do . . . is to deal with the health industry as equals . . . We can look to groups who have been willing to help us at a different kind of bargaining table—the bargaining table at which we go to the doctors and hospitals and say, 'We want medical care at the time we need it; we want the quality guaranteed, and we want it at a price we can afford to pay.' "

Unruh Speaks On Unemployment

JESSE UNRUH
Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of California

Speaking briefly to delegates on the third day of the convention, Unruh voiced his concern for the alarmingly high rate of unemployment in the nation and particularly in California. He was highly critical of the efforts of the present governor, and of the Nixon administration, in handling "shrinking employment."

"The only way to make employment, and full employment—which is the basis for the American dream—come true is to make the pie bigger so that those people who presently do not have enough can have a bigger slice of the pie." Unruh was referring to the total employment "pie" mentioned by Neil Haggerty, which labor was being asked to share with the unemployed.

He warned that to ask for that kind of sacrifice during a time of serious unemployment "is asking for the kind of trouble . . . which America has had all too much of.

"The way to go about obtaining jobs," he said, "is to dedicate ourselves to the idea that this economy can produce, and ought to produce a job, and a decent job for every man and woman in this country, and it ought not to be at the expense of those people who already have jobs."

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Three women volunteers staff the CLIC booth at the 31st General Convention. A picture of the CLIC Committee will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Political Participation Offers 'Double Action'

THE vital importance of political action by labor was underscored by General Treasurer Peter Terzick who has charge of the Brother's CLIC — Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee, in a convention address. Mr. Terzick emphasized the fact that political participation has double action in behalf of labor: it helps prevent unwanted and oppressive legislation and it promotes the passage of progressive and desirable legislation. He spoke on the second day.

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Terzick said, "I think you have to judge your political successes or your political effectiveness as much by what you stop from being passed as you do by the things you achieve. I want to say here and now that there is a very dangerous political climate in the United States."

"If we are not successful in the coming election this fall in sending back to the Congress the proven friends we have and electing all of them who have sympathy with our aims and ideals, I'm afraid that we may be in for a rough time."

The speaker enumerated some of the hidden political time bombs in Congress.

—He cited the Fannin bill which would prevent unions from any type of political participation.

—He noted that efforts are being made to replace the National Labor Relations Board with a so-called labor court. In this connection he said that since the anti-labor forces cannot win at the bargaining table they are resorting to legislative action.

—He noted the bill to bring unions under anti-trust statutes.

—He warned against efforts to pass a National Right-to-Work law.

—He cited mandatory or compulsory arbitration efforts.

—He said attempts were being made to knock out the card-check.

—He warned against a permanent Senate committee designed to oversee unions on a permanent basis.

After noting the potential evils in the legislative background, Mr. Terzick pointed to the affirmative side of the picture. He noted the passage of regulations restricting export of logs which had been hurting American mills.

—He said the Carpenters can take some credit for passage of the Construction Safety Act.

—He cited the importance of the construction seasonality study which the Brotherhood pushed.

—He said passage of Davis-Bacon protections in the new Post Office Construction bill was an important step forward, particularly,

GENERAL TREASURER TERZICK

since many of the structures involved so-called lease-back arrangements.

General Treasurer Terzick closed with a strong plea for all labor to support its friends and cited as examples, without giving a complete list, such Senators as Harrison Williams, N. J., Albert Gore, Tenn., Joseph Montoya, N. Mex., Gale McGee, Wyo., and Frank Moss, Utah.

Related to General Treasurer's address was the report of the Committee on Political Education given by Chairman George A. Tichac and Secretary Perry Joseph. By way of preliminary information the committee said in its report that $12,000 had been collected by the Convention Committee of CLIC.

The basic philosophy and aim of CLIC was reiterated by the committee which said, "We in the Brotherhood are truly a nonpartisan organization. CLIC is our own organization which promotes direct bread and butter issues that the Brotherhood is directly involved in."

The committee said it recommended reaffirming a resolution of support of the Government taken at the 30th Convention and underscored support of the thoughts expressed by General President M. A. Hutcheson who said at the opening of the convention, "As Americans we back our Government yet remembering . . . not everyone in Government is a friend of the laboring people and that their policies in the domestic field have been harmful to the best interests of working men and women."

The committee recommended and the delegates adopted a resolution making available local union mailing lists to the AFL-CIO to inform members of political issues and voting records.

The committee also praised the work of the Brotherhood's Legislative Department and urged an increased measure of support for CLIC. The committee urged the business representatives, and stewards and officers to approach each member for participation in support of the program.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT HERBERT SKINNER

Maintenance By Contract, A Report Of Progress

■ "After 14 years of existence, maintenance by contract still provides many job opportunities and many challenges," Second General Vice President Herbert Skinner told the 31st General Convention in conjunction with a comprehensive report he presented to the delegates on this phase of our Brotherhood's activities.

The job opportunities arise from the fact that Building Tradesmen who erect and equip a plant are best qualified to service and maintain that plant. This reflects itself in savings to the employer because it relieves him of keeping on his permanent payroll men who are qualified to perform maintenance tasks which can become tremendously complicated in turn-arounds and major overhauls.

The challenge stems from the fact that in-plant unions are constantly pressuring employers to place all maintenance work under the jurisdiction of the in-plant unions. A second challenge stems from the inability of building trades unions to eliminate jurisdictional disputes and even work-stoppages. This causes some employers to shy away from maintenance by contract.

In its 14 year history, the general presidents' Committee on Contract Maintenance has created a great deal of maintenance work for building trades unions. Vice President Skinner told the delegates that elimination of the jurisdictional problems and work-stoppages could vastly escalate the amount of maintenance work available to building tradesmen under the existing procedures.

Part of the difficulties which have plagued the committee stem from a lack of adequate coordination between the 13 trades making up the national committee.

A large step toward eliminating this shortcoming has been taken with the setting up of a permanent office with a full-time coordinator. Our Brotherhood was designated administrator by the commitee and a Brotherhood member, Reginald Moore of Local Union 2834, Denver, Colorado, has been named as coordinator. His primary job will be to promote the use of contract maintenance and to act as a clearing house through which pertinent information can be brought to the attention of the authorized representatives of the various international unions making up the committee.

Vice President Skinner pointed out that as of June 1, 1970, some 92 contracts were in force, and he commented that this constituted only a small ripple on the surface of the entire area of opportunities existing for this type of service. He pointed out that in the past year, there had been exactly the same number of new contracts as cancellations—seven. He emphasized the fact that carpenters should make every effort to procure this kind of work in order to compensate for some of the changes which tend to shrink job opportunities in construction.

"A real opportunity is open in contract maintenance if we will take the necessary steps to take advantage of it," Mr. Skinner told the delegates. "Many of our members who came from construction work to maintenance work have experienced higher annual earnings and in some respects better conditions than they had enjoyed before.

That is worth your serious consideration and determination, and

Continued on page 45

The Election of Officers Was Colorful

Balloons and bands add to excitement of convention-hall demonstrations

Delegates deposit ballots in the official ballot boxes.

A local Chinese band adds to the color and excitement.

■ The 1970 elections at the Civic Auditorium were colorful and noisy when the special order of business was taken up on the third day of the convention, August 26. Shortly after General Secretary Richard Livingston had finished his announcements after the noon recess, the fireworks, oratorical and otherwise began.

The hall was festooned with red, white and blue banners proclaiming the virtues of the many candidates for reelection. From the ceiling of the auditorium were suspended two large hampers of colorful balloons; each hamper held 2,000 balloons. In the center of the auditorium also hung a large rubber balloon, free floating and anchored to a delegate desk. On this great white balloon were two names—"Richard Livingston'" and "Patrick Campbell," both candidates from the First District for reelection to their respective posts.

Second General Vice President Herbert Skinner was asked to preside at the beginning of the formal nominations since the General President was a candidate to succeed himself. First Vice President William Sidell came forward to place the name of Maurice A. Hutcheson in nomination for General President for another term. Mr. Hutcheson was hailed as "a living legend in the trade union movement . . ." "a giant among the giants." Mr. Sidell's praise was detailed and eloquent and was underscored by seconding speeches by General Secretary Livingston who said, "No leader of any international is more experienced or knowledgable in the affairs of labor than the man you have nominated today." A second seconding speech by General Treasurer Peter Terzick praised the candidate saying, "I have come to know him as a thoroughly honest, decent, compassionate human being whose heart beats long and loud, day in and day out, for those on the bottom of the economic heap and that is the kind of man I want to represent me as General President and I am sure he is the kind of man you want to represent you as general president."

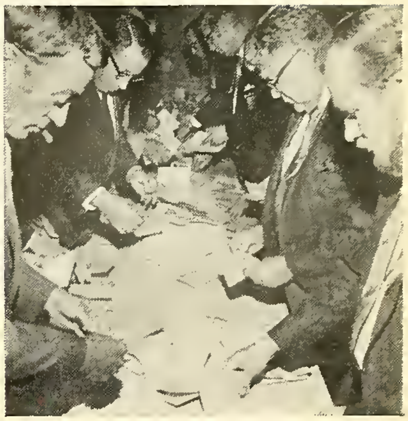
Demonstrations

The delegates were eager to show their enthusiasm. One of the balloon hampers were tripped and a mass of 2,000 colored balloons came cascading down into the auditorium as impromptu demonstrations and marches took place. District by district the delegates marched, some

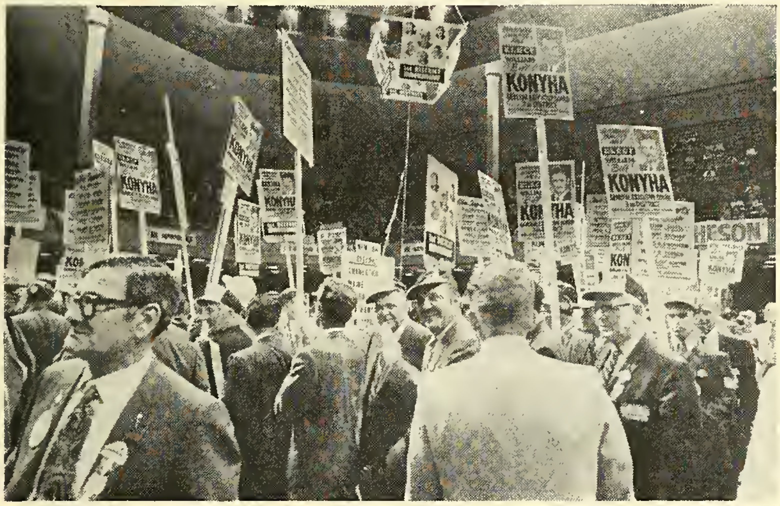
Demonstrators from District 8.

District 1 delegates prepare placards.

Tellers count the ballots.



More demonstrators fill the aisles.



The General President congratulates Wm. Konyha.

with bands and many with noisemakers. Not a few delegates had gas-powered noisemakers which added something new and noiser to convention demonstrations.

The crowds moved into the great procession and marched across the speakers' stage, eager to shake hands with General President Hutcheson and his colleagues. The noisy demonstration lasted nearly 35 minutes before the temporary chairman could restore order.

Since there were no further nominations, the candidate was declared elected by acclamation and the General Secretary was called upon to cast the white ballot on behalf of the delegates.

A former Board Member, Charles Johnson, Jr., in order to expedite the proceedings, nominated en bloc all the rest of the Officers and Board Members. General President Hutcheson resumed the presiding duties and called for further nominations in each case. In every case but one where there was no opposition, a white ballot denoting acclamation was cast for those unopposed.

After the elections, another demonstration on the order of the one for General President Hutcheson took place in honor of all the successful candidates. The second balloon hamper was tripped and another 2,000 ballons came tumbling down.

One Contest

In the case of candidates for the Third District Board Member post, the incumbent Cecil Shuey faced opposition. William Konyha who heads the Ohio District Council of Carpenters was nominated. Since there was a contest the General President announced that the election would be decided by secret ballot on Thursday with voting beginning at 8 a.m.

The Election Committee, under the chairmanship of George Zack, supervised the overnight printing of ballots and was ready for action promptly at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The polls were open until 2 p.m. after which tallies were made by the 22-man committee. The committee reported to the General President who made the official result public at about 3 p.m. saying Candidate Konyha had won.

Thus ended the election process of the 1970 convention with officials named to guide the destinies of the Brotherhood for the next four years. ■

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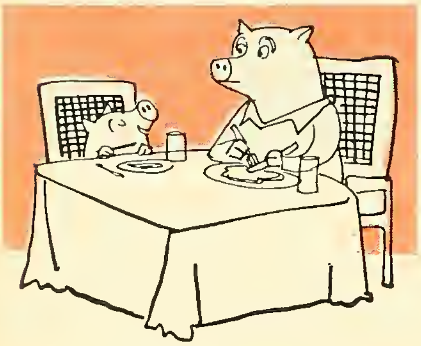
He Was Off-Side!

The stupid college football player kept pleading: "Coach, put me in! Lemme at 'em coach! Gimme a chance, huh, coach?" Finally the coach turned and said: "Look, dummy, whyncha go across the field and talk to the coach of your own team?"—Bernd Foerster, St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE YOUR SSS CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC



Hamming It Up!

The father had scolded his son for lack of table manners. "You eat like a pig!" he said. "You know what a pig is, don't you?"

"Yessir," snapped back the brat. "A pig is a hog's little boy!"—Maurice W. Howes, L.U. 444 (Ret.) Pittsfield, Mass.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

And throw Mama from the train?

Overheard on the job was one carpenter talking to his partner: "To make the left side right put it on off, bend it straight and lift it down this way." — E. J. Croteau, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.

This Month's One Liners

The gold-digging chorus girl kept her figure because she never ate between males.

The only guy who ever got ahead by letting things slide was a trombonist.

Sign on a music store door: "Out to Lunch. Bach at 2 — Offenbach sooner."

There was a movie on the late show last week that was so old the French were on our side.

A synonym is the word you use when you can't spell the word you thought of.

If some people actually said what they think, they'd be completely speechless.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Share And Share Alike

A wife whose marriage was in trouble visited a marriage counsellor He heard her account, then said: "You must remember, in a marriage, there has to be a willingness to forgive and forget."

"Yeah," she replied, "I forgive, then he forgets!"—F. S. Millham, Fullerton, Pa.

This Month's Limerick

Said Brother Bill to young Mr. Wister,
On the couch with Bill's older sister:
"If you two want to be alone
For a buck I could be gone
And won't even tell Pa that you kissed her!"
—G. P. Spanner, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N.J.

The Seat of the Problem

Life is sometimes difficult. About the time you convince your kids that it's impossible to put more into a container than it was designed to hold, your wife starts wearing slacks.

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

A Rovin' Bovine?

The cow applied for a divorce. Seems she got a bum steer!—Jeanne Collinson, Westminster, Calif.

REGISTER AND VOTE

Smart Saying of Dumb Kid

The dullard son, showing his report card to his father, said: "Well, they're really not paying the teacher enough!"

R U GOIN 2 D UNION MEETING?

Our Mother Which Art . . .

The Woman's Liberation Movement said: "We will win because God is on our side!

"How do you know?" shouted a heckler. And the speaker replied:

"Because SHE told me so!"

Convention Committee

The Committee on Political Education included, front row, from left, Andrew E. Shusta, Local 107; George A. Tichac, Local 985, chairman; Perry Joseph, Local 1310; and Larry Null, Sequoia District Council; back row, from left, Bernard Johnson, Local 15; Edward D. Perkowski, Local 1243; Paul A. Miller, Local 1400; and Sullivan Crow, Local 1274. John Perkins of Local 565 was not present for the picture.

THE STAFF AT WORK

Behind the scenes at the 31st General Convention was a busy crew of administrators and office workers from General Headquarters who handled much of the "paper work" and daily routines. They are shown here, as follows:

1. Zola Smith, secretary, with General President Hutcheson.

2. Alice Blinzley, secretary to First General Vice President Sidell.

3. Ann Ward, secretary, with General Treasurer Terzick.

4. Sue Dillon, secretary, Jurisdiction Department.

5. Lowell King, General Office comptroller.

6. Charles Ewalt, secretary to Second General Vice President Skinner, and Howard Shirley, secretary to First General Vice President Sidell.

7. Rachel Thompson, secretary to General Secretary Livingston, with William Oviedo of the Apprenticeship and Training Department, and Ervin Meyer, secretary to the General President.

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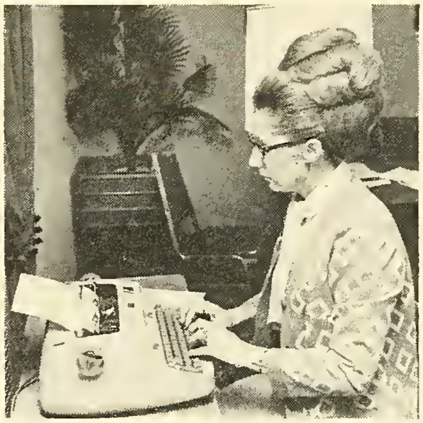

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CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ Since the last "CLIC" report appeared in the August issue, collections at several state council conventions and at the General Convention have been reported.

The sale of cuff-links and tie tacs bearing the Congressional seal at the 31st General Convention added $12,797.00 to the "CLIC" Fund. However, some $5,200.00 must be deducted from this total to take care of the cost of the cuff-links and tie tacs.

The Texas State Council Convention held in July collected $870.00 for the fund. The Michigan Convention held in August came through with $745.00.

Other state council conventions reporting were Arkansas, $37.00; and Nebraska, $80.00. One hundred dollars was collected at the combined 3rd and 5th Districts Educational Seminar.

In addition to these contributions, the following local unions also sent in monies as herein listed:

"CLIC" REPORT

(July 10, 1970-September 14, 1970)

	ALASKA	
1281	Anchorage	$100.00
	ARIZONA	
1089	Phoenix	13.00(a)
	ARKANSAS	
71	Fort Smith	2.00*
497	Crossett	2.00*
576	Pine Bluff	1.00*
690	Little Rock	3.00*
891	Hot Springs	2.00*
1249	Fayetteville	1.00*
1440	Jonesboro	1.00*
1470	Conway	2.00*
1683	El Dorado	2.00*
1722	Arkadelphia	1.00*
1836	Russellville	2.00*
2045	Helena	1.00*
2660	Hutting	3.00*
	CALIFORNIA	
162	San Mateo	45.00(a)
586	Sacramento	188.00
771	Watsonville	10.00(a)
1046	Palm Springs	21.00(a)
1358	La Jolla	17.00(a)
1570	Marysville	28.00
		Note:
2006	Los Gatos	10.00*(a)
2435	Inglewood	50.00(a)
	CONNECTICUT	
79	New Haven	80.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	10.00(a)
	FLORIDA	
1394	Fort Lauderdale	53.00(a)
2024	Miami	80.00(a)
	IDAHO	
635	Boise	40.00
	ILLINOIS	
13	Chicago	115.00(a)
58	Chicago	290.00
80	Chicago	59.00(a)
416	Chicago	20.00*
419	Chicago	40.00
434	Chicago	55.00
604	Murphysboro	10.00*
643	Chicago	19.00
812	Cairo	10.00*
839	Des Plaines	100.00(a)
1128	La Grange	10.00*
1527	Wheaton	16.00
1889	Downers Grove	53.00
	INDIANA	
3000	Crown Point	11.00(a)
	IOWA	
534	Burlington	41.00(a)
	KANSAS	
1724	Liberal	27.00(a)
	KENTUCKY	
559	Paducah	10.00*
1734	Murray	10.00*
2049	Gilbertsville	20.00*
	LOUISIANA	
1846	New Orleans	70.00(a)
	MARYLAND	
340	Hagerstown	60.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
82	Haverhill	40.00(a)
218	Boston	277.00(a)
860	Framingham	45.95(a)
878	Beverly	32.00(a)
	MICHIGAN	
19	Detroit	40.00*
26	E. Detroit	40.00*(a)
100	Muskegon	20.00*
116	Bay City	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	20.00*(a)
334	Saginaw	20.00*
335	Grand Rapids	30.00*(a)
337	Detroit	20.00*(a)
512	Ann Arbor	40.00*
674	Mt. Clemens	30.00*
871	Battle Creek	20.00*
898	St. Joseph	60.00*
958	Marquette	10.00*
982	Detroit	50.00*(a)
998	Royal Oak	40.00*
1102	Detroit	40.00*
1132	Alpena	10.00*
1191	Lansing	20.00*(a)
1301	Monroe	20.00*
1373	Flint	141.00*(a)
1433	Detroit	83.00*(a)
1449	Lansing	20.00*
1452	Detroit	20.00*(a)
1513	Detroit	10.00*(a)
1654	Midland	10.00*
1832	Escanaba	10.00*
1908	Holland	10.00*
2026	Coldwater	10.00*
2265	Detroit	30.00*(a)
2585	Saginaw	10.00*
2776	Kalamazoo	10.00*
2915	Tecumseh	10.00*
	MONTANA	
28	Missoula	52.00
	NEBRASKA	
253	Omaha	30.00*(a)
1055	Lincoln	10.00*(a)
1463	Omaha	20.00*
1606	Omaha	20.00*
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
625	Manchester	20.00
921	Portsmouth	41.00(a)
	NEW JERSEY	
325	Paterson	110.00(a)
542	Salem	140.00(a)
620	Madison	200.00(a)
2018	Lakewood	108.00(a)
	NEW MEXICO	
1319	Albuquerque	43.00(a)
	NEW YORK	
6	Amsterdam	40.00(a)
135	New York	204.00(a)
188	Yonkers	40.00(a)
301	Newburgh	10.00
357	Islip	30.00(a)
412	Sayville	60.00
502	Canandaigna	60.00
1135	Port Jefferson	20.00(a)
1318	Farmingdale	16.00
1397	N. Hempstead	423.00
2241	Brooklyn	20.00(a)
	OHIO	
171	Youngstown	10.00*(a)
200	Columbus	120.00(a)
639	Akron	10.00*
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	12.00*
1060	Norman	1.00*
1072	Muskogee	1.00*
	OREGON	
2701	Lakeview	14.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
129	Hazleton	45.00
191	York	1,040.00(a)
287	Harrisburg	500.00
430	Wilkensburg	184.00
454	Philadelphia	10.00*
773	Braddock	15.00(a)
2274	Pittsburgh	200.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
94	Providence	245.00
342	Pawtucket	20.00(a)

	SOUTH CAROLINA	
1798	Greenville	20.00(a)
	TENNESSEE	
259	Jackson	20.00
	TEXAS	
14	San Antonio	178.00*(a)
198	Dallas	60.00*
213	Houston	70.00*(a)
324	Waco	10.00*
379	Texarkana	11.00*
411	San Angelo	10.00*
425	El Paso	10.00*(a)
526	Galveston	10.00*
610	Port Arthur	10.00*
622	Waco	10.00*
665	Amarillo	40.00*
724	Houston	20.00*
753	Beaumont	40.00*
776	Marshall	10.00*
963	Houston	10.00*
973	Texas City	40.00*
977	Wichita Falls	13.00*
1066	Houston	20.00*
1084	Angleton	40.00*
1097	Longview	10.00*
1104	Tyler	10.00*
1266	Austin	50.00*
1334	Baytown	40.00*(a)
1421	Arlington	10.00*
1428	Midland	10.00*
1565	Abilene	10.00*
1634	Big Spring	20.00*
1822	Fort Worth	60.00*(a)
1855	Bryan	10.00*
1884	Lubbock	50.00*
1890	Conroe	10.00*
1971	Temple	36.00*
2232	Houston	30.00*(a)
2534	Texarkana	20.00*
2713	Center	10.00*
3106	San Antonio	10.00*(a)
3183	Houston	10.00*
	UTAH	
1498	Provo	17.00
	VIRGINIA	
1078	Fredericksburg	20.00
	WASHINGTON	
770	Yakima	40.00(a)
	WISCONSIN	
1146	Green Bay	39.00
2337	Milwaukee	10.00
	WYOMING	
469	Cheyenne	20.00(a)
	Total	$8,418.95

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these convention contributions were the only monies received from the local unions.

(a) In addition to monies previously contributed to the 1970 "CLIC" program.

APPRENTICE TRAINING

Continued from Page 19

are already completed, and 129 are under way or scheduled to start soon.

Through the Job Corps centers, which provide 56 weeks of training for young men desirous of bringing up their educational qualifications to the point where they can enter the regular apprenticeship program, some 121 members will be employed as instructors, co-ordinators, etc.

In conclusion, Sidell pointed out that during the past four years there has been a 40% increase in the number of young men undergoing apprenticeship training in our Brotherhood.

In 1970 there were 11,000 more apprentices than there were in 1966, and all of this indicates that our Brotherhood is valiantly striving to meet its responsibility for properly training the manpower this nation will need in the years to come.

He closed his detailed report by paying tribute to the achievements of his predecessor, the late Finlay Allan, and noted the progress under Vice President Allan. In conclusion, he said of the apprenticeship program: ". . . it is designed as a program for total recognition of the fact that a high level of skill and knowledge is necessary in the construction industry—and that management and labor together have the responsibility to foster apprenticeship and training to the greatest extent possible to meet the needs of this giant industry."

Vice President Sidell conferred with the Committee on Apprenticeship which made its report on the final day. Chairman Charles M. Sanford and Secretary George Stein made the report.

A resolution, No. 54 urged training in transit use in apprenticeship courses and the committee said the material had already been developed by the Apprenticeship and Training Department and urged local groups to be sure to incorporate the recommended training in their courses.

Another resolution, at the committee's recommendation was rejected: to cut apprenticeship training from four years to three years. The committee said this topic is being studied by the National Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee. It was also recommended that the Finance Committee make a study of needs of the Apprenticeship Department and report back to the 32nd General Convention in 1974.

To honor the late Finlay Allen, the committee recommended that plaque be prepared commemorating his contributions to apprenticeship training and that the plaque be placed in the Headquarters building.

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

Continued from Page 39

even if minor concessions must be made in order to preserve what we now have and to obtain more of this work for our members, it is far preferable than having them unemployed.

The report was enthusiastically accepted by the delegates. ■

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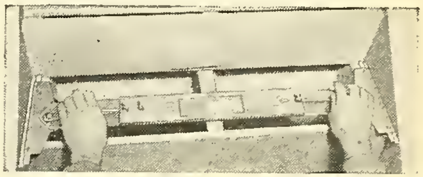

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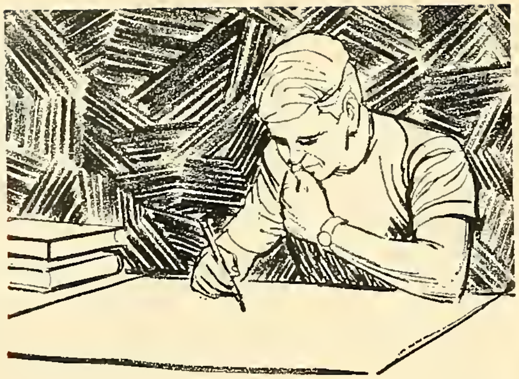
What's New in Apprenticeship & Training



20th Anniversary Banquet Ceremonies Graduate 62 District of Columbia Apprentices

On June 6 the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C., and Vicinity held its 20th anniversary Banquet and Apprenticeship Commencement Exercises.

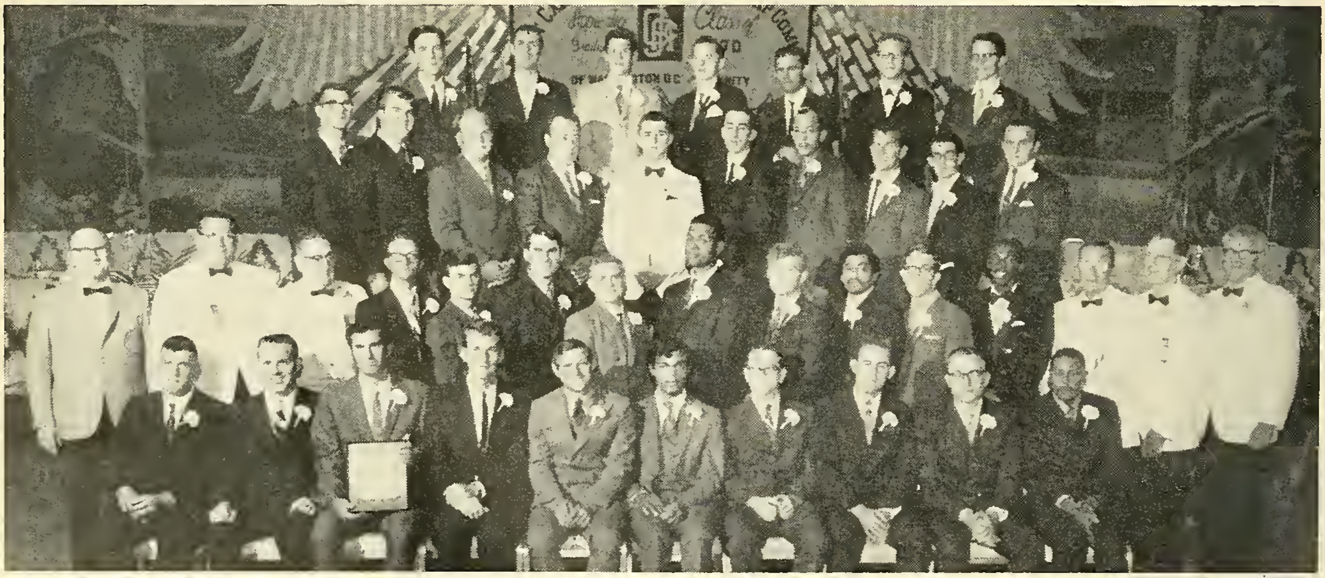
Sixty-two new journeymen in carpentry, millworking and cabinetmaking, resilient floor-wall-ceiling coverings, millwrighting, and piledriving were presented at a banquet for over 700 guests.

Receiving top scholastic honors for the Class of '70 was James I. Bailey. Other award-winning apprentices were George A. Brady, Jimmie L. Clark, Robert M. Hiner and Joseph A. Martin.

Guest speakers for the evening were John E. Healy II, senior vice president of the Associated General Contractors of America; William Sidell, first general vice president of the United Brotherhood; U. S. Secretary of Labor Joseph D. Hodgson; and U.S. Rep. Joseph E. Karth, from the fourth Congressional District of Minnesota. Edmund Harding, "the Tarheel humorist of North Carolina," was toastmaster, and Nicholas R. Loope was master of ceremonies.

A special award was bestowed on Brother Loope for his "tireless direction" of the JCAC since its establishment 20 years ago. The presentations, made by his instructors, office and maintenance staff, and the student council, included a diamond-studded wrist watch, a sapphire tie clasp, a gold plaque, and a student council jacket.

Other awards for special recognition went to Chairman L. M. Rice; Secretary-Treasurer Ben Stanford; Contest Chairman Francis X. Martin; and outgoing Student Council President Dale Menestrina.



Members of the Washington, D.C., and vicinity Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee and the Graduation Class of 1970. Left to right, front row: Jimmie L. Clark, George A. Brady, Robert I. Bailey, Kelly R. Beck, Richard G. Rankin, Carl E. Robinson, George W. Weaver, Jr., Samuel A. Hill, Arthur G. McMichael, Carlos H. E. Bisanabi. Second row: Nicholas R. Loope, Ben A. Sanford, Warren D. Jordan, Charles W. Brooks, Edward L. Rogers, Rex H. Downey, John F. Hurley, Charles E. Butler, Kenneth W. Fike, Cornell F. Evans, Daniel A. Bennett, Ralph Corley, Jr., James S. Merkle, John Acors, L. M. Rice, Jr. Third row: George M. Saunders, Grant S. Umstot, John P. Sancomb, Thomas A. Mossburg, Robert E. Dudanowicz, William R. Mann, Elwood Fields, Gerald O'Barr, Joseph A. Martin, Telford B. Hyatt. Forth row: John H. Lapinski, William E. Bundick, Dale R. Menestrina, James E. Thomas, Robert M. Hiner, Ronald L. Corder, William G. Miller.

Top Apprentice Selected in Indiana Contest

Galen Richert, right, is shown accepting a $100 U. S. Savings Bond as first place winner in the Indiana State Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, held recently in Kokomo. Presenting the bond is Don Hickey, chairman of the apprenticeship committee, and looking on (at left) is Everett Huff, chief apprentice instructor. Richert, a member of Local 413, South Bend, will represent the State of Indiana in the National Apprenticeship Contest being held this month in Denver, Colorado. The contest winner is an employee of Schumacher-Sons, Inc., Mishawaka construction firm.

Twelve contestants in the recent Connecticut State Apprenticeship Contest, held in Stamford. With them are Local 210 Business Rep. John Cunningham, Apprenticeship Chairman of the State Council of Carpenters (left), and Robert Mooney, President of the State Council (right).

Connecticut Contest Ends In a Tie

Twelve apprentice carpenters from all over the state of Connecticut participated in the recent Apprenticeship Contest sponsored by the State Council of Carpenters. Stamford Carpenters Local 210 was host to the event. The young men, who are in their second and third year of their four year apprenticeship training, were selected as the best trainees from local unions throughout the state.

The Union hall hummed with activity as each apprentice erected and sheet-rocked a wall in which they framed and hung a door, complete with trim and hardware. This, along with cutting a rafter, constituted the mechanical portion of the contest. Early in the day each contestant had completed a half-hour written examination.

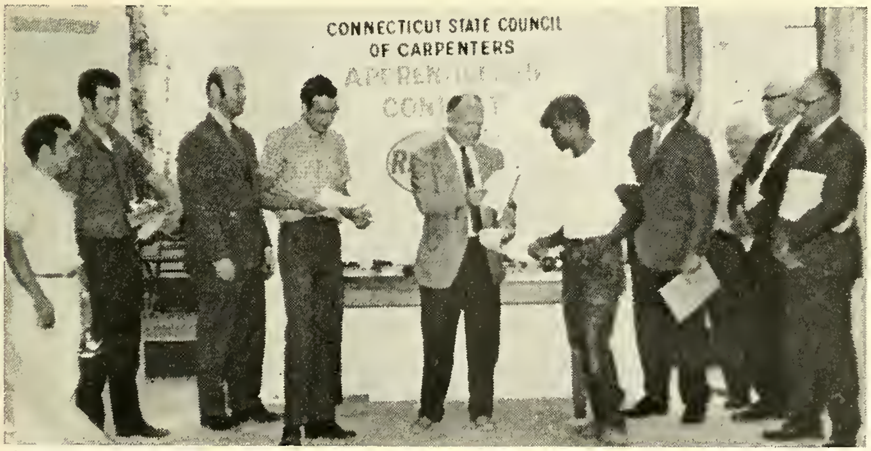
Stamford's Joe Bradley and Hartford's Conrad Lavoie were the co-winners of the contest and received $100 bonds from the State Council of Carpenters. Peter Lyden of Greenwich was third place winner and Robert Perry of Stamford placed fourth. Other participants in the contest were Jerry Cook of Ellington, John Micknak of Seymour, Robert Langevin of West Haven, Walter Grajewski of New Britain, Frank Gryzb of New Britain, Greg Loustaunau of Stamford, John Rondenara of Waterbury, and Andrew Russell of Naugatuck.

Each contestant was presented with gifts of tools of the trade.

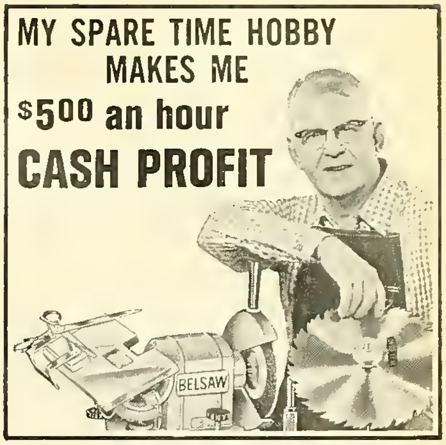
Judging the contest were Thomas Yoczik, Manpower Director of the Connecticut State Department of Labor; Arthur Davis, General Representative of United Brotherhood, and Robert Mooney, President of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

Douglas Campbell of Rings End Supply Company of Darien acted as sponsor of the event by donating the necessary materials.

Arrangements for the contest were made by John Cunningham, Apprenticeship Chairman, State Council of Carpenters and Carl Dittmar, Apprenticeship Instructor of Local 210, Stamford.



Connecticut's third and fourth place winners and contest officials stand by as awards are presented to co-winners Joseph Bradley, from Stamford, and Conrad Lauovie, from Hartford. Photos by Carl Dittmar, instructor, Local 210.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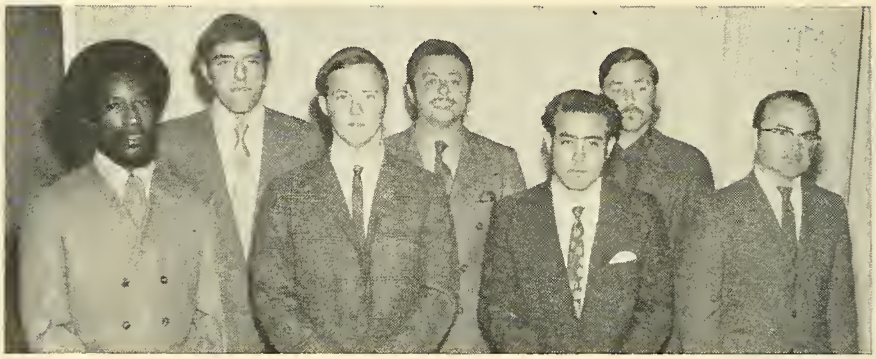
102 Drywall Trainees Graduate in Three California Completion Ceremonies



San Diego area graduates of the 1970 Drywall Trainee program of the Drywall Industry Training and Educational Committee of California are shown here, from left: Leon Thomas, Martin Kuna, Roy Lee Schelat, Charles Taranto, David Martinez, Earl Fisher, and Edward Campbell.

Members of the Los Angeles area 1970 Drywall Trainee graduating class and four business representatives of Local 1506, who, on behalf of the local union presented a set of drywall tools to each trainee attending the ceremony. Shown, from left: kneeling—Merlin Stinger, Guadalupe Leal, Larry Davis, Benjamin Galka, Robin Mason, and Business Rep. Dale Morgan. Second row—Fred Ramp, Oscar Passalacqua, David Dain, Bradley Souder, Terry Authun, Steven McGinnis, Julius Faulkner, Walter Edwards, Eric Hellebrandt, Larry Mesman, David Gonzales, Business Representatives Lloyd (Buck) Buchanan and Richard (Red) Freeman. Third row—Business Rep. Chris Jensen, David Eckhart, Courtney Malquist, James Dean, Ralph Bitter, James Beard, and Richard Williams.

Drywall training leaders and members of the Sacramento graduating class. Shown, from left, are: Drywall Industry Coordinator S. E. Welch; graduates Earl Cooper, Robert Bader, Randy Boomgarden and Milton Bourne; John Marton drywall contractor; Instructor Don Post; and H. Latham, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, State of California.

Illinois Selects Top Apprentices In Carpentry, Millwright, Mill Cabinet Contests

The Illinois State Apprenticeship, held recently, selected three winners—one each in carpentry, millwright and mill cabinet divisions. Shown, from left, are: Herbert Rainbolt, Business Representative of Local 169; George Prince, International Coordinator; Lloyd Arras, Business Representative of Local 1997; Robert W. Mehrmann, First Place Carpentry Winner (Local 1997); Harold Reichert, Coordinator of Tri-Counties D.C. Apprenticeship Program; and Jack Zeilenga, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters.

Illinois State Contest officials and winners. Pictured here, from left, are: Jack Zeilenga, Secretary Treasurer of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; Richard E. Quinn (Local 1693), First Place Winner/Millwright Division; John Lucas, Business Representative of Local 1963; George S. Danielewski, (Local 1786) First Place Winner/Mill Cabinet Division; and Adolph Dardar, Coordinator of the Chicago D.C. Apprenticeship Program.

Six Apprentices Compete For Honors In Florida's Tenth Annual State Contest

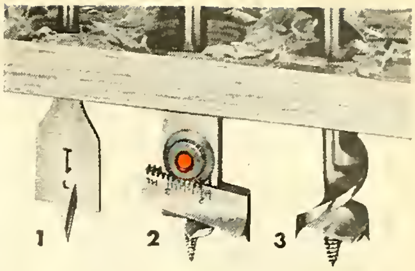
The Florida State Council of Carpenters held their 10th annual statewide apprenticeship contest, May 15, 1970 at the Holiday Inn South, Palm Beach. Six Carpenter contestants competed for the privilege of representing Florida in the forthcoming International contest. Anthony Siravo, Local 1947, Hollywood, Florida was selected as the First Place Winner, William J. Hellard, Local 1641, Naples, Florida placed second and John W. Johnson, Local 2024, Miami, Florida placed third. The first place winner received a $100 Bond, the second place winner a $50 Bond and the third place winner a $25 Bond. Each of the apprentices received a Plaque.

The project for the contestants was a small house for each to frame.

The contest judges were Dan Wiggs, representing the contractors, Burt Markham, Local 819, representing Labor and Howard Chilton representing the Architects. Albert Petersen, Fourth District Vice-President, Florida State Council of Carpenters was the contest chairman.

The winners were announced at a breakfast of the Florida Apprenticeship Conference and the awards were made by Fourth District Board Member Harold E. Lewis.

Shown at the Florida State Apprenticeship Contest, from left: Andrew E. Dann, Sr., secretary-treasurer Fla. State Council of Carpenters and secretary of contest; John W. Johnston, Local 2024 representing South Fla. JAC and third place winner; Wm. J. Hellard, Local 1641 representing Naples, Fla. JAC and Second place winner: Anthony Siravo, Local 1947 representing Broward County Carpenters JAC and first place winner; James L. Simmons, Local 627 representing North Fla. JAC, Sixth place; Jerry Lunsford, Local 1308 representing Palm Beach Carpenters JAC, fourth place; Richard Friedrich, Local 1685, representing Brevard County JAC, fifth place; Howard Chilton, contest judge representing the architects; Dan Wiggs, contest judge representing contractors; Burt Markham, contest judge representing Carpenters; and Albert Petersen, contest Chairman, fourth District Vice Pres. Florida State Council of Carpenters.



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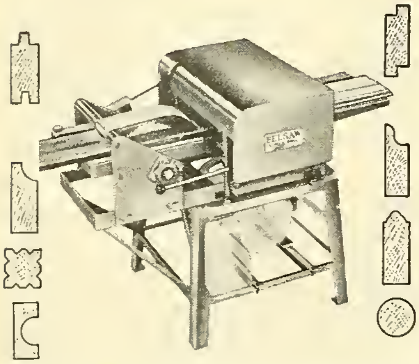

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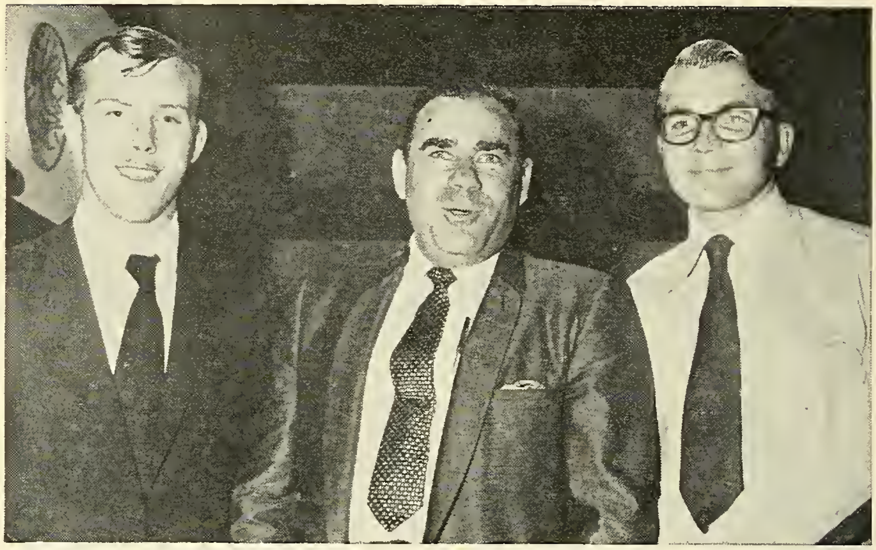
Winners Chosen in California State's First Annual Drywall Installers Contest



The first annual drywall installers contest was held in June at Monterey, California, in conjunction with the California State carpentry, mill-cabinet and millwright contest. Shown with Training Director Joseph C. Kiefer, center, are the two contestants in the state competition. At left is Ricky Bersagel, second place winner, who represented the Southern Area. Drywall Industry Training & Education Committee of San Diego County. Ricky is a member of Local 1296, San Diego, and an employee of E. F. Brady Co., La Mesa. At right is the first place winner, Terry Alford, who represented Northern Area, Drywall Industry Training & Educational Committee of Santa Clara and San Benito Counties. Terry is a member of Local 1280 and an employee of Mountain View Wallboard, Mountain View.

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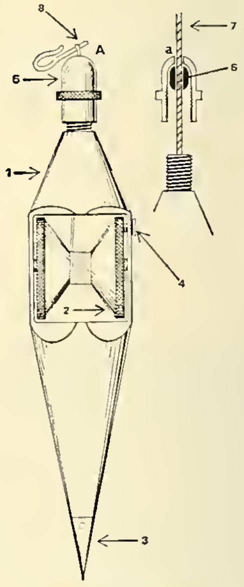

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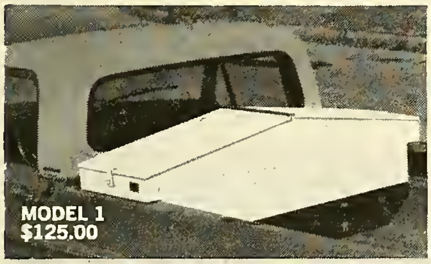

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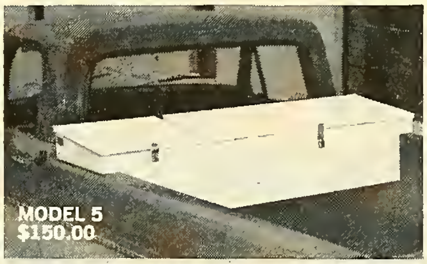

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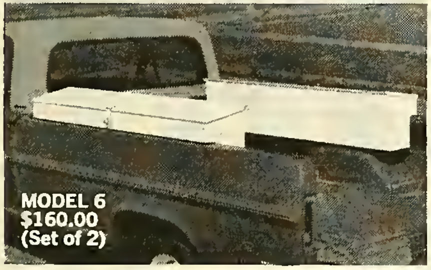

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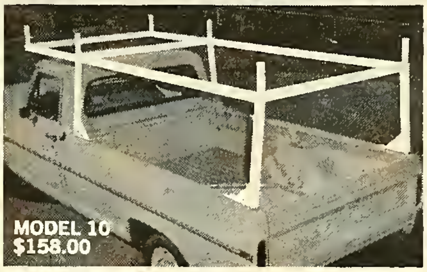

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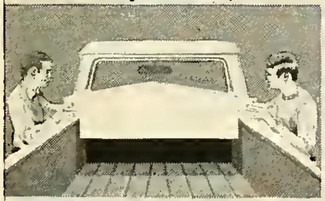

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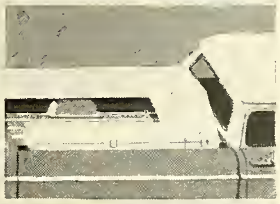

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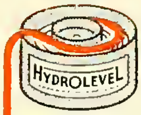

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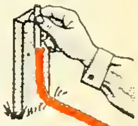

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Miami District Council Names Replacement

William G. Oliver has been elected business representative of the Miami (Florida) District Council, replacing Harold E. Lewis, who has been appointed General Executive Board member for the 4th District. Oliver is the council's first business representative to have served his apprenticeship in a formal apprenticeship program. He has been job steward on some of the largest jobs in the Miami area. Oliver joined the United Brotherhood as an apprentice in 1957 at Lisbon, Ohio, Local 1288.

ORGANIZATION REPORT

Continued from page 21

nize in the residential field should be expanded."

The committee said that steps must be taken for organizing all on-site and off-site work in housing. It praised the General Officers for the policy statement and guidelines in the new and developing area of construction.

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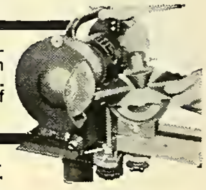

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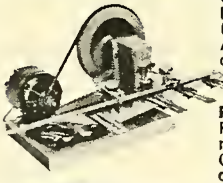

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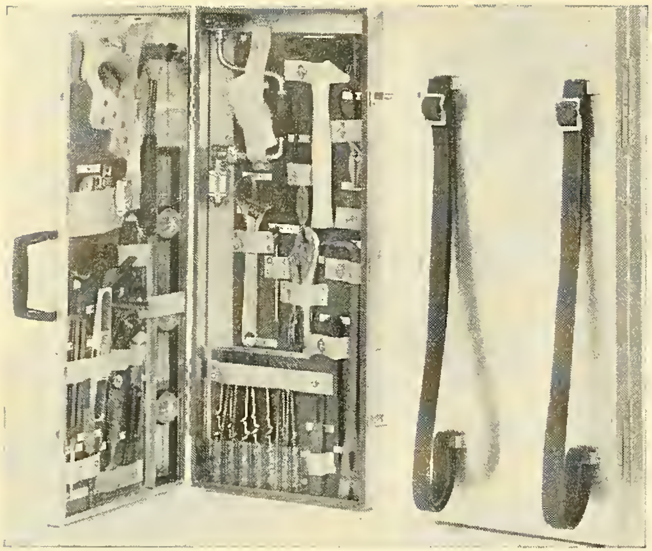

Back Pack Tool Box

The Back Pack Tool Box is made from .063 gauge, 50-52 H32 aluminum. The corners are heliarc welded for strength. The fillers are made from 1/8 in. masonite with 1 1/2 in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. It has double latches which can be padlocked, and heavy duty fiberglass handle. Back Pack belts are made from waterproof webbing with steel buckles.

This box is Union made and has a Patent Pending. It is designed for all carpenters, dam and bridge workers and house builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tools for carpenters. This tool box can be carried anywhere like a suitcase. The back pack feature is for men working in high places, enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. It is very compact and easy to use.

This box will give you years of service. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. The savings made in lost tools will more than compensate for the less than 15 cents per working day cost of the tool box. This is based on 250 working days for 1 year. It weighs approximately 44 1/2 lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. The price of this box is $36.50 ppd. Check or money order, no C. O. D.'s. This price does not include the tools. Immediate shipment, satisfaction guaranteed.

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1 chalk box
1 6 or 7 in. block plane
1 plumb bob
chisels
1 24 or 30 in. level
1 2 ft. framing square
1 sweep brace
chalk line
1 10 or 12 in. crescent wrench
1 hatchet
1 side cutter
1 vise grip
1 18 in. pry bar
1 nail claw
1 24 in. extension bit
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1 to 3 screwdrivers
1 small tin snip

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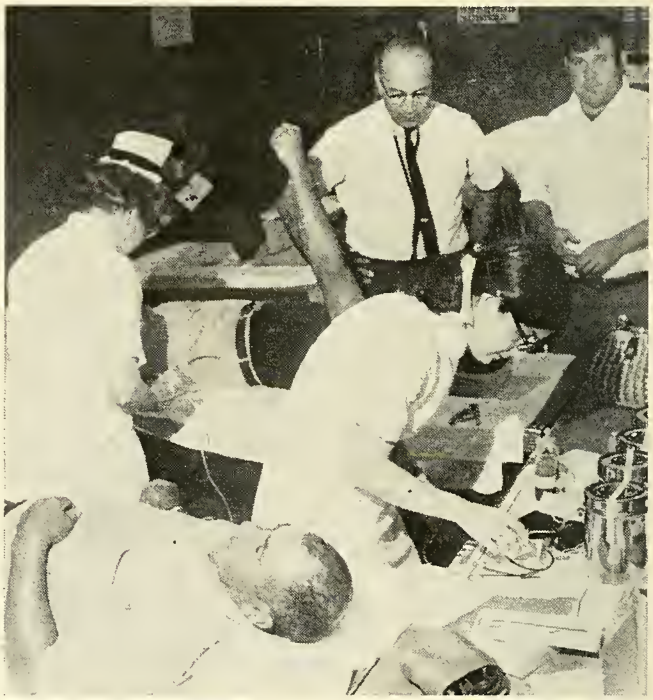
Legacies of Long Service

The United Brotherhood joins with members of Local 956, New York, N. Y., in calling attention to the legacy of six decades of service given our craft by Brother Charles Waidelich, who died Augst 7, 1970. He joined the Brotherhood on February 3, 1904—a 66 year membership.

Blood Assurance Program



BLOOD BROTHERS—Local 176, Newport, Rhode Island, recently sponsored a blood assurance program that resulted in the donation of 50 pints of blood, with another 250 signed up and waiting for the next drive. In the photograph, standing, are Doctor Marvin Chernov, chief of hemotology at the Newport Hospital, and Brother Ronald MacDonald, chairman of the blood program. Donors on the table are Brother John Duponte, foreground, and Brother John Maloney, in rear.

Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

August Kavin, of Local 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 21, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

•

Wm. Henry Snell, of Local 2375, died July 31, 1970. His body was sent to Long Beach, Calif., for burial.

•

W. P. Davidson, Local 2217, Lakeland, Florida, arrived at the Home August 3, 1970.

Dale Arthur (Patty) Dolan, Local 132, Washington, D.C. arrived at the Home August 13, 1970.

•

Sam Katzman, Local 73, St. Louis, Mo., arrived at the Home August 21, 1970.

•

Timothy J. Sullivan, Local 13, Chicago, Ill., died August 21, 1970. Burial was in Chicago.

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

Use Your Vote To Save Your Job

■ Never in recent years have the jobs of so many of our members been in jeopardy.

The economists can haggle over definitions, but whatever they call the present economic situation —recession, rolling readjustment, stabilization, or any other term—in my book it adds up to an economic crisis that threatens every one of us.

It is a crisis when five percent of the work-force is unemployed—and the percentage is rising all the time. Among our members, it is several times five percent.

It is a crisis when no job is safe, when no American worker today can be sure his job will still be there tomorrow—not when 75% of Federal construction can be cut out by the stroke of a pen.

Any crisis has reasons. This one is no exception. Ill-advised policies that actually created unemployment have plunged us into economic peril.

Peril—there is no other word for the vise that squeezes workers between increasing joblessness and fast-rising prices.

This is a political problem, not just an economic one. Political leaders created these policies, and political leaders can undo them.

In the November 3 elections coming up, our members and other workers can voice their rejection of policies that threaten their jobs by voting for candidates who will reverse the swift decline toward economic catastrophe.

You can use your vote to save your job by voting for candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate who are endorsed by your state's AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The records and programs of these candidates have been carefully studied. They are proven friends of working people. They care about your job, your security and your family's well-being. If they didn't, they wouldn't be endorsed by COPE and your union.

A note of caution: Conservative candidates who don't care a hoot about your job are trying to confuse this basic issue of 1970. They're filling the air with semantic smog about everything but the devastating problems of rising unemployment and soaring prices. Many of them actually share responsibility for the grave economic crisis we're in.

Sure, there are other issues in 1970. But try to think of one that's more important—really more important—than your job. Try to think of one, other than your job, that puts meat on your table, or clothes on your back, or keeps a roof over your head, or pays the bills, or sends your youngsters to school.

There isn't one.

Your job is the Number One issue in November. To believe otherwise is a luxury no working person can afford.

On November 3, vote for candidates endorsed by labor in your area.

The job you save may be your own. ■

It's a Big Chafing Dish...

. . . THIS CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON, D. C. If you could lift the lid and look underneath, you'd find 435 Congressmen and 100 Senators cooking up a hot stew of laws and appropriations to keep the United States perking along.

And while the cooks are stirring in the ingredients, there are hundreds of people called lobbyists, running around with different recipes for making the stew taste the way they like it.

Your Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee has a good recipe of its own, guaranteed to keep a working man and his family going during the uncertain years ahead.

All CLIC needs is more funds, so it can be heard in the Capitol Hill "kitchen."

The surest way to help is to buy a CLIC button next time your local financial secretary or CLIC Committeeman asks for a contribution.*

* The button looks something like the center of the poster held here by CLIC's office secretary, Susan Burgress.

Stanley gives today's best routers even more power

Two of today's most popular ball bearing routers have been given even greater power and capacity.

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Motors have welded (not soldered) leads. Micrometer depth settings are in .004″ increments. Three position handles provide fatigue-free operation, better control, with convenient thumb switching without removing either hand. A switch-operated shaft lock permits one-wrench bit changes. And *only* Stanley routers have a built-in light for better visibility for the operator.

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The
CARPENTER

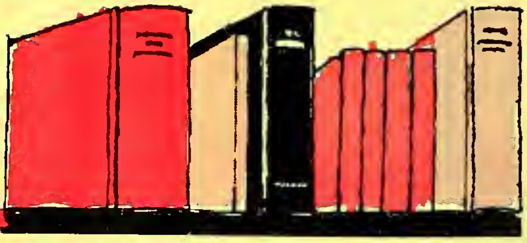
NOVEMBER 1970

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

Thoughts for Thanksgiving, 1970

Train ourselves to be responsible citizens
Hope for an early, honorable peace
Anger at those who fear democracy
Natural opposition to both the far right and far left
Knowledge that freedom is not license
Seek only to serve
Grant others the right to disagree
Insist on equal opportunity for all
Visualize a greater America for all
Increase our concern for others
Never fail to be humble
Grateful to our Creator in all things

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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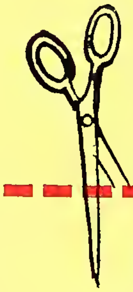

Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter.*

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter.*

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

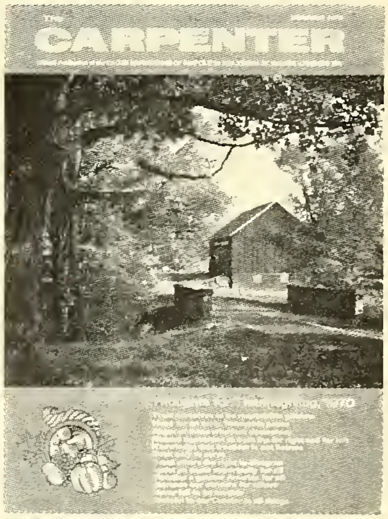
THE COVER

There's something about a rural scene, such as the one on our front cover, that creates a mood of nostalgia. The qualities of the countryside—the bite of the crisp morning air, the golds and browns of the trees and fields, the omnipresent red barn bulging with the fall harvest—all make you think back to yesteryear, when life was much simpler. They make you recall a mode of living less jingle-jangle than that of our massive industrialized society. They make you pause to reflect on the goodness and bounty of life and nature.

Thanksgiving is an eminently perfect time of the year to look at where we've been as a people and where we're going in the future, and it's one of the best times to give thanks for our many blessings.

We have problems, of course. War, pollution, inflation, unemployment, civil unrest—all take their toll in human life and spirit.

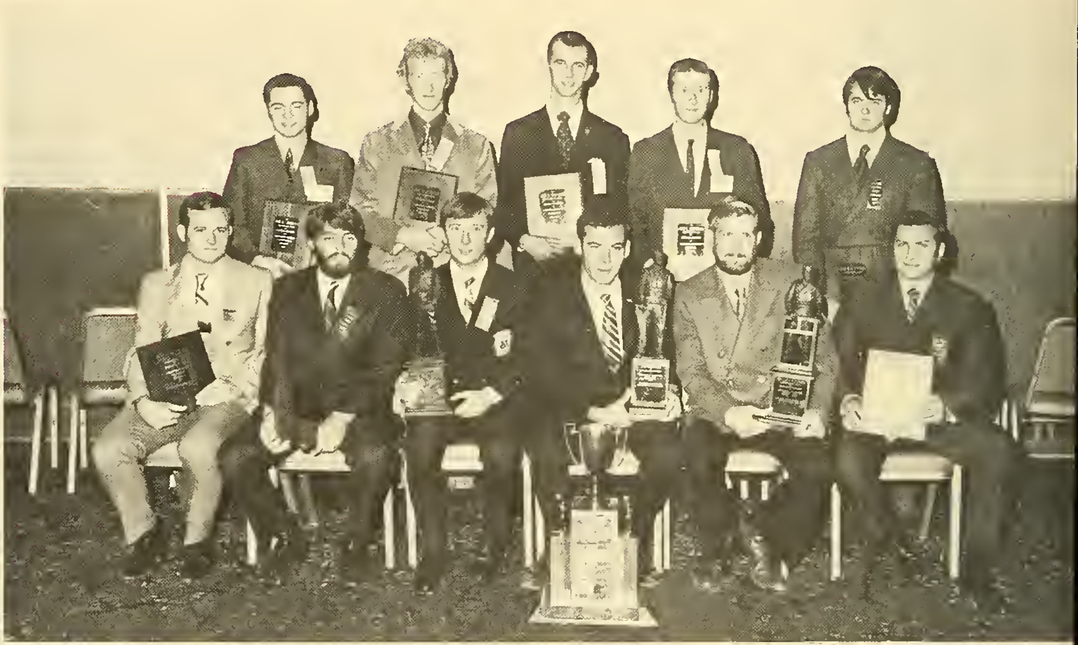
Yet, let us not think that all is negative in American society. We have blessings beyond enumeration for which to be thankful. Not the least of them is the fervid spirit of optimism deeply imbedded in the American psyche. Through war, depression and other cataclysmic events, the American people have refused to surrender to dismay and despair. They have determined to meet their problems head on, and in this honorable manner have solved countless thousands of problems, large and small.



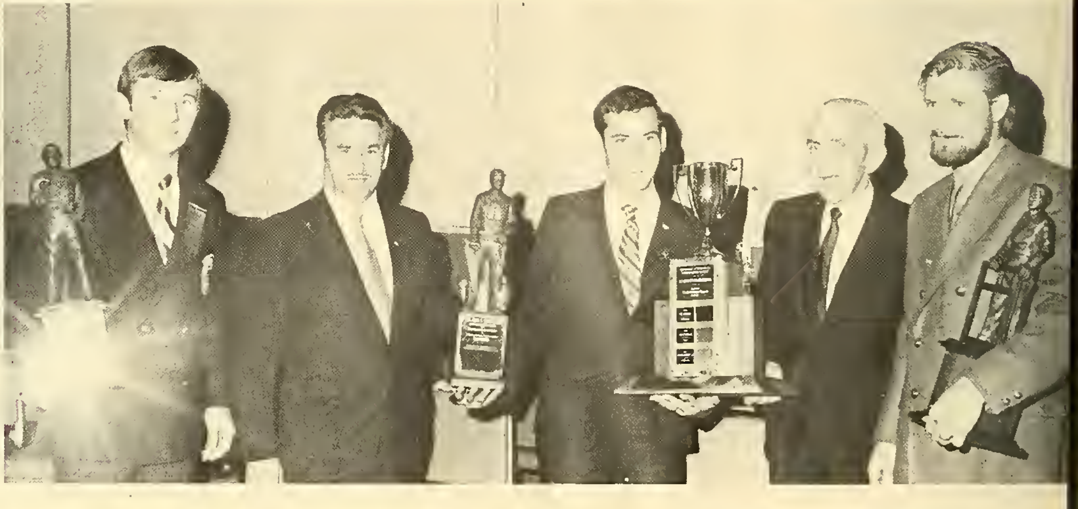
The All-Star 11

State and Provincial Apprenticeship Champions Intrigue Thousands at International Contest

At right: Winners in the 1970 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. They include, from left, front row: Mike E. Dale, Las Vegas, Nev., second place millwright; Don Dawson, Edmonton, Alta., second place carpenter; William Stewart, East Detroit, Mich., first place millwright; Roger Irving Shepard, Schenectady, first place carpenter; Scott W. Robinson, San Rafael, Calif., first place mill-cabinetmaker; and Ralph C. Kolb, Philadelphia, Pa., second place mill-cabinetmaker. Back row: Peter G. Cottier, Victoria, B.C., fifth place carpenter; Owen Purvis, West Allis, Wisc., third place carpenter; Eddie Allen Tucker, Clarksville, Tenn., third place millwright; Harvey E. Garlick, Vancouver, B.C., third place mill-cabinetmaker; and Dennis McGinnis, Philadelphia, Pa., fourth place carpenter.



Victory smiles beam from the first-place winners of the 1970 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. The winners include: William Stewart of Millwrights Local 1102, Detroit, Michigan, millwright champion (left); Roger Irving Shepard Carpenter Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y., carpenter champion (center) and Scott W. Robinson, Carpenters Local 2095, San Rafael, California, mill-cabinet champion (right). Shown with the winners are first General Vice President William Sidell, who heads the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program, and Leo Gable, technical director of the program.



■ Several thousand spectators passing through the Blue Mall of the Cinderella Shopping Center in Englewood, Colorado, outside Denver, October 8 and 9, had an opportunity to watch the 69 top carpenter, mill-cabinet and millwright apprentices in the United States and Canada compete for almost $12,000 in prize money, trophies, and international prestige for their local unions.

The competition was sharp. Judges reported that, in some instances, they had to figure scores to the third decimal point to find winners. Each contestant took a four-hour written test and, on the alternate day, produced in eight hours a carefully selected "manipulative" project. Thirty-six carpenter apprentices, 15 mill-cabinet apprentices, and 18 millwrights competed.

Contest winners were as follows: First place carpenter—Roger Irving Shepard, Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y.; second place—Don Dawson, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; third place—Owen Purvis, II, Local 1573, West Allis, Wisconsin; fourth place—Dennis M. Ginnis, Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; fifth place—Peter G. Cottier, Local 1598, Victoria, British Columbia.

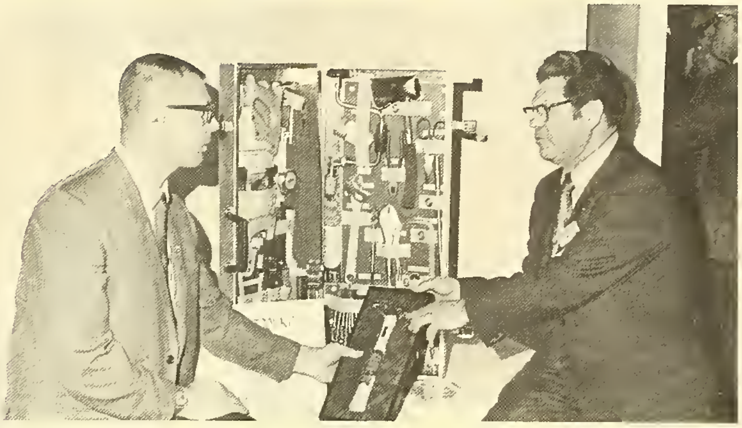
First place millman-cabinetmaker—Scott W. Robinson, Local 2095, San Rafael, California; second place — Ralph C. Kolb, Local 359, Philadelphia; third place—Harvey E. Garlick, Local 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia.

First place millwright — William Stewart, Local 1102, East Detroit, Michigan; second place — Mike E. Dale, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada; third place—Eddie Allen Tucker, Local 1818, Clarksville, Tennessee.

The annual International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest is sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the National Association of Home Builders. Begun in 1967, after a series of similar contests proved successful in the Western States, the competition has been held in Vancouver, B.C.; Kansas City, Mo., and, last year, in Chicago. The contest will be held next year in Detroit and the following year in Las Vegas.

It is, in all respects, a labor-management undertaking, as local and state joint apprenticeship committees choose, in various elimination contests, their own champions for the

Contestants and sponsors register in the hotel lobby. From left: Robert W. Mehrmann of Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Morrison of Oregon, Bill Wilson of Florida, and Jack Smith, Charles Mackey, and Jim Merkle of the District of Columbia. On duty are J. W. Howard, Joe Lia, and J. Sheppard.



A representative of the Aluminum Manufacturing Company, which awarded the tool chest at rear to the carpentry winner, talks with George Prince of the Brotherhood staff.

Mrs. Florence Rounds, president of the Colorado State Auxiliary, and Mrs. Charles McDonald, past president of the group, maintained the contest information counter for visitors to the shopping mall.

Two stalwarts of the annual event, Coordinating Judges Richard Hutchinson and Paul Rudd.

The Grand Ballroom of the Denver Hilton was aglow with dress finery and trophies for the Awards Banquet on Saturday night, October 10.

international contest. Contestants came from as far as Honolulu to the west and Massachusetts to the east.

As is traditional, the contest culminated in a festive awards banquet.

In a message to the banquet, Saturday night. October 10. Carpenters' President M. A. Hutcheson praised the young men "who understand that achievement comes from hard work and steady application." He expressed the wish that college presidents "who have been pushed around by rebellious students" could witness the annual contest.

He warned that there are dangers surrounding the whole field of apprenticeship training.

"There are many forces at work trying to dilute, change or undermine apprenticeshhip training as we know it today, and as you have gone through it.

"There are contractor organizations which want to fragment the trade by turning out 60-day wonders who can do one thing only. There are militant minority group leaders who want to ignore apprenticeship training entirely and make color rather than skill the basis for hiring. There are forces within the government which see something other than traditional apprenticeship as the wave of the future."

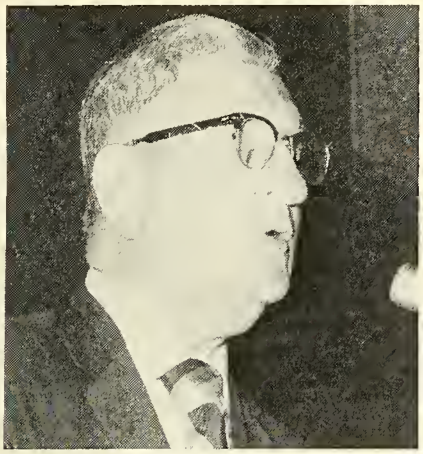
Dr. Darrell Holmes. president of the University of Northern Colorado. who delivered an address of welcome, commented in the course of his remarks that each contestant was worth half a million dollars. when you consider the total annual earnings he can expect in a normal lifetime.

THE REV. DAVID CLAYTON. past moderator of the Presbyteria of Denver. delivered the invocation.

Harold Jenerick, assistant to the director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, USDL.

JOHN E. HEALY, II, senior vice president of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

SYD CARNINE of the National Association of Home Builders spoke on "The NAHB and Apprenticeship".



E. J. WASIELEWSKI of AGC, chairman of the International Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest Committee.

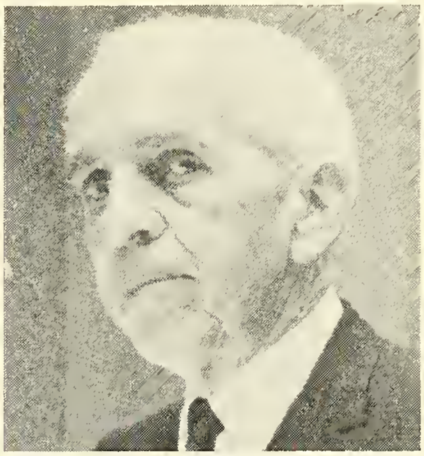
Dr. Darrell Holmes, president of the University of Northern Colorado, delivered a welcoming address.

"You are profiting from this great opportunity," he told the contestants, stating that they have "one of the outstanding talents of this generation."

"Behind every apprentice is a master teacher, a devoted wife, and a surprised neighbor," he said. "In your lifetime cities will be rebuilt . . . Truly you are on a rainbow."

Harold Jenerick of the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, congratulated the contestants and urged them to aid future contestants by passing on their knowledge and skills.

John E. Healy, II, representing the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., of which he is senior vice president and president-elect, told the contestants that they are in one of the largest industries of the country, but he called it a "fragmented industry" — with 10,000 local building trades unions and 800,000 contractors" of all breeds and sizes."



LEO GABLE, technical director of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department, who announced winners.

First Gen'l Vice Pres. William Sidell served as master of ceremonies for the colorful, exciting banquet.

"You are in an industry in which a man can see the results of his handiwork," he said. "You can have a continuous sense of accomplishment, if you do not lose sight of the fact that we never cease learning."

Healy warned that labor and management cannot sit apart.

"You should contribute each and every day to the construction team, to the limits of your ability," he added.

Syd Carnine of the National Association of Home Builders told the contestants that they have "a tremendous contribution to make" to society.

"Your individualism counts," he commented. "Dedicate yourself to perfection."

He cited the many problems which mankind must solve, including man's inability to get along with his fellow man. He urged the contestants and their sponsors to work for the good of the industry and for their own organizations.

Master of Ceremonies for the banquet was First General Vice President William Sidell, who succeeded to the post of director of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program following the death of Finlay C. Allan, last year. Vice President Sidell led the gathering in a brief memorial tribute to Brother Allan and to Stuart Proctor, a member of the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee who died during the past year.

The 1970 contest was the largest held thus far, and the competition is expected to grow, as additional states and provinces join the competition.

Personal Photo Prints

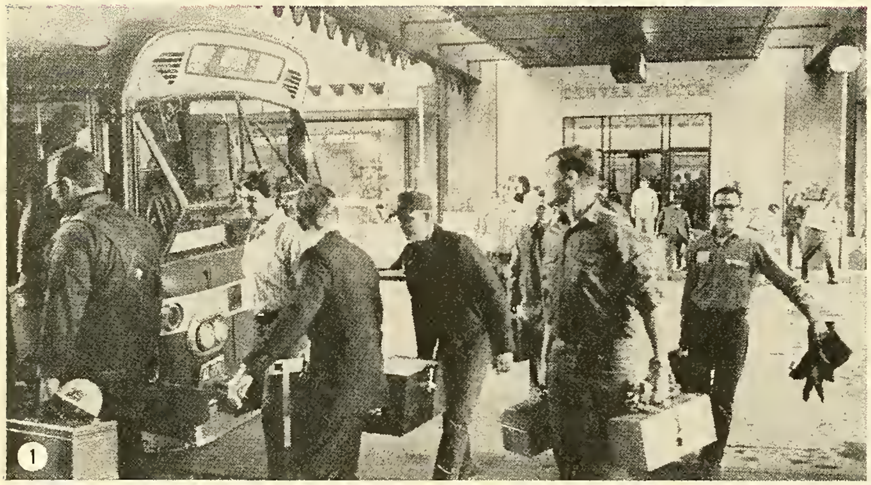
Throughout this issue of The Carpenter are pictures of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Denver. Most are numbered, and 8" x 10" glossy prints of each picture may be ordered from our printers at $2.00 each (which also covers handling and mailing).

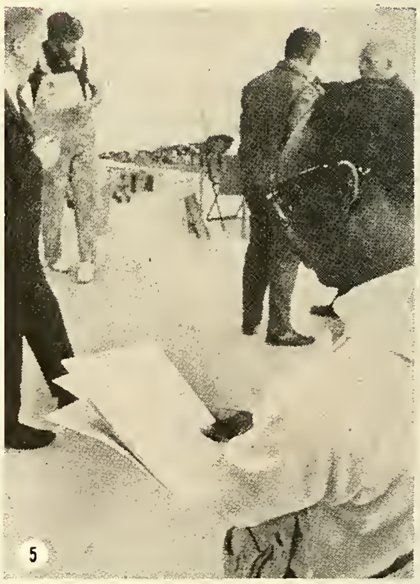
List the pictures you wish to order. (Please describe fully, including page number and, where shown, picture number.) State the quantity of each, and send this with your name and address, plus cash, check or money order to cover all costs, to: Carpenter Photos, Merkle Press Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018.

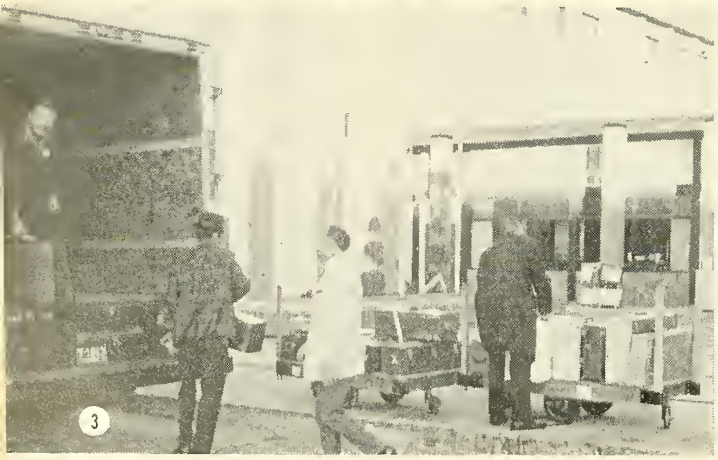
ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

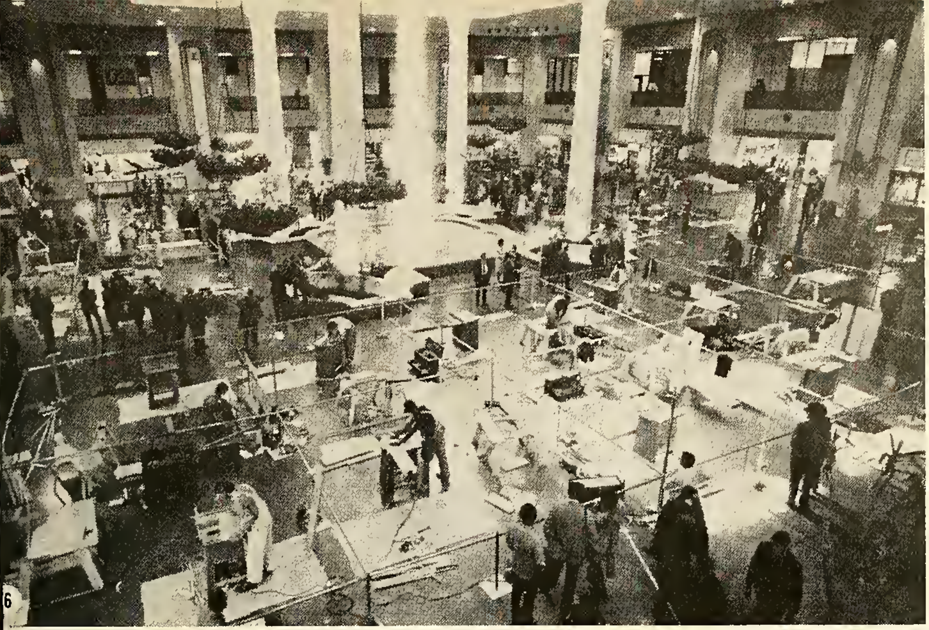
but with Several Thousand Spectators

■ Contestants in the annual Carpenters Apprenticeship Competition approach the manipulative test like another day's work . . . only much more exciting. Contestants at Denver assembled with their tool boxes in the lower lobby of the Denver Hilton, following a 6:30 a.m. breakfast in the coffee shop. Then they boarded buses **(1)** and rode expectantly **(2)** to the Cinderella Shopping Center. Meanwhile, most of the tool boxes had been loaded aboard a truck and delivered to the test site **(3)** by members of the Arrangements Committee. Coordinating judges then briefed the contestants









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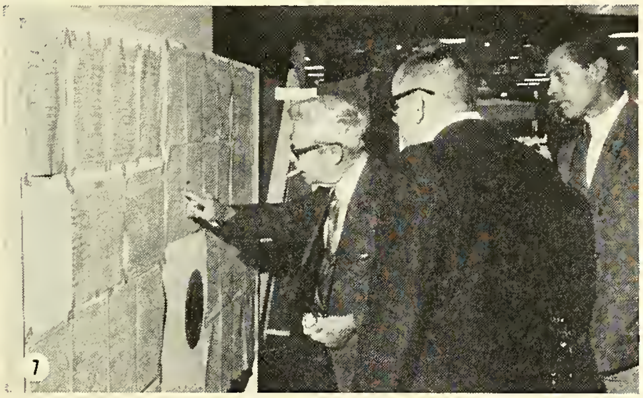
(4), and the young men waited with their printed instructions and plans (5) for the go-ahead signal.

Each contestant worked in a numbered, 16-square-foot area in the shopping center's Blue Mall (6), while judges moved about taking notes. Visitors could study the test plans posted on mall bulletin boards (7) or watch at hand rails (9) or from surrounding balconies (10). The only respite in the hard day's work was a 15-minute break morning and afternoon (8), and lunch in the Robin Hood Restaurant at 11:30 a.m. Quittin' time was originally 5 p.m., but judges let the contestants work longer because of unexpected delays during the morning. ■



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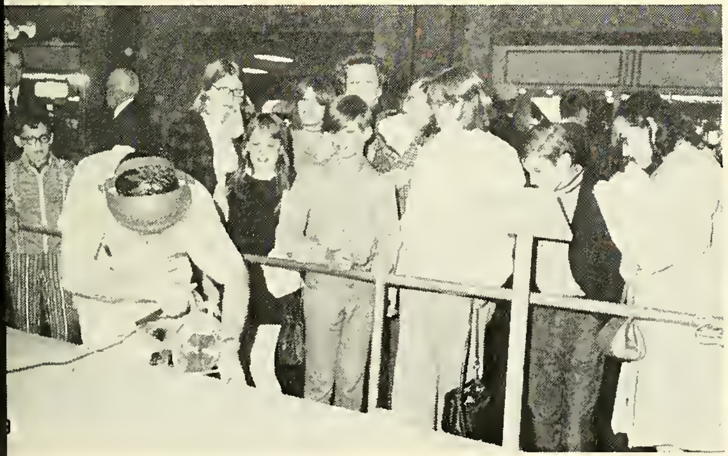

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THE CARPENTERS

New York Joins Winners' Circle; Canadians Take 2 Places

■ Three dozen carpenter apprentices competed for the prizes in the 1970 apprenticeship competition. In addition to the handsome hand-carved trophy for the first place winner, there were four plaques for the runners-up. There were also the John R. Stevenson Trophies and the Olav Boen Trophies, an all-aluminum tool kit, loaded with tools, for the top winner, plus—most important of all—a collection of checks for the five winners.

Carpenter contestants took their four-hour written test on Thursday morning, October 8. Next day, they worked all day on their manipulative project in the Blue Mall of the Cinderella Shopping Center.

The latter was particularly hard-going for these state and provincial champions. They had to take a plate and layout various openings to specified dimensions, with allowances for plumbing, aligning and forming corners and intersecting partitions.

FIRST PLACE WINNER: Roger Irving Shepard of Local 146, Schenectady, New York.

They also had to layout and cut a hip rafter from given specifications. They had to layout, cut and assemble a stair section under a specific sequence of construction.

Finally, they had to layout, cut, assemble, and complete a concrete column form which included intersecting beams and deck slab allowances.

The finished projects looked nothing like the utility sheds, the play houses, and other projects which have delighted spectators at other contests. But, pretty or not, they were major tests for the 36 state and provincial champs.

It took two teams of judges (three men to each team) to adequately check the finer points of the work as it progressed.

Work began early in the morning, before the shops in the center opened or the crowd arrived. There was a coffee break at 9:45 a.m. of about 10 minutes length. At 11:30 a.m. the contestants knocked off for a 45-minute lunch in a nearby restaurant. Then there was another 10-minute break in the afternoon, and the work concluded after 5 p.m. By the time the day's work was done, the shopping mall looked like one big construction site.

The New York State contestant produced the winning overall score. He was Roger Irving Shepard of Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y., a modest young man of dark eyes and black, wavy hair, with a pretty, blonde wife, who beamed with delight when his name was announced as winner at the Awards Banquet on Saturday night.

Though there were only six Canadian contestants in the entire competition, four of them carpenters, the contingency from the provinces did well. Two Canadians took awards in the carpentry judging—Don Dawson of Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, took second place, and Peter G. Cottier of Local 1598, Victoria, British Columbia, placed fifth—certainly a good testimonial to the quality of apprenticeship training in Canada.

Other carpenter winners were Owen Purvis, II, of Local 1573, West Allis, Wisc., third place, and Dennis McGinnia of Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa., fourth place. Though Pennsylvania had taken three awards in recent years, it was the first instance in which Wisconsin has scored.

And for the other states: Better luck next time! ■

(1) Ronald R. Willmes, Local 1672, Hastings, Nebraska.

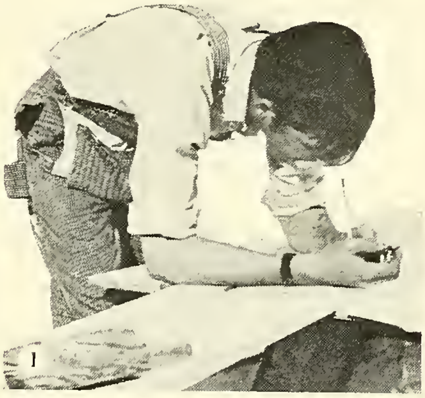
(2) James E. Tresler, Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(3) Richard A. Slovarp, Local 1172, Billings, Montana.

(4) Ralph W. Walker, Local 626, Wilmington, Delaware.

(5) George A. Steudlein, Local 1846, New Orleans, Louisiana.

(6) George M. Saunders, Local 132, Washington, D. C.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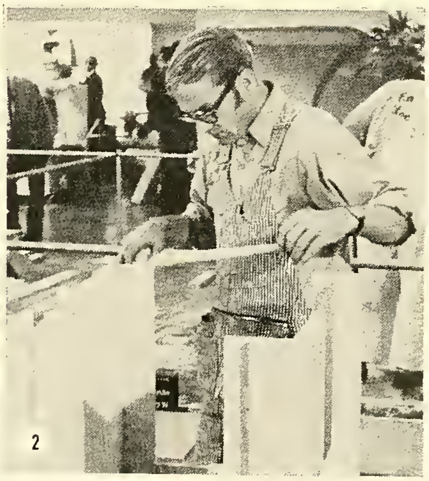
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(7) Jerome Rospierski, Local 26, East Detroit, Michigan.

(8) Galen D. Richert, Local 413, South Bend, Indiana.

(9) Jerry A. Morrison, Local 1961, Roseburg, Oregon.

(10) Carl A. Modlin, Local 110, St. Joseph, Missouri.

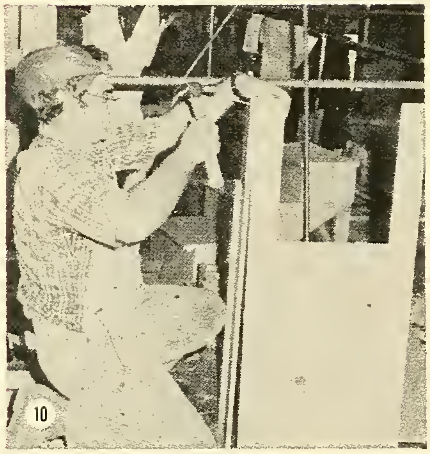
(11) Dennis McGinnis, Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

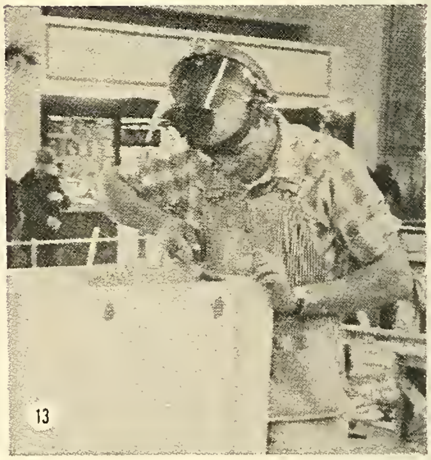
(12) Clifford Mansell, Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

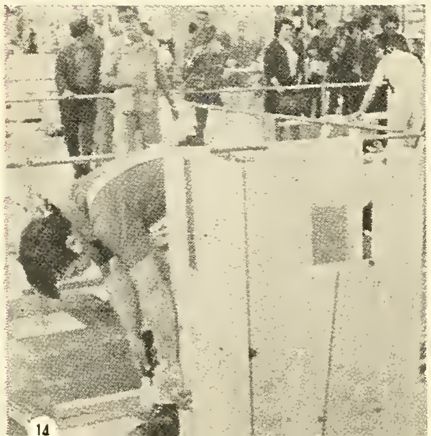
(13) R. James Kintner, Local 2249, Adams County, Colorado.

(14) Richard E. Jones, Jr., Local 494, Windsor, Ontario.

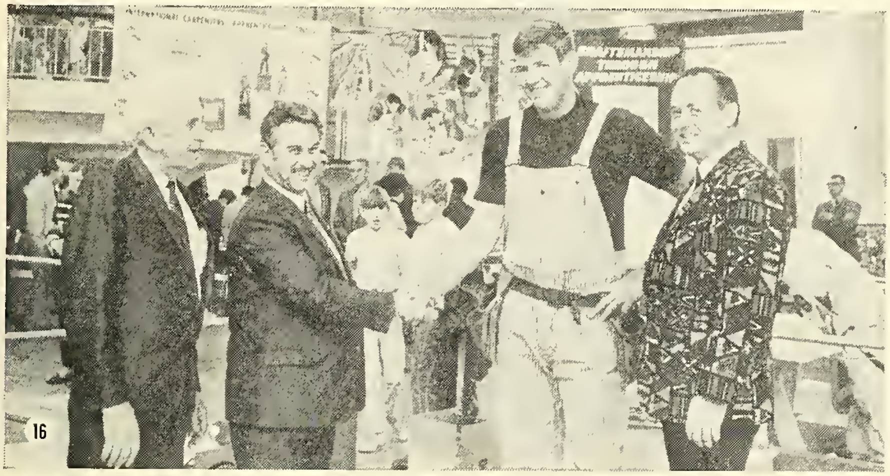
(15) Don Dawson, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta.







16. Biggest contestant, by far, was jovial William Charles Cole of Local 745, Honolulu, shown here with Brotherhood Technical Director Gable, First General Vice Pres. Sidell, and Hawaiian State Coordinator Bob Knight.



(17) Earl W. Bennett, Local 1445, Topeka, Kansas.

(18) John Stevens, Local 1323, Monterey, California.

(19) Anthony J. Siravo, Local 1947, Hollywood, Florida.

(20) Robert C. Rushing, Local 198, Dallas, Texas.

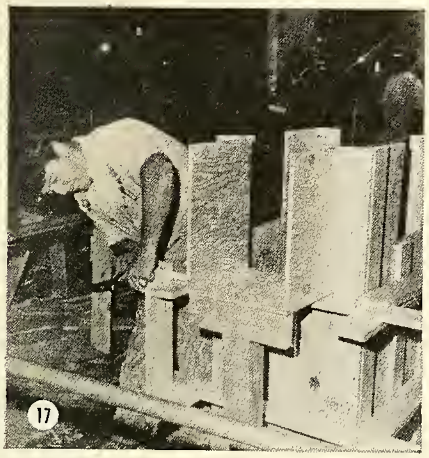
(21) Harold M. Moore, Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland.

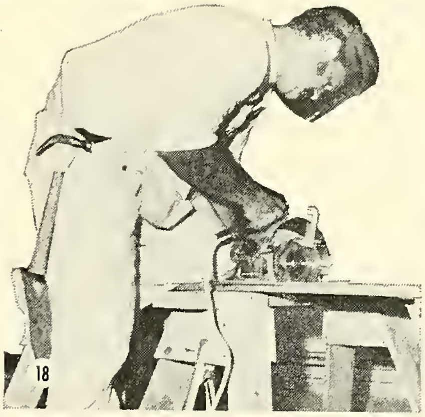
(22) Robert W. Mehrmann, Local 1997, Columbia, Illinois.

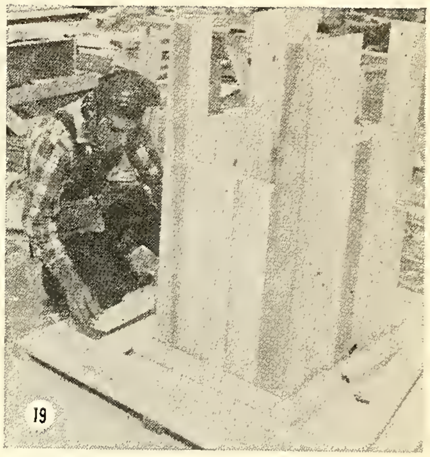
(23) Carl A. Landby, Local 1849, Pasco, Washington.

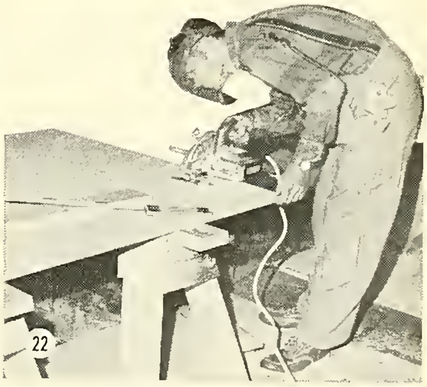
(24) Bruce Kana, Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio.

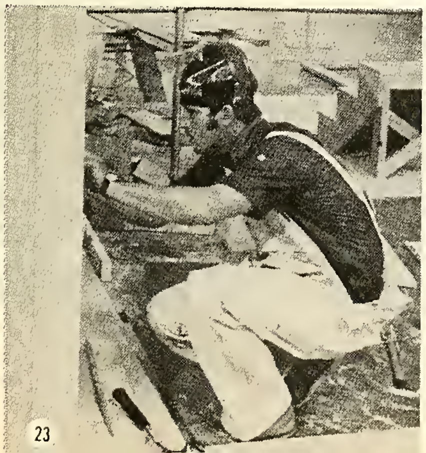
(25) Donald L. Irby, Local 948, Sioux City, Iowa.











MORE CARPENTER CONTESTANTS

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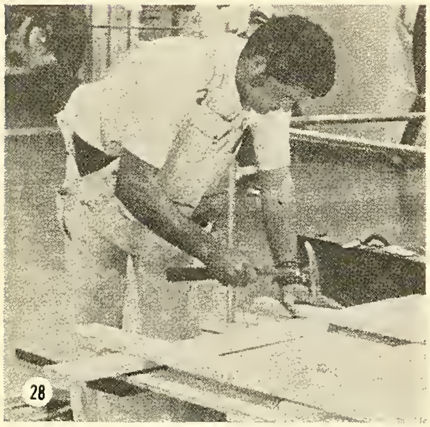
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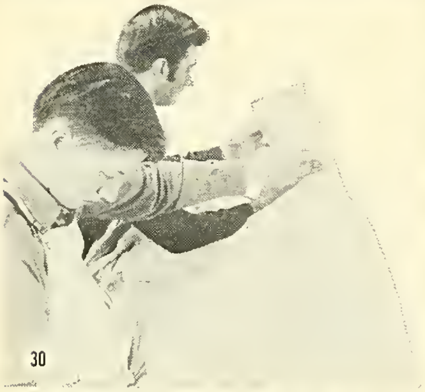
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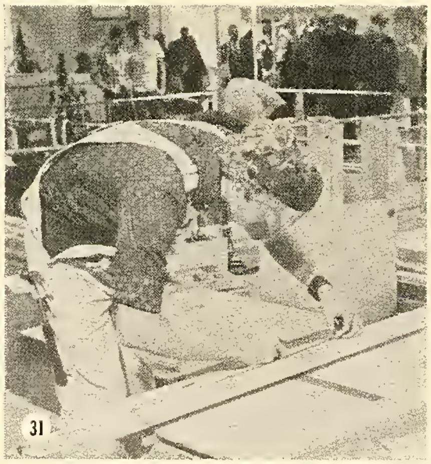
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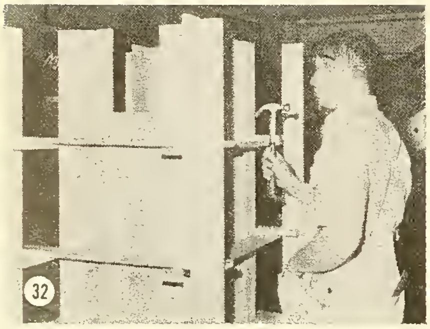
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26. Dale G. Hough, Local 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

27. Jerome L. Eversgerd, Local 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

28. Phillip L. Erickson, Local 1216, Mesa, Arizona.

29. Peter G. Cottier, Local 1598, Victoria, British Columbia.

30. Russell T. Britt, Local 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

31. Owen Purvis, II, Local 1573, West Allis, Wisconsin.

32. Richard John Hardenbrook, Local 971, Reno, Nevada.

33. Todd Hubbard, Local 1498, Provo, Utah.

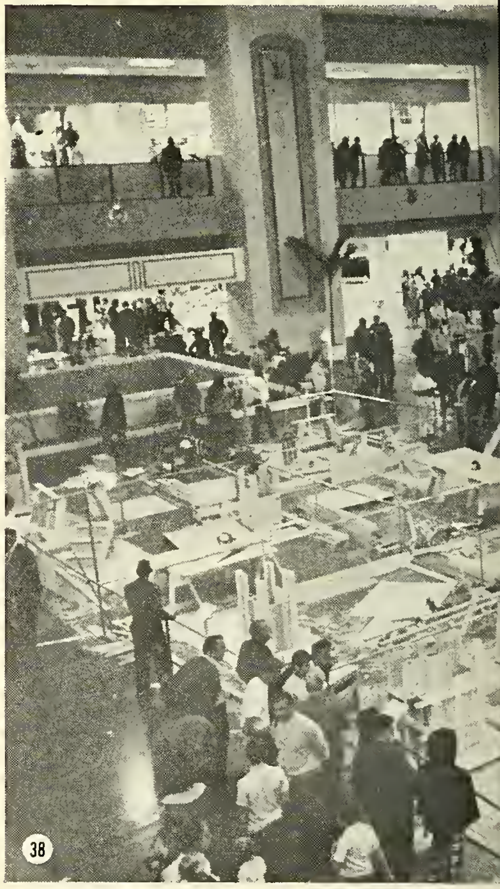
34. Judges, Team No. 2: Neal Carpenter, American Institute of Architects; Bruce Campbell, Brotherhood; and Donald W. Decker, Associated General Contractors.

35. Voice Everett, Jr., Local 74, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

36. Gary McGeddy, Local 2250, Red Bank, New Jersey.

37. Judges, Team No. 1: Tom Miller, Brotherhood; Budd O. Stevenson, Associated General Contractors; and C. H. McClelland, Brotherhood.

38. A view from the balcony of the carpenter contestants at work.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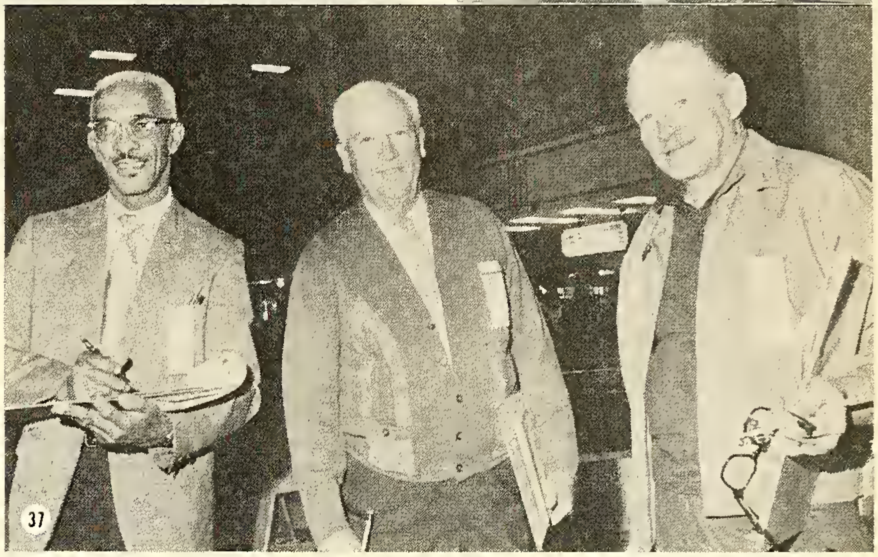
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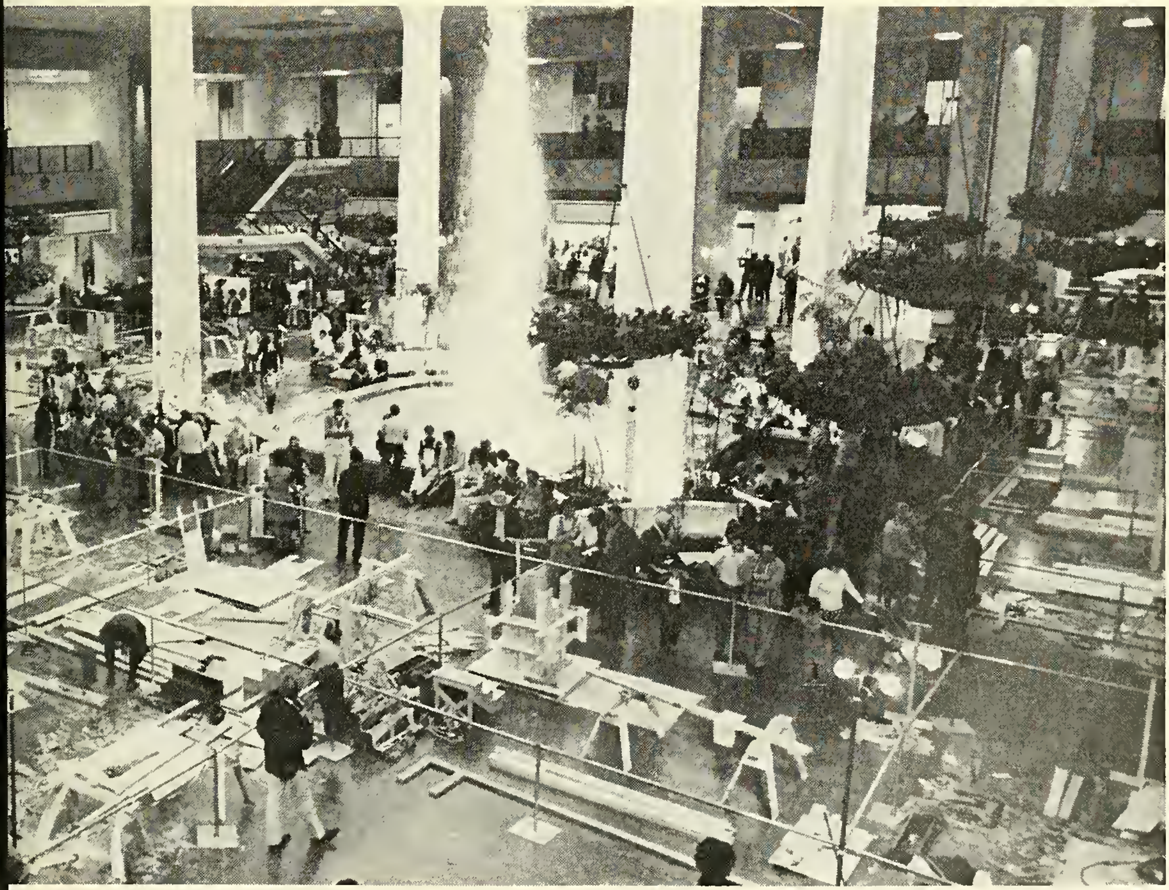


THE MILLMEN AND CABINETMAKERS

California Wins Again; Pennsylvania, British Columbia Follow

■ For the second year in a row, a Californian took top honors in mill and cabinet competition of the 1970 Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest. Judges selected Scott W. Robinson a member of Local 2095, San Rafael, Calif., as the mill-cabinet contest winner. In second place was Ralph Kolb, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Third place honors went to Harvey Garlick, Local 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia.

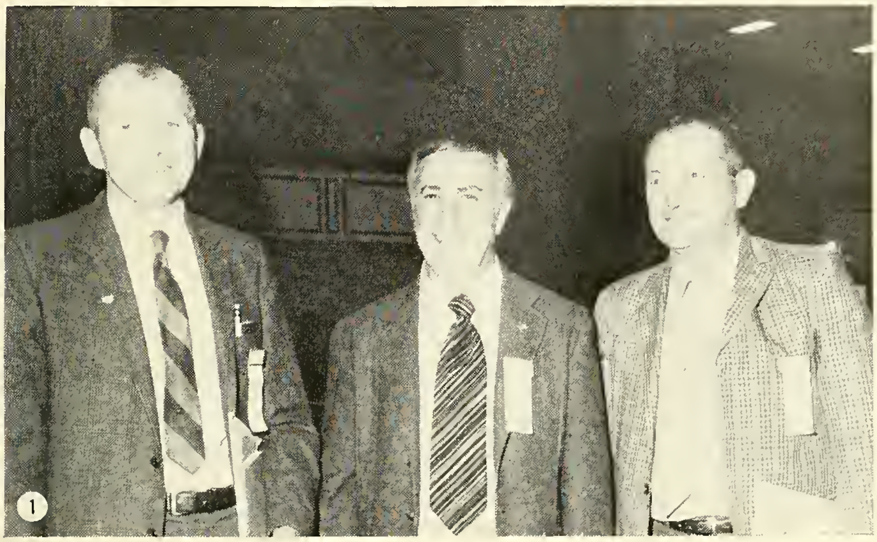
Fifteen mill-cabinet apprentices from various sections of the U.S. and Canada participated in the event.

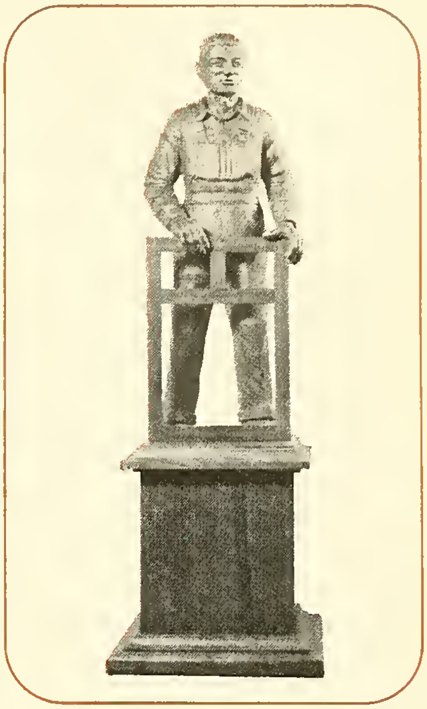
Forty percent of the contest score came from a four-hour written test, and sixty percent of the overall grade was derived from an eight-hour manipulative project.

The 1970 manipulative project involved the construction of a cabinet, complete with drawers and pulls. In building the cabinet, the contestants displayed their proficiency at various skills of the craft mastered in the apprentices' training program. Cabinet shelves and bottom were, for example, dadoed and tenon joined into cabinet ends. Joining members were glued and nailed; cabinet drawers and drawer pulls were constructed in accordance with project plans. ■

FIRST PLACE WINNER: Scott W. Robinson, Local 2095, San Rafael, California.

(1) The judges of the millmen's and cabinetmakers' competition included, from left, below, William H. Norlin, American Woodworkers Institute; and Joseph Pinto and Robert Lamping of the Brotherhood.





(2) Michael W. Howard, Local 338, Seattle, Washington.

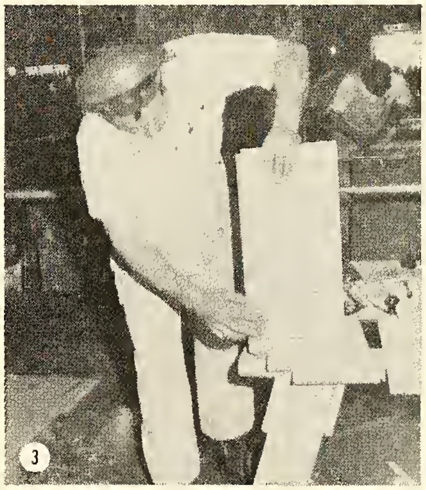
(3) Gary Seacrist, Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio

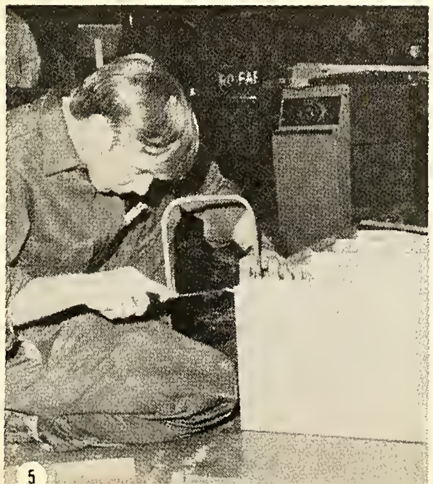
(4) Peter E. Monahan, Local 831, Arlington, Massachusetts.

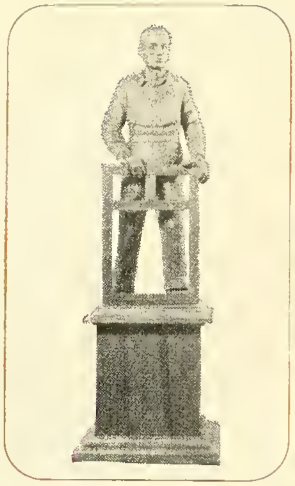
(5) Steven D. Kozel, Local 1110, East Chicago, Indiana.

(6) Kenneth G. Black, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada.

(7) Walter R. Rose, Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland







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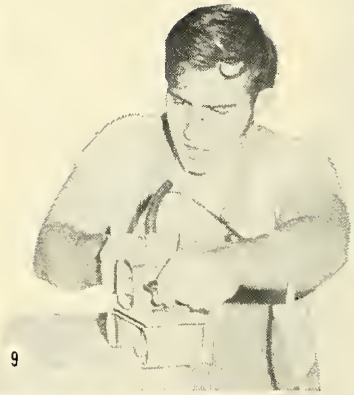
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(8) Tommy L. Vaughn, Local 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(9) George S. Danielewski, Local 1786, Chicago, Illinois.

(10) Carlo Garginlo, Local 1162, College Point, New York.

(11) Otis R. Copeland, Local 1245, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

(12) Ralph C. Kolb, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(13) Cornell Francis Evans, Local 1694, Washington, D.C.

(14) Harvey E. Garlick, Local 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia.

(15) Richard La Crue, Local 1583, Englewood, Colorado, is served coffee during a morning "break."

(16) A judge inspects the winning project.

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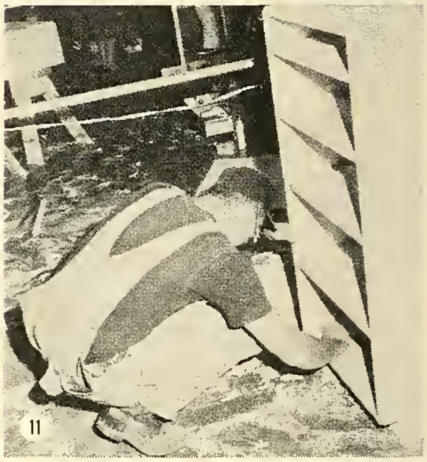
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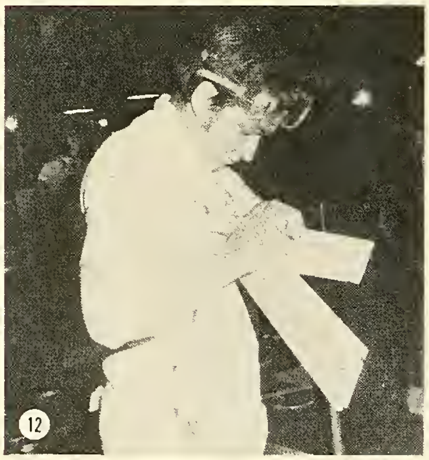
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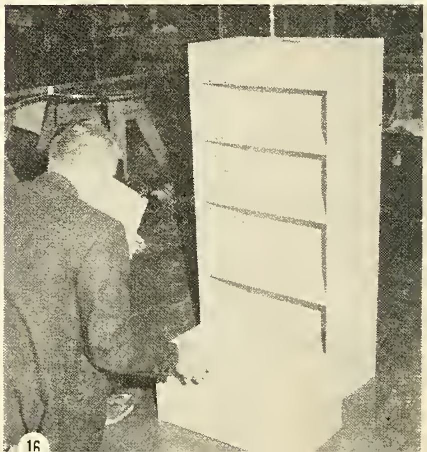
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A contestant ponders a question.

THE WRITTEN TEST

An important part of every International Carpenters Apprenticeship competition is the written test, given on alternate mornings at the headquarters hotel. With four hours allotted for completion, the test rates 40% of the overall score achieved by each contestant. Contestants may complete their written work early and leave, but they are encouraged to take the full time allotted and check their work. After the 1970 written test was over, contestants had lunch at a nearby motel restaurant, courtesy of Denver contractors. Denver experienced its first snowfall of the winter season as the 1970 contest got underway. Four inches of snow fell before Old Man Winter was done. It wasn't enough, however, to slow traffic or the contestants in the Mile High City.

Jack Harshaw and William Oviedo were test monitors.

Carpenter contestants listen to instructions before beginning work.

Above, millwrights and mill-cabinet men take the test.

While snow blankets the city and state capitol outside, pencils busily fill in the blanks.

THE MILLWRIGHTS

Michigan Contestant Takes Top Honors; Nevada and Tennessee Share Spotlight

■ With metal plates, bearings, dowel pins, lock washers, nuts, bolts, and assorted metal parts, a competent millwright can assemble a smoothly working mechanism in a short time. Working with vertical and cross-section plans of the manipulative project, the 18 millwright contestants for 1970 gathered in the Blue Mall of the Cinderella Shopping Center quietly and methodically put together a rack-and-pinion assembly which baffled some spectators but intrigued the three roving judges.

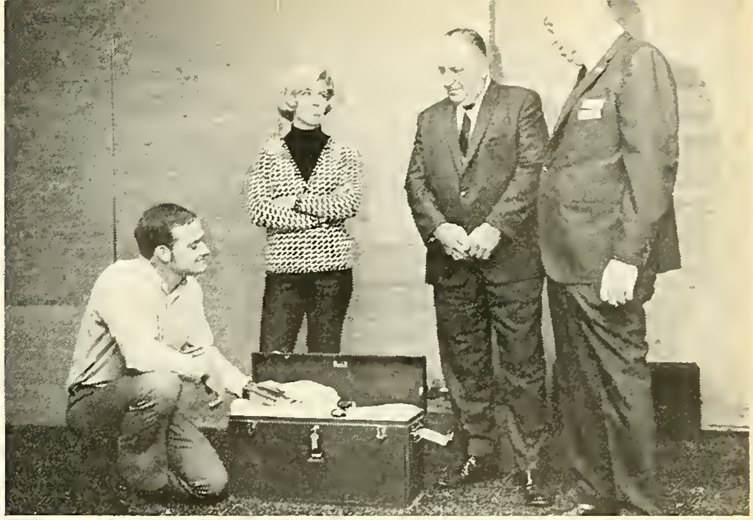
Strong contenders in the annual millwrights competition come from the State of Michigan, and, this year, for the second time, Michigan produced a first place winner. William Stewart of Local 1102, Detroit, took top honors, as had Daryl Wright of Michigan in 1968. Tennessee produced a winner for the first time, with Eddie Allen Tucker of Local 1818, Clarksville, who was sponsored by the Tennesee Valley Authority, as the third place winner. Nevada, meanwhile, produced a second place winner: Mike E. Dale of Local 1780, Las Vegas. (Last year a cabinetmaker contestant from Nevada, William S. Meyer, took a second place plaque.)

The millwright competition is getting more intense each year, as more and more states and provinces enter the lists. Only one Canadian competed this year, however—James Wyman Parker of Local 2309, Toronto, Ont.

The 18 contestants were judged on 29 items, and the manipulative test rated 60% of the overall score. To look their best as the judges visited their booths, the contestants kept their tools in order as much as practical, kept the booth clear of debris, and, step-by-step, set shaft in pillow block bearings and performed the other tasks required for a completed project. It was tiring work, but the contestants drew admiring comments from the spectators. ■

FIRST PLACE WINNER: William Stewart of Local 1102, Detroit, Mich. studies a pinion included in the test project.

Right: Contestant Mike E. Dale of Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev., checks his tool box into the hotel storage room. With him: Mrs. Dale and General Representatives Bob Lang and Ben Collins.



1. George W. Weaver, Local 1831, Washington, D.C.

2. James Wyman Parker, Local 2309, Toronto, Ontario.

3. Donald R. Leger, Local 953, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

4. Contestant James C. Brignolio, Local 102, Oakland, California, with last year's millwright winner, Robert Erwin.

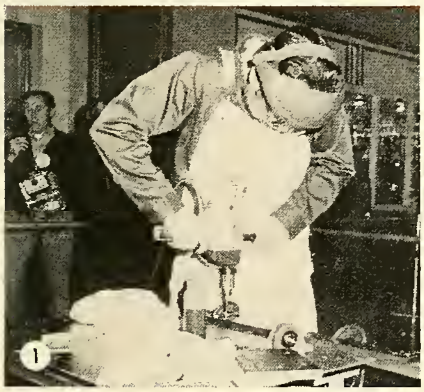
5. Charles M. Armstrong, Local 963, Houston, Texas.

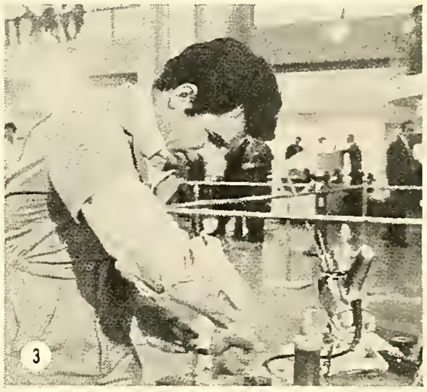
6. First Place Winner is observed by First Gen'l Vice Pres. Sidell, and Sponsors R. Carruso and D. Spano.

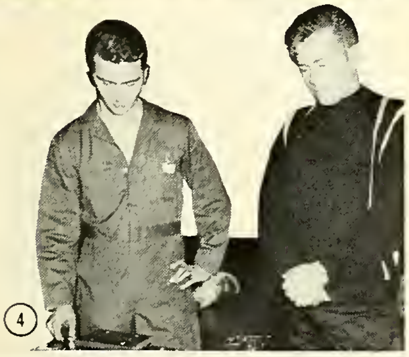
7. Malcolm W. Wilcox, Local 1914, Phoenix, Arizona.

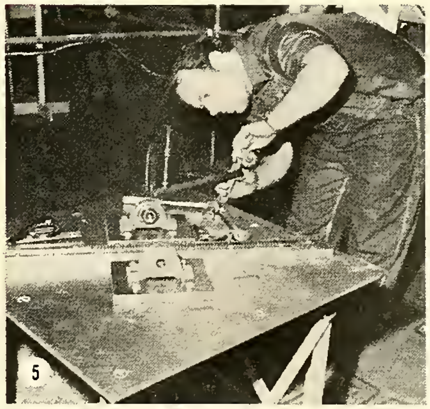
8. Eddie Allen Tucker, Local 1818, Clarksville, Tennessee.

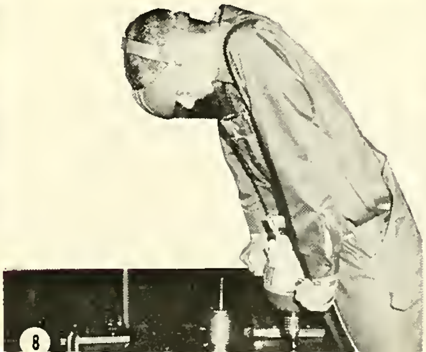
9. Richard E. Quinn, Local 1693, Chicago, Illinois.











10. Millwright Judges Manuel Rodriguez of the Brotherhood, Haskell F. Sloan, employer, and Marvin J. Buckner, American Institute of Architects.

11. Contestant Joel J. Hurtado of Local 1529, Kansas City, Kans., is observed by Retired Gen'l Rep. Sam Curd, Technical Director Leo Gable, Floyd Price of Kansas City, First Gen'l Vice Pres. William Sidell, and Gen'l. Exec. Bd. Mbr. Frederick Bull.

12. Contestant Kenneth L. Wilson of Local 2315, Jersey City, N.J., with Sigurd Lucassen of Red Bank, N.J. First Gen'l. Vice Pres. Sidell, and Gen'l. Exec. Bd. Mbr. Raleigh Rajoppi.

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13. Gale L. Miller, Local 1857, Portland, Oregon.

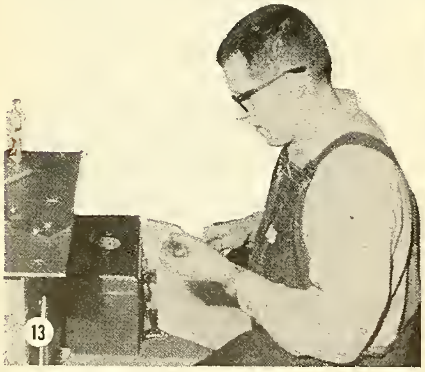
14. Frank Kansky, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

15. Gerald D. Hunter, Local 985, Gary, Indiana.

16. John H. Coffee, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio.

17. Robert Lee Beatty, Local 1862, Spokane, Washington.

18. William N. Amrhein, Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland.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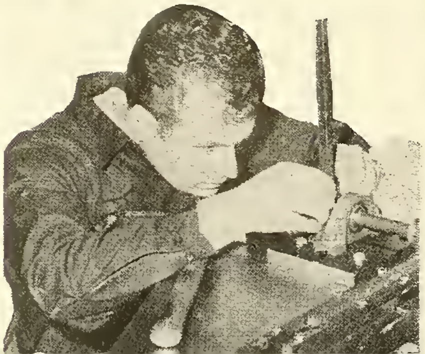

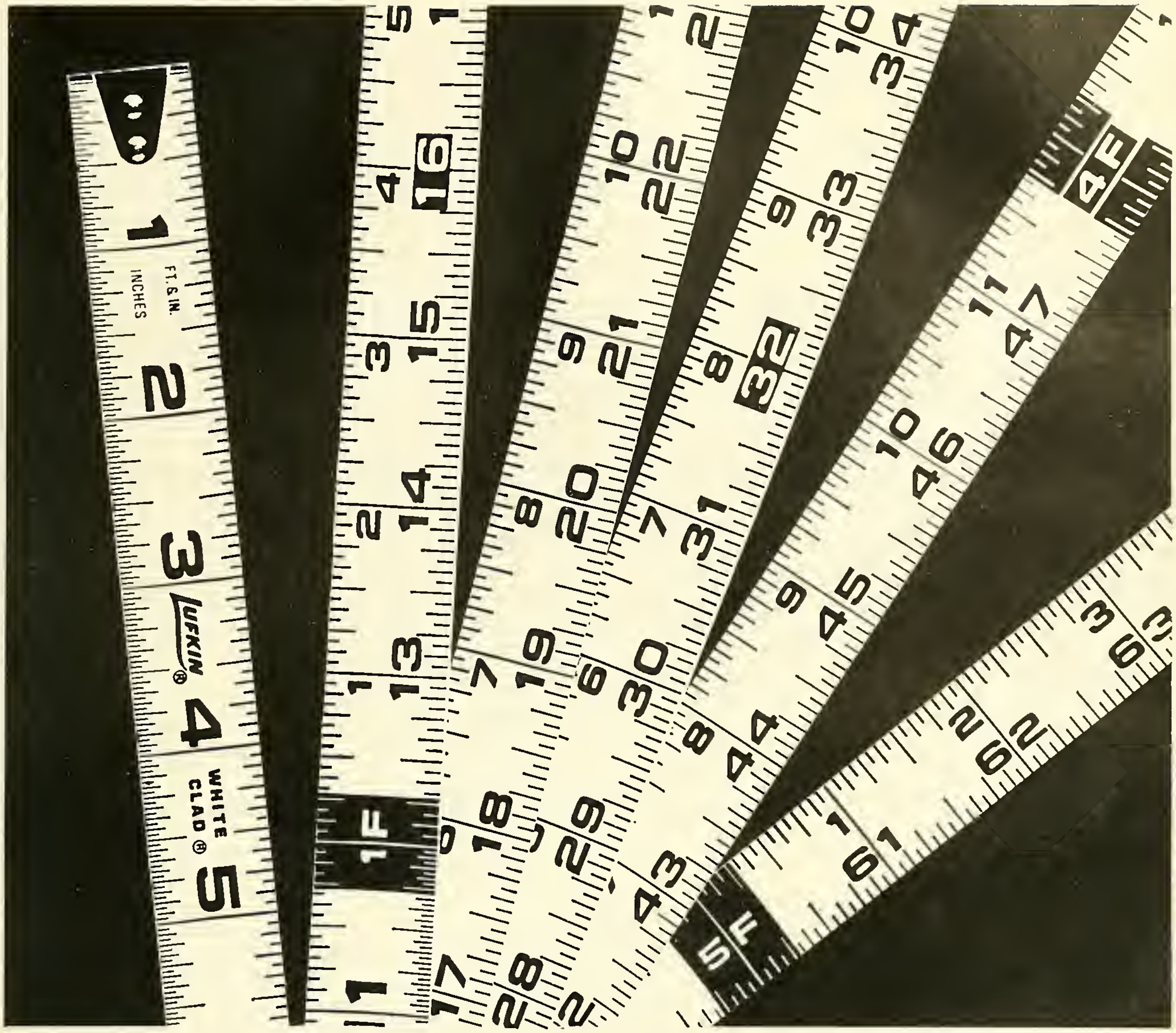

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APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

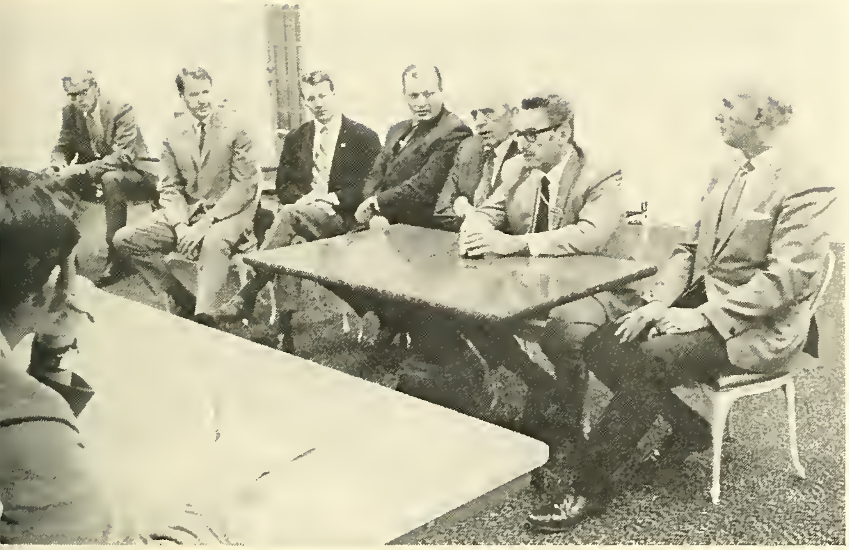
The Leaders — The Planners

The success of the annual Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest depends on the enterprise and hard work of the men shown on these two pages and their behind-the-scenes staffs.

(1) Setting the policy for the entire apprenticeship training program is the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, shown here in a working session at Denver, with special consultants in attendance.

(2) Current membership of this committee includes: Seated, from left, Ed Wasielewski, Richard Bowie (secretary), First Gen'l. Vice Pres. William Sidell (chairman), Leo Gable, and Syd Carnine. Standing, C. M. Sanford, Frank J. McNamara, Nicholas Loope, Fred A. Lehn, George D. Johnson, Jr., and Lee Rice.

(3) The International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee at work. Clockwise are Messrs. Carnine, Gable, Rice, Wasielewski, George Vest, Jr., and Sanford.



(4) Publicity and public relations adds to the success of the annual contest and the year-round training program. In the picture at left, First Gen'l. Vice Pres. Sidell conducts a press conference in a room off the shopping center mall. Members of the General Executive Board and local leaders participated in this gathering.

(5) First Gen'l. Vice Pres. Sidell was interviewed on "Speak Up. 1150," a daily radio program of Station KGMC, Mutual News affiliate in Englewood, Colorado. The interviewer is station personality, Zack Davis. Listeners are encouraged to telephone questions to the program guest, and Vice Pres. Sidell fielded such queries for a half hour.

(6) An important pre-contest gathering was the all-day seminar held for coordinators and instructors in the International Training Program. Here, William Timkin of the Brotherhood Apprenticeship and Training Department staff, leads a discussion of problems in the program.

(7) Al Brown of California joins in the discussion at the seminar held in the Denver Hilton for coordinators and instructors.

Union Considers National Consu

Strong-Arm Tactics Against Members in Washington State Community Precipitate Action by Entire Northwest Labor Movement

■ The possibility of a nationwide consumer boycott of a mobile home manufacturer's products has been raised by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Anthony Ochocki, the Brotherhood's director of organization, has announced that the union is considering such action as a means of combatting the endless-stalling tactics of Fleetwood Industries, Inc., a major manufacturer of mobile homes, with 32 production and fabrication plants in various parts of the country.

Boycott plans have been precipitated by company harassment of members of Local 1238, picketing the plant of Broadmore Mobile Homes, a Fleetwood subsidiary, in Woodland, Washington.

A strike was called by the Woodland local union on September 15, following the company's refusal to bargain in good faith, after a National Labor Relations Board election was won by the union.

A local union strike bulletin reports: "Since the strike began, we have been limited to two pickets at each plant entrance by orders of the Woodland police, and we have kept an orderly picket line with a minimum of problems.

"However, on Monday, September 28, the company started hiring strikebreakers to cross our picket lines and take members' jobs.

"This same morning, there were law enforcement officers—which included

A sequence of pictures taken by an amateur photographer outside a meeting hall in Woodland, Washington. The pictures show treatment of a striker arrested on a minor offense by three Woodland police officers and being escorted to a police car.

r Boycott of Mobile Home Firm

Cowlitz county sheriff's department officers, Woodland police officers, and Broadmore security guards—escorting strikebreakers across our picketlines. At one time, on or near our picket lines, we counted nine law enforcement vehicles, and six security guards with police dogs and sawed-off shotguns.

"We feel this is a little ridiculous, as we only have six pickets on duty at a time."

The local union reports that members have been arrested for minor infractions of the law. One member was arrested, according to the local union, for shaking his fist at a strikebreaker and calling him a "scab" as he was crossing the picket line. Bail set for this minor offense was $500.

Strikers also report that local law enforcement officers have antagonized them with statements like: "If you get in my way, I will run over you." "If you touch my vehicle, I'll drop you." "If I see you coming out of there, the coroner will get your identification out of your hip pocket."

"We feel that this type of action by the police is uncalled for," local union members state. "We feel that mass protection by law enforcement officers will not *stop* trouble, but will provoke it."

Most outrageous action reported was the arrest of a member by three local police officials in the Woodland Grange Hall, as strikers were holding a Saturday-morning meeting. General Representative Jim Parker and Kenneth Davis, who are assisting Local 1238, report that three burly police officers entered the hall and arrested John Clark, charging him with damaging a strikebreaker's vehicle by kicking it as it entered the Broadmore plant. (Clark was wearing tennis shoes at the time of the alleged offense.)

As Clark was being escorted to a police car, he was strangled and beaten on the head with handcuffs, causing a cut sufficient to require three stitches to close. According to reports, Clark had turned to face a camera at the request of a spectator, which caused one of the policemen to begin choking him. As Clark struggled to get his breath, a second police officer pulled out his handcuffs and struck him. Bail for Clark was set at $950.

In another incident, two strikebreakers found a partially-invalided striker away from the plant and beat him sufficiently to require hospitalization. The attackers were arrested, but bail for them was set at $500 and $200, according to reports.

Members tell of other incidents in which they allege that the sympathies of Woodland police are with the strikebreakers and the company.

"We're not fighting Broadmore Homes anymore," says Local 1238 President Gerald Von Ronk. "We're forced to fight (Police Chief) Joe Mays and his rent-a-cops." His reference to "rent-a-cops" was to alleged private police brought in by the city but whose wages are paid by the company.

"I can scarcely believe what is going on" comments James Leary, regional director of the AFL-CIO. He compared company and police actions to union-busting tactics of the 1930's. "We're getting action on the state and federal level to put a stop to it, but we're going to do it legally."

The strikers are getting the full support of the labor movement in the Northwest. More than 80 business representatives of various unions in the area met recently to plan united support of Local 1238.

Broadmore Mobile Homes employs approximately 100 persons in mobile home construction. . . . It is one of 18 subsidiaries of Fleetwood Industries, Inc., an anti-union firm employing nearly 3,000 workers in 32 mobile home manufacturing plants across the country. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been in negotiations with the company at nine plants and is holding elections or conducting organizing drives in others.

The starting wage at Broadmore's Woodland plant is $2.05 per hour, and the union is seeking to improve wages, hours and working conditions.

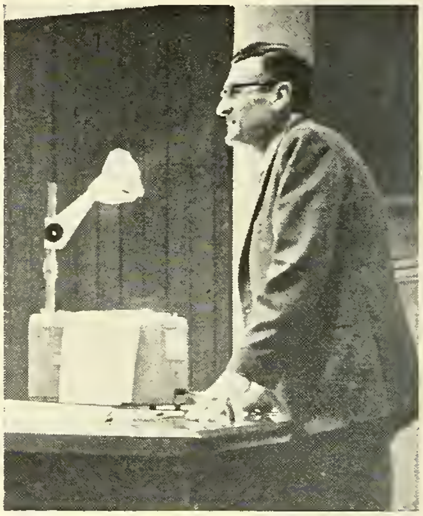
Negotiations have been difficult because company negotiators have insisted on moving contract talks on a circuit of four cities where strikes by Carpenters locals are being conducted. Two plants at Waco, Texas, are on strike. Other struck facilities are at West Moreland, Tenn. and Macomb, Ill. ■

Training program instructors and coordinators assembled for a briefing at Brotherhood Headquarters, last September.

Jack Krenshaw, the Brotherhood's Job Corps coordinator, discusses plans for training at the various Job Corps centers.

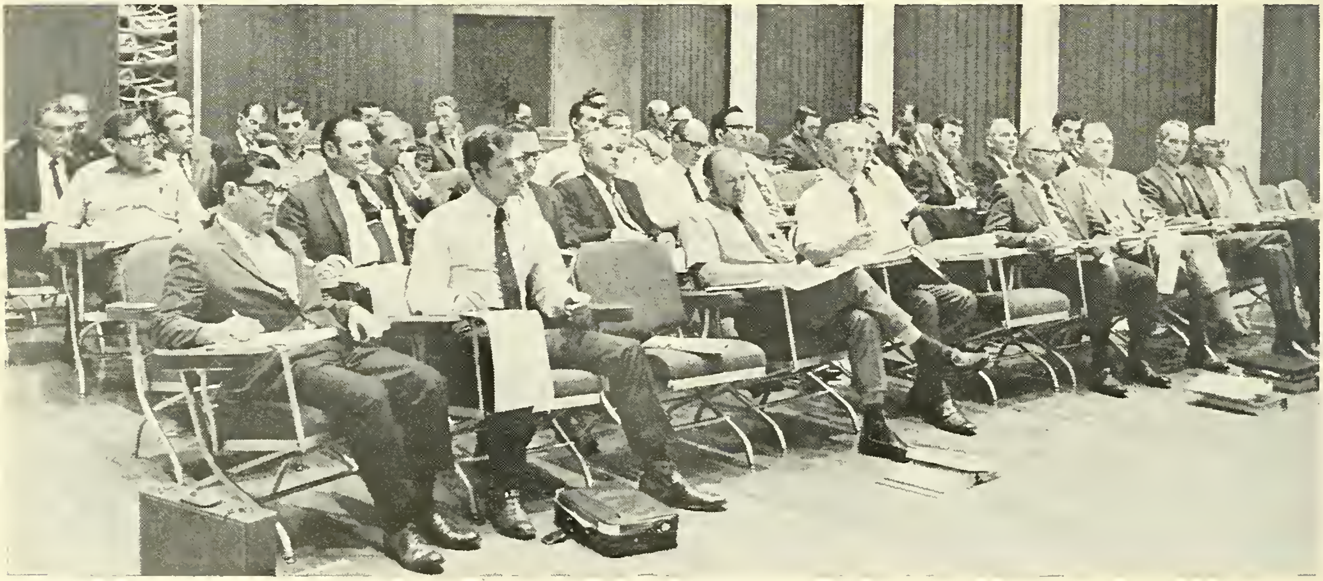
Meetings, Seminars

As 1970 draws to a close, the Brotherhood continues its busy schedule of meetings and seminars, which supplement the International training program. In-Service Seminars for instructors and coordinators of apprentice and journeyman training programs were held in early August, prior to the General Convention, and they were resumed in September. Meanwhile, the Brotherhood expanded its involvement with the Job Corps, and leaders of this program met in Washington for briefings before going to their respective centers. Such educational activity receives support from the Federal government, and Brotherhood officers have expressed concern that the Nixon Administration has cut back on funds supplied for these programs.



Al Preheim, instructor for the In-Service Seminars, uses a visual aid to describe new training equipment to the group below.

A gathering of instructors and coordinators for an In-Service Seminar in the Headquarters Auditorium, last August.



CANADIAN REPORT

Government Competition Seen In Homebuilding

The old saw is that competition is good for business—meaning competition in the private enterprise world.

In many areas of business this doesn't hold true any more.

But, surprisingly enough, competition seems to have sprung up between two governments in Canada. The results so far are all to the good.

The Ontario Housing Corporation, a creature of the Ontario government, is one of the most active organizations in the field of homebuilding on the North American continent. Perfect it is not, but still its record is so good that it has been deriving considerable political kudos for Conservative government.

In comparison the record of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the creation of the federal Liberal government, has been feeble. While the Ontario Housing Corporation has been concentrating in the area where private enterprise developers have failed—housing for the lower income groups—CMHC's long standing policies have helped make funds available chiefly for the upper middle and higher income groups.

CMHC's was the filter-down theory. Provide housing for people with money, and their old homes would "filter down" to the lower income groups when they moved into their nice, new ones.

CMHC policies didn't work as expected. Booming times, heavy immigration, a growing population, price increases, these and other factors made for a continuing shortage of homes, and prices which none but the higher income groups could pay.

Ontario is Canada's fastest growing province with a central industrial core like Metro Toronto which is the fastest growing on the continent.

The housing shortage here became most acute, prices skyrocketed. The Ontario government had to act in an area where private enterprise itself couldn't cope.

In not much more than five years, the Ontario Housing Corporation has produced about one billion dollars in public housing.

In 1965 OHC produced 1.5 percent of all the housing built in the province. Last year it built 13 percent of the market.

It has already become the third largest public housing landlord on the continent.

This year it expects to complete eight percent of the semi-detached and duplex units, 60 percent of the townhouses and 15 percent of all apartments in Ontario.

In the first half of this year, OHC signed public housing contracts valued at $46,982,110 for the construction of 765 senior citizens and 3,002 family dwellings in 32 municipalities.

It now has under its administration 30,513 senior-citizen and family dwellings and another 21,680 units in various stages of development for a total of almost 52,000 units.

OHC doesn't do the actual building. It contracts out its projects to builders and private developers who have to meet OHC terms and conditions. It also assembles land which it sells or leases to individuals who may only build homes in the low price range on their property.

OHC gets 90 percent of its funds from the federal government and only 10 percent from the Ontario government.

But the Ontario government has been getting 90 percent of the kudos—and rightly so.

This year the federal government appointed a new housing czar, Minister without Portfolio Robert Andras who took a new look at the situation. Federal tight money policies had hurt the housing market. The federal government was getting the blame—and rightly so.

So he decided to inject some federal funds directly into the housing field—without having to process it through any provincial agency.

Early in August Mr. Andras announced an emergency injection of $240 million to boost production of homes for low income families—families with earnings under $8,000 a year.

The money is being made available through the federal agency—CMHC.

Now the press releases from Ontario's OHC are being matched by the press releases from CMHC. On the same day on the same page of a daily paper a reader may find an announcement from OHC that it has contracted to build X number of homes in A area beside an announcement from CMHC that it is investing Y number of dollars in X number of homes in B area.

This is all to the good.

Mr. Andras says he expects that this new federal policy will mean an extra 15,000 housing starts this year. But housing plans take time to materialize. It is more likely that the full benefits of the new federal money will be felt next year.

One way or another housing starts across Canada are going to fall well below 1969.

Wages' Price-Spiralling Effect Is Contested

Two charges are made against wage increases won in the last year or two which are historically high. One is that they are bound to force up domestic prices and are inflationary in effect. The other is that they will price Canada out of export markets.

Other charges are also made but these are the customary ones.

Some of the wage increases negotiated this year have certainly been record breaking. It may be that the wage gains this year will on the average prove to be an all-time high.

But contrary to the pessimistic pundits, domestic prices have not been rising faster than in 1969 while exports are breaking all records.

The pessimistic pundits are showing some embarrassment.

At mid-year consumer prices in Canada increased just 3.2 percent over 1969. This is a far better performance than the previous year when prices increased 5.2 percent over 1968.

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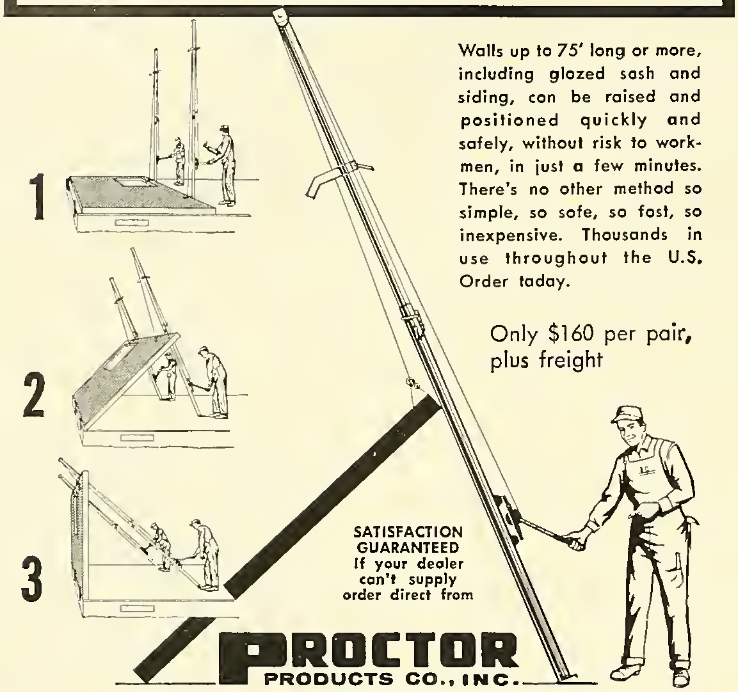

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The worst offender in consumer prices is housing accommodation. The cost has gone up five percent over a year ago. Much of the increase is due to record high interest rates.

But food costs this year were up only 2.2 percent over 1969. Restaurant meals accounted for much of the increase. Food at home went up only 1.7 percent over a year ago. In few countries in the world can good food be bought at as low a cost as in Canada.

QFL Challenges CNTU To Choose Single Unit

In an attempt once and for all to settle the construction union battles in Quebec, Louis Laberge, President, Quebec Federation of Labor, called a press conference early in September and challenged the rival organization, the Confederation of National Trade Unions, to accept a vote of all building trades to choose a single labor organization to represent them.

Laberge said he was asking for the vote "even at the risk of being eliminated from the construction field."

Laberge's QFL represents the international trade unions which are solidly based across Canada. The CNTU operates almost solely in the province of Quebec.

The international building trades unions have the majority of workers in the Metropolitan area of Montreal. Earlier this year a QFL-backed building trades strike in Montreal got the backing of Michel Chartrand, leader of the CNTU's construction unions in the metropolitan area.

Chartrand got a rough ride from CNTU top officials but the fiery French-Canadian union leader retained the support of his own workers.

Canada's Exports Climb 16.7 Percent Over 1969

In the first seven months of this year, Canada's exports climbed 16.7 percent over the same period last year.

Imports increased only 2.7 percent, a remarkably low import level, leaving Canada with a trade surplus of over one and a half billion dollars or 4½ times the 1969 surplus.

This is a situation which any country might envy.

But the pessimistic pundits are still worried.

They fear that this is only a temporary advantage, due in part to government anti-inflation policies which have slowed down capital investment and hence imports.

The Peace Corps Searches For Skills

■ The Peace Corps is on a nationwide talent search for skilled union craftsmen, including carpenters, to serve a two-year hitch overseas teaching their trade to workers of undeveloped nations.

The recruiting drive, which has the full backing of the AFL-CIO, is aimed primarily at enrolling craftsmen from the building trades.

Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford said that openings high on the recruitment list are for a wide range of skilled trades: carpenters, operating engineers, electricians, masons, welders, heavy equipment mechanics, machinists, tool and die makers, plumbers and experienced teachers.

S. Frank Raftery, Vice President, AFL-CIO, and General President of the Painters Union, was recently appointed by President Nixon to represent labor on the Peace Corps' National Advisory Council.

Raftery will work with Council Chairman Neil Armstrong, the former astronaut, to co-ordinate the labor movement's participation in the recruitment drive.

Blatchford explained that the Peace Corps is appealing mainly to the idealism of skilled workers. For these workers, "the experience should be richly rewarding," he added.

"Assignments will be to teach skills to others, to provide technical support, to be a key link in a growing chain of human development overseas," Blatchford declared.

A worker assigned to a non-English speaking country receives 12 weeks of concentrated language training from Peace Corps before embarking.

In some cases, a Peace Corpsman may take his family along. If he has children, Peace Corps will make provisions for their schooling and added living allowances for their support. However, the Peace Corps permits no more than four children on a tour.

The number of countries requesting the services of skilled workers is growing, Blatchford reported. These developing nations are in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Countries now calling for carpenters include Ecuador, Jamaica, and Peru. For more information read "An Invitation to Serve" in the next column. ■

Peace Corps Advisory Council Chairman Neil Armstrong; S. Frank Raftery, Vice President, AFL-CIO, and General President of the Painters and Allied Trades; and Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford confer in Washington about a nationwide Peace Corps recruitment drive for skilled craftsmen to serve as Peace Corps Volunteers overseas. A high priority is going toward attracting carpenters to teach their skills in developing nations.

An Invitation To Serve

■ The Peace Corps is now seeking a limited number of carpenters to serve as instructors and provide technical support to a number of Peace Corps programs across the developing world.

Peru desperately needs journeymen carpenters to provide the technical skills necessary to train local workers who face the tremendous job of rebuilding much of the nation ravaged by last summer's violent earthquake.

In Ecuador, for example, a Peace Corps carpenter is needed to train instructors for a new vocational school in Guayaquil.

Jamaica will soon be calling for experienced carpenters to work in well-equipped centers training unemployed adults as apprentice carpenters.

No college background is required for these and other similar overseas assignments. The Peace Corps pays all training, travel and modest but comfortable living expenses. You can receive up to $5,000 readjustment allowance after two years of service if both husband and wife qualify as Peace Corps Volunteers.

If retired, your Social Security and pension payments are banked here in the U.S. for you, plus the $75 to $150 a month savings allowance, Peace Corps pays.

Interested? For full information, write Peter E. Terzick, General Treasurer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. ■

HELP PROTECT OUR POLICE NOW

. . . when it matters most!

by U.S. SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.
Democrat, New Jersey

■ Recently, a young policeman named John Burke, working alone with his K-9 Corps dog, got out of his patrol car to question two men on the street. One of the men was carrying a green cloth bag. Without warning, the man raised the bag toward Burke's face and fired a shotgun blast through the closed end of the bag. The patrolman, married but with no children, dropped to the pavement. He died a short time later at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Hospital.

This murder at point blank range was one of the latest in a series of attacks upon law enforcement officers throughout the nation. It is part of what has become an alarming trend toward brutal assaults upon policemen and firemen.

This year alone there have been all too many of these tragic and unforgivable occurrences:

Two months ago, in Philadelphia a policeman was killed in a totally unprovoked attack on two officers sitting at a desk in a guardhouse located in Cobbs Creek Park.

Last July, an officer on Chicago's South Side was shot and killed as he sat in his patrol car filling out a routine report.

In mid-August, an Omaha policeman was killed when a bomb exploded as he and seven of his fellow officers were investigating the report of a screaming woman.

There are many more horrifying examples.

The cold statistics are in themselves frightening. The FBI reports that:

- In 1969 a record high of 86 law enforcement officers were killed by felonious criminal action. This is a 34% increase over the previous year, when 64 law enforcement officers were murdered.
- Between 1960 and 1969 the toll of these tragic deaths numbered 561, an average of 56 deaths annually over the 10-year period.
- In 1969, 8% of the police victims were killed by mentally deranged persons or shot from ambush with no warning given.
- That same year, 16% of the policemen killed met death when answering disturbance-type calls such as family disputes, man with a gun, etc.
- Another 12% met death while pursuing or attempting to apprehend burglary suspects.
- And 6% lost their lives while investigating suspicious persons—that was the case with Officer Burke of Atlantic City.

67 Die, This Year

This year, at least 67 policemen have died in the line of duty. Sixteen of these murdered in unprovoked attacks.

This is an absolutely intolerable situation, and we must move quickly to stop this gruesome trend before it spreads further.

On September 9, 1970, I introduced legislation to help deal with this crisis. The bill S. 4325, makes it a specific federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for killing a policeman or fireman. Its key section provides that if no person alleged to have committed the offense has been apprehended or taken into custody within 24 hours after the crime was committed, it will be presumed that he

---

Ever since he came to Congress—first as a member of the House of Representatives and then as a United States Senator in 1958—Senator "Pete" Williams of New Jersey has concerned himself with the problems average Americans face in their family lives. He is recognized and respected by his fellow Senators for his integrity, knowledge, and ability. The accompanying article is adopted from testimony by Senator Williams on October 7 before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

has fled from the state. Thus, if a killer is still at large 24 hours after the murder of a policeman or fireman, the FBI will be automatically authorized to take part in the search.

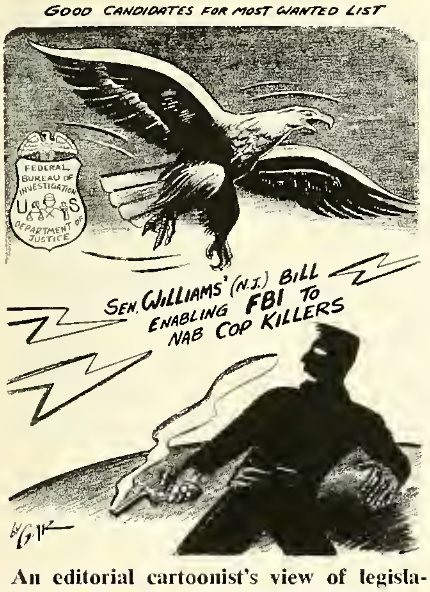
The FBI has repeatedly proven itself to be a highly effective law enforcement agency. It is feared by criminals throughout the world. The knowledge that the FBI will join the hunt for the killer of a policeman or fireman within a very short time after the commission of the crime will prove an important deterrent to anyone contemplating such an attack.

Today the policeman is the man in the middle. We expect him to be a lawyer, a sociologist, a guard, a doctor, and sometimes a gunfighter. The same is true of our firemen who we count on to save burning buildings, rush victims of fires, illness and accidents to hospitals and perform many other public services, particularly for our children. Yet, we want them to work for ridiculously low wages and often pay them little respect.

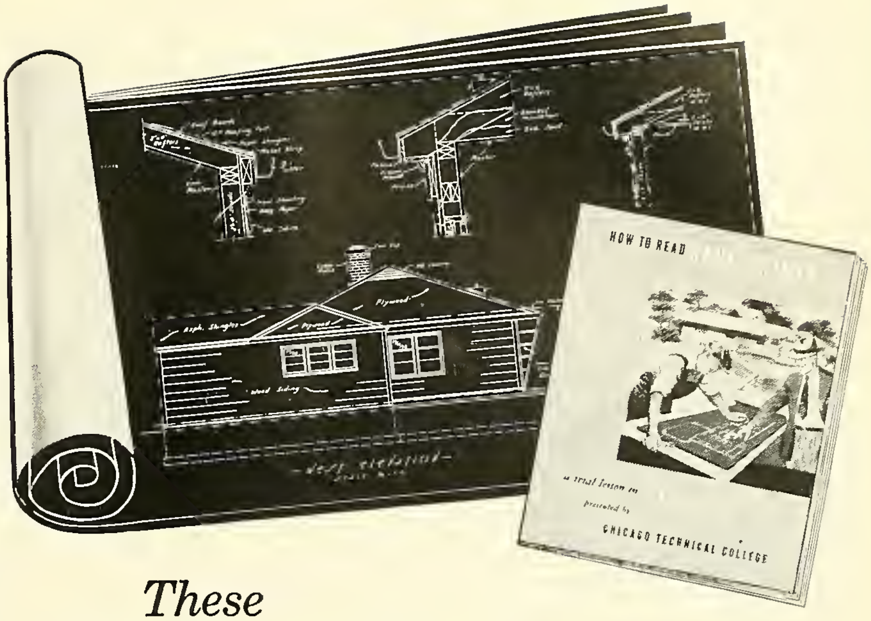
Policemen and firemen in big cities are in an especially precarious position because they must do their jobs in an atmosphere of strong and conflicting emotions — an atmosphere which can and often does explode into violence.

We have heard a good deal of rhetoric about "law and order." But there comes a time when, if we are sincere, public officials must stop talking and start acting. That time is at hand, and we must move now to deal with this critical situation.

Every time a policeman or fireman is killed, a part of our system of law dies with them. ■


GOOD CANDIDATES FOR MOST WANTED LIST
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEN. WILLIAMS' (N.J.) BILL ENABLING FBI TO NAB COP KILLERS

An editorial cartoonist's view of legislation introduced by Senator Williams.



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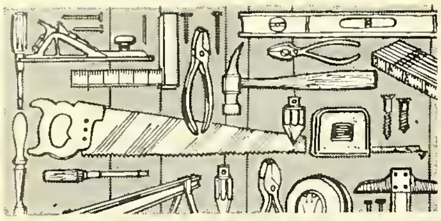
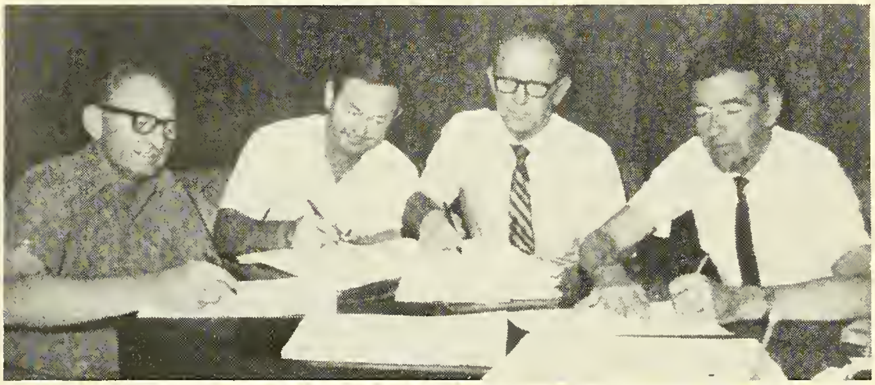


LOCAL UNION NEWS

Riverside-San Bernardino Carpenters Sign Tri-Trades Modular Home Agreement



Signing of Tri-Trades contract July 13, between Aurora Mobile Homes and the Riverside-San Bernardino carpenters, electricians and plumbers. Inking the agreement at the company's plant office in Riverside, California, are, from left: Gus Jalnke, bus. rep., United Association, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Local 364; Kenneth L. Ford, bus. rep., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 440; Vern C. Rippetoe, executive secy., San Bernardino- Riverside D.C. of Carpenters, and Richard Kothlow, pres., Aurora Mobile Homes.

Following several months of intense effort by officers of the Riverside-San Bernardino District Council of Carpenters, field representatives, organizers and the plant committee, all working with other trade unions in the area, a tri-trades agreement has been signed at the Riverside, California, plant of Aurora Mobile Homes. The firm, which produces quality mobile trailer homes, customized trailers, and now an excellent modular home unit, signed the pact with carpenters, plumbers and electricians July 13.

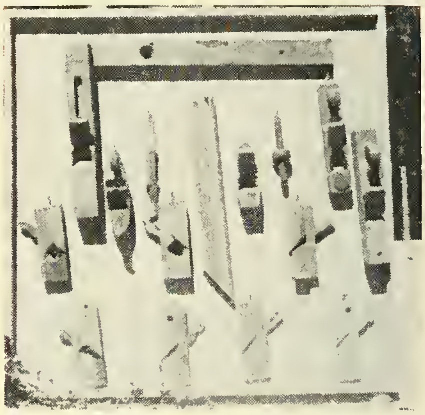
The three-year agreement will be reopened for wage talks again on May 1, 1971.

Working to bring about a successful contract, following two previous election defeats, were Arthur Eisele, field rep., California State Council of Carpenters; Gene Tedrick, rep., United Brotherhood; George Learned, San Bernardino District Council of Carpenters: Tom Summers, Local 1959, Riverside; Mike Lucio, field organizer, Orange County District Council of Carpenters, and many others.

During negotiations a plant committee composed of Chairman Donald Peacher, Victor Ramirez, and John Susman, worked with Brothers Eisele and Summers to consummate an initial agreement. Representatives of the local unions of the IBEW and UA were kept fully informed and advised. Richard Kothlow, president of Aurora Mobile Homes, and Frank Carlson, vice president, were most cooperative in the negotiations.

A promising future is foreseen for union members covered by the contract and by the company as well. The modular factory-built home assembly line is being added to existing plant facilities, and units will be shipped to job sites throughout the Southwest. Additional expansion is already being planned.

Century-Old Tools Displayed by Retiree



E. C. Wilburn, a retired member, formerly active in Local 1149, San Francisco, and Local 1622, Haywood, Calif., has collected a set of carpentry tools, that have been checked to be over 100 years old. The set includes planes, level, draw knife, scribe, and saw vise. The planes are shown in the accompanying picture. Anyone interested in purchasing items from this fine set or discussing its contents should write Brother Wilburn, P.O. Box 573, Pollock Pines, California 95726.

Chicago Local 80 Installs Officers

On July 14, new officers of Local 80, Chicago, Illinois, were installed. They are, from left: seated—John J. Watt, business representative; Herman M. Koop, financial secretary-treasurer; Hans Axness, who was presented with a 50-year pin; Stewart F. Robertson, president; Vernon J. Harmon, recording secretary. Standing—Jacob Huizinga, Leo P. Thompson, David D. Wales, trustees; John F. Lynch, warden; James J. Taraba, conductor.

Ohio Member Takes Bus to Convention—His Own

Twelve on a bus from Ohio to California can be fun, as owner-driver Al Cloke will testify. Shown here are members of his family in the refurbished Army-surplus bus, which served as a motel for the group during the General Convention in San Francisco—Oakland Tribune Photo.

No doubt many delegates to the recent 31st General Convention travelled to San Francisco by bus. Al Cloke has the distinction of driving his own bus, all the way from Lebanon, Ohio.

Al, who is an organizer for the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, brought along his wife, seven of their children, his mother, and another Ohio carpenter and his wife.

The vehicle involved is a full-size bus that Cloke purchased at an Army surplus sale a few months ago. It was purchased with the San Francisco convention trip in mind.

"I knew I was coming . . . and this was the only way we could travel and have all the family together," he explained.

Al ripped out the old interior of the bus and went to work. When he was done, it had a bathroom, complete kitchen, and sleeping accommodations for 14.

"But that's not all," he adds. "There's a honeymoon cottage in the rear. I built it for Don and Dean Shenan. He's a carpenter in Cincinnati, and they got married the day before we left."

Mrs. Cloke agrees that the bus was a pleasant way to solve several problems. The bus reveals the woman's touch, with its white curtains and walnut paneling.

The kids have room to play together and listen to music, as Al highballed down the highway. With the governor set at 62 miles per hour, he let his wife drive on some of the straight stretches, "but it was too much for her in the mountains."

Only one flat tire, and a couple of anxious moments when the engine overheated, marred the several thousand mile trip.

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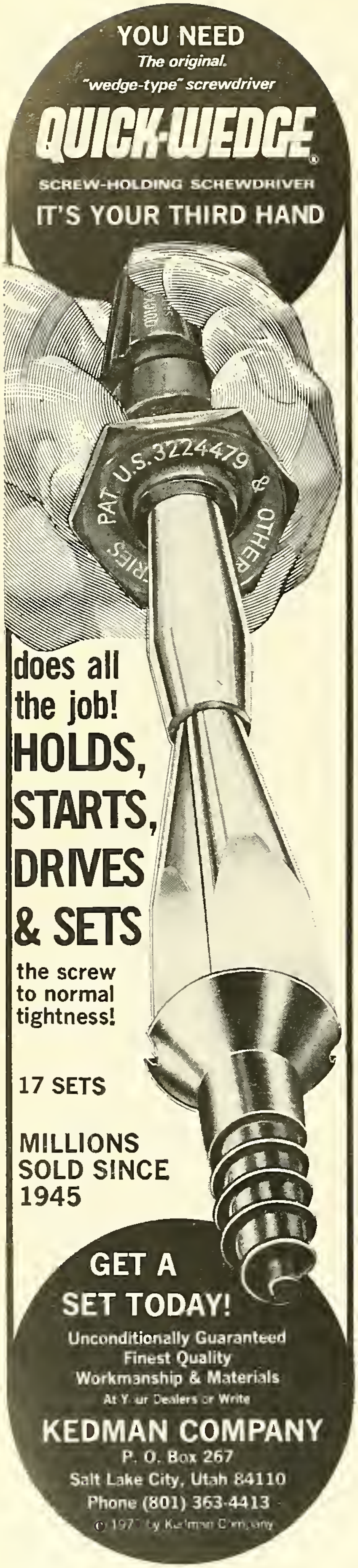

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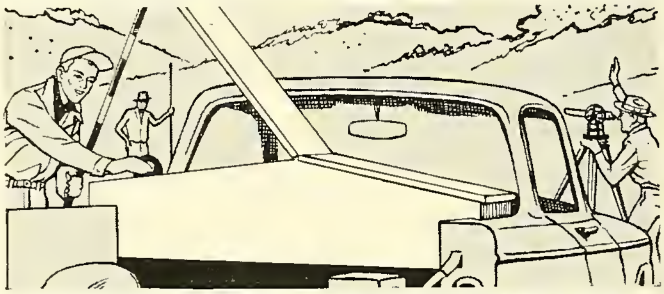

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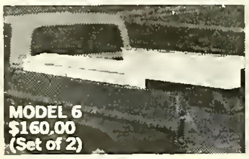

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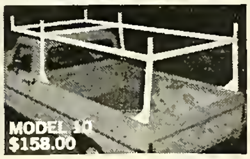

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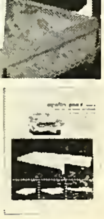
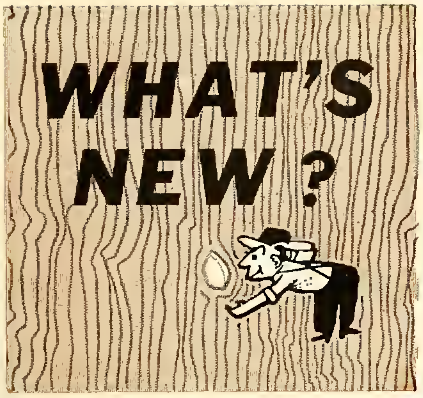
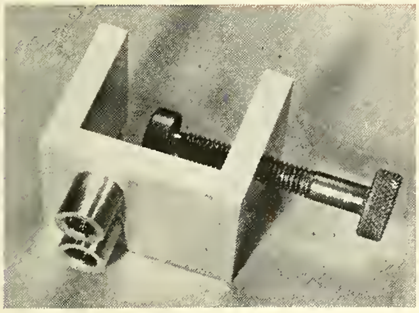


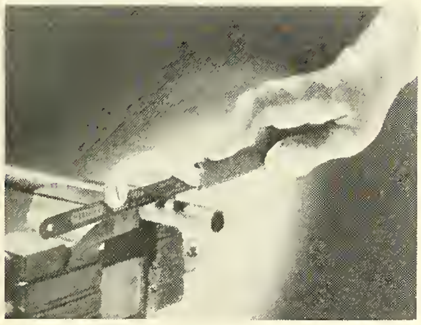


DOWELING JIG



A professional doweling jig is now on the market to provide fast, simple, and exact single or double-doweled joints. For use with ⅜-inch dowels, the jig eliminates the need for mathematical hole-alignment calculations. Wood (up to 1⅜-inch thick) is clamped inside the hardened aluminum frame, and one or two holes are bored with ⅜-inch bit. The second piece of wood is placed with face side opposite the holddown and flush with the same edge of the jig, and holes are bored. Dowel pins are then glued and inserted in holes to complete the joint. 45-degree joints are as easy to make as right-angle jobs. The jig is priced to sell for $5.95, and is available from Chutich Wood Products, Inc., P.O. Box 86, Prairie View, Illinois 60069.

MINI-HACK SAW



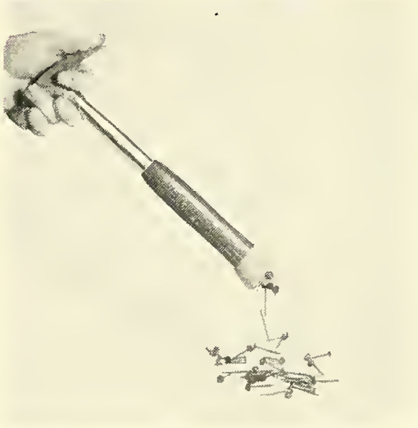
A Mini-Hack utility hack saw has been introduced that does everything a big hack saw will do—and more. It cuts angles and curves—cuts in tight places where a big hack saw can't. Pocket size, its all-steel frame with a vinyl-clad handle holds regular hack saw blades—whole or broken. With a turn of the adjusting screw on the frame, the blade can be shifted to provide a solid position for the starting cut without chatter and adjusted again so the blade can go through. The screw also allows lengthening the blade to get under a frozen nut and bolt or to cut curves or angles in aluminum and other metals.

Suggested retail price is $1.99. Stanley Tools, Dept. PID, division of The Stanley Works, 195 Lake Street, New Britain, Connecticut 06050.

■ DRYWALL TOOLS

Goldblatt Tool Co., producer of trowel trades tools, has just released its 1970 Drywall Catalog. This 16-page, full-color catalog includes all the latest drywall tools on the market, from Goldblatt's new Flex Corner® Drywall Tape to hammers, saws, lifters, texture machines and hundreds of other timesaving tools and equipment. For your free copy of the new 1970 Drywall Catalog, write: Si Kraft, Sales Manager, Goldblatt Tool Co., 511 Osage, Kansas City, Kansas 66110.

MAGNETIC HANDLE CAP



A Connecticut member of the Brotherhood has patented a new magnetic hammer handle cap. The special cap, when slipped onto any standard hammer, allows the user to free one hand normally wasted in holding nails being set. The precision-made cap utilizes a smooth, heavy-duty magnet imbedded in a rugged plastic body. The cap can be removed from one hammer and replaced on another without affecting its snug fit.

The inventor is Eugene H. Soucy, a member of Local 43 in Hartford, Connecticut. The useful device is being marketed by the Hammer Handle Cap Co., Box 361, West Hartford, Connecticut 06107. The tool is available direct from the manufacturer or in hardware stores.

●

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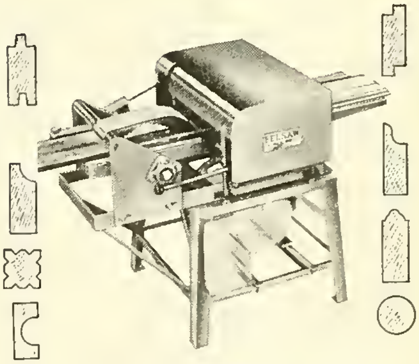

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The International Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest Committee is deeply grateful to the organizations which added to the success of the contest by contributing material and services. These contributors included:

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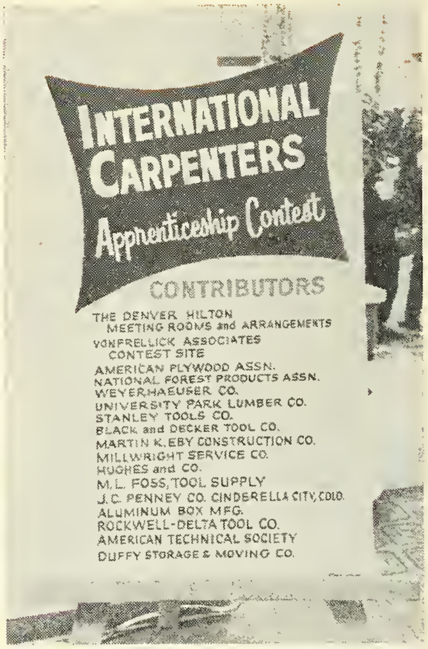


The sign above was displayed in the mall of the Cinderella Shopping Center in Englewood, Colorado, where the 1970 Carpenter Apprenticeship contestants underwent their manipulative tests. It acknowledges the support given the contest by contributors of material, tools, and services. Much of the cost of the annual contest is eased by such contributions, and members are urged to patronize these organizations whenever possible.

Outdoor Meanderings

Readers may write to
Fred Goetz
2833 S. E. 33rd Place,
Portland, Oregon 97202

Avid Angler from Chicago

A note from Robert Sabo, recording secretary of Local 1784, Chicago, brings us up-to-date on the piscatorial exploits of one of that Local's most avid and successful anglers, namely Max Jung. A while back, while going through some records of big fish taken from waters out of Hayward, Wisconsin, we noted a muskie catch by Jung from Lost Land Lake in 1968 was the largest catch for that species in the Hayward area, a real lunker that tipped the scales at 41 pounds and measured 55¼ inches down the back. (Sabo's letter contained a photo of Jung which documented that catch.)

Last we heard, Max was getting his share of salmon which were introduced into Lake Michigan from Pacific coast stocks a few years ago, something like twenty Coho, and we're waiting to hear tell of Max knocking off one of those big Chinooks.

Hunting in Ontario

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that Livain Hachey of Richard Landing, Ontario, a member of Local 446, Sault Ste. Marie, turned the trick again last season: Shot a deer and a moose, a feat he has repeated each year since he was thirteen. Also scoring on those big Ontario moose last season were Livain's brothers Paul and Francis, both members of the Sarnia, Ontario, Local. Last season they teamed up with Andy Clark and Clarence Cain to nail some of the largest-spread bulls in the area, one in particular with a rack featuring a span of 59 inches.

Back Casts

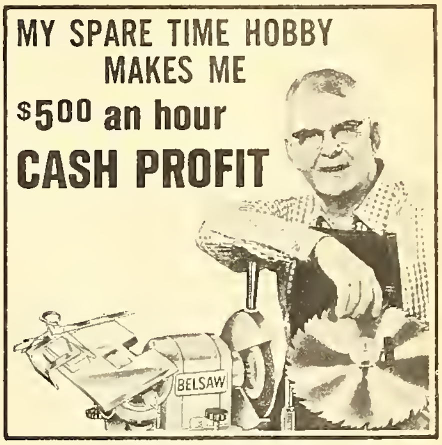
. . . Jauncey Perrigo, financial secretary of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2951, St. Helen's, Oregon, fishing Swift Creek Reservoir in Washington, hooked his share of 10 to 12-inch rainbow trout on flatfish lures but the largest of the day was one caught on the troll when he hooked someone else's line. The line had a hook on the other end which, in turn, was attached to the jaw of a 16-inch rainbow. Fishing's like that.

. . . One of the top midwest largemouth bass we've heard tell about in quite a spell can be credited to Wayne Dielmann, age 7, son of Donald Dielmann of Crene Coeur, Missouri, a member of Local 47. Wayne nailed a lunker which tipped the scales at 6½ pounds from Weldon Lake, one of the 36 lakes at the Busch Wildlife area.

. . . Glen Sloat of Hood River, Oregon caught what might be called the most valuable catch of his life. Using heavy sturgeon gear, he hooked bottom and when pulling in the snag found he had retrieved a four-foot square ball of wire which was laced with lead weights and 16 spinning lures! Can anybody top that one!

Superior Fishing

The great variety of game fish which prevail in Lake Superior is brought out by a past one-morning's catch by William Taylor of Marquette, Michigan, a member of Local 817. In a four-hour try he brought home three fish—a 12-lb. lake trout, 8-lb. steelhead (anadromous and migratory rainbow trout) and a 5-lb. Coho salmon. Brother Taylor supported his claim with a photograph which, unfortunately, was too faint to reproduce.



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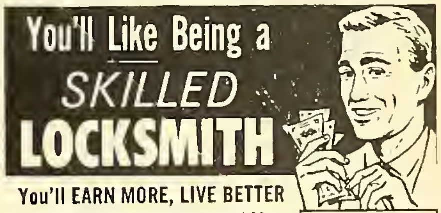

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Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Harry E. McGinnis, of Local 819, West Palm Beach, Fla., arrived at the Home September 16, 1970.

Louis Anderson, of Local 62, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home September 22, 1970.

William Addington, of Local 1400, Santa Monica, Calif., arrived at the Home Sept. 23, 1970.

George Vasilon, of Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived at the Home Sept. 24, 1970.

Andrew Bristley, of Local 261, Scranton, Pa., arrived at the Home Sept. 28, 1970.

James W. McClendon, of Local 1590, Washington, D. C., arrived at the Home Sept. 30, 1970.

Thomas P. Clay, of Local 993, Miami, Florida, died Sept. 10, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Jacob Full of Local 790, Dixon, Illinois, withdrew from the Home Sept. 25, 1970.

ISSUED BY UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA UNION MADE AUTHORITY OF ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900

Look for the union label when you shop for goods and services. The union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, shown above, appears on many tools and products of the trade.

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Stanley Works ..... Back Cover

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Are you looking for part-time work? The only machine that files hand, band, combination and crosscut circular saws is the

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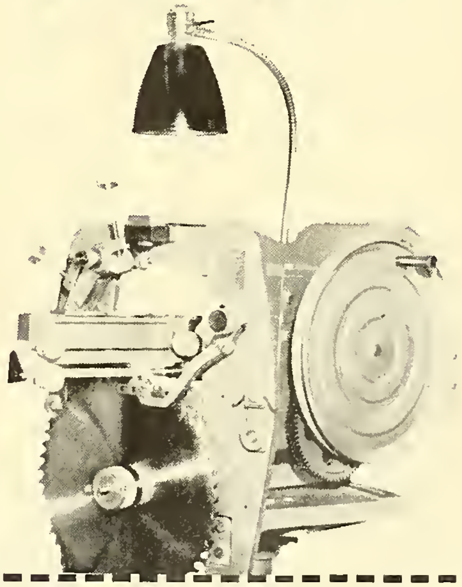

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

Can a Poor Man Seek Public Office?

■ If there is anything to really get excited about in the electoral picture for 1970, I think it is the high cost of campaigning. Fantastic amounts have been spent by various candidates seeking election this year.

In a great many instances, five and six times as much money as the job will pay during its full term has been spent by candidates lucky enough to have backing from wealthy people.

Practically all of the candidates backed by labor have come from modest backgrounds. They have struggled through with a small fraction of the campaign funds used by their wealthy opponents.

Only four or five years ago a fund-raising dinner placed $50 or $100 tabs on the tickets. Today, many such dinners have $500 or $1000 tabs.

Perhaps those who contribute thousands of dollars to a single candidate have nothing but the highest motives, but one cannot be criticized for wondering if a *quid pro quo* is not hoped for. The point is rapidly being reached where the poor man will not be able to run for a political office, unless he can reach some sort of an accommodation with wealthy backers. This bodes no good for the future of democracy.

The time has come when some means of equalizing the available political funds must be devised to hold within reasonable limits the amount of money a candidate can spend or have spent in his behalf. Otherwise elections may become exercises in futility.

For all the propaganda that has been written to the contrary, labor's financial involvement in political campaigns is rather anemic. The Corrupt Practices Act makes it illegal for unions to expend dues monies for the support of candidates for Federal office. This means that labor must depend on voluntary contributions to political committees, such as our own CLIC (Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee).

In view of today's inflation, the average worker has very little left over by the time he pays his bills for food, shelter, and clothing. The dollar or two he contributes for political action comes hard. Every such contribution is a credit to the donor's patriotism and foresight.

All this adds up to the fact that labor's support of candidates is no more certain than is the labor vote.

The term "labor vote" is used frequently by newspaper columnists and political commentators to suggest that organized labor votes as a bloc.

It is either extolled as a virtue or deplored as a vice, depending upon the individual viewpoint.

Perhaps my many years in the American labor movement, in good times and bad, have made me sensitive to the latter use of the term. At any rate, I should like to explore its ramifications with you, this month.

Many commentators seem to suggest that the "labor vote" is a vote dictated by "labor bosses." They imply that the average union member doesn't have a mind of his own. At the extreme, it is suggested that labor buys votes, that it threatens expulsion, unless a member votes a certain way, and that it performs sinister, backstage manipulations to get pet candidates elected and re-elected.

The union member is an American citizen—first and foremost—with all the virtues and faults that almost two hundred years of freedom have given him. He is not a radical nor a "do-your-own-thing" kook. He is a breadwinner, with all the stability which that term implies. He votes, I hope, as his own conscience dictates.

If you examine labor publications closely, you will note that more emphasis is placed on the simple act of voting than on *how* to vote.

This was the major emphasis on November 3.

We have no way of knowing how Joe Labor voted . . . except in a general way. We know that certain predominantly-worker precincts and districts voted a certain way. We know that labor's friends in Congress got good labor support, while its enemies did not.

But when a union member enters a voting booth, his vote is his own secret. This is the way it should be, if labor is to remain free and unfettered. ■

"It isn't how much you give that counts, it's the spirit." Baloney.

Too many people make a token contribution to the United Way Campaign, and sit back and figure they've done all they should.

They haven't. A token contribution isn't enough. Our community doesn't have token problems. If you really care, if you really want to help solve our problems, you'll give more than a token. You'll give your Fair Share.

There's only one good way to find out how much you really care: look into the problems that plague our community. Then see what's being done about them. Visit one or two of our United Way agencies and discover what they are doing to help solve these growing problems. You'll realize why the need for new money is growing too.

You'll realize why the spirit of giving just isn't enough anymore. And you'll probably give more yourself this year because you'll know, and care about, how much there is to do.

If you don't do it, it won't get done.

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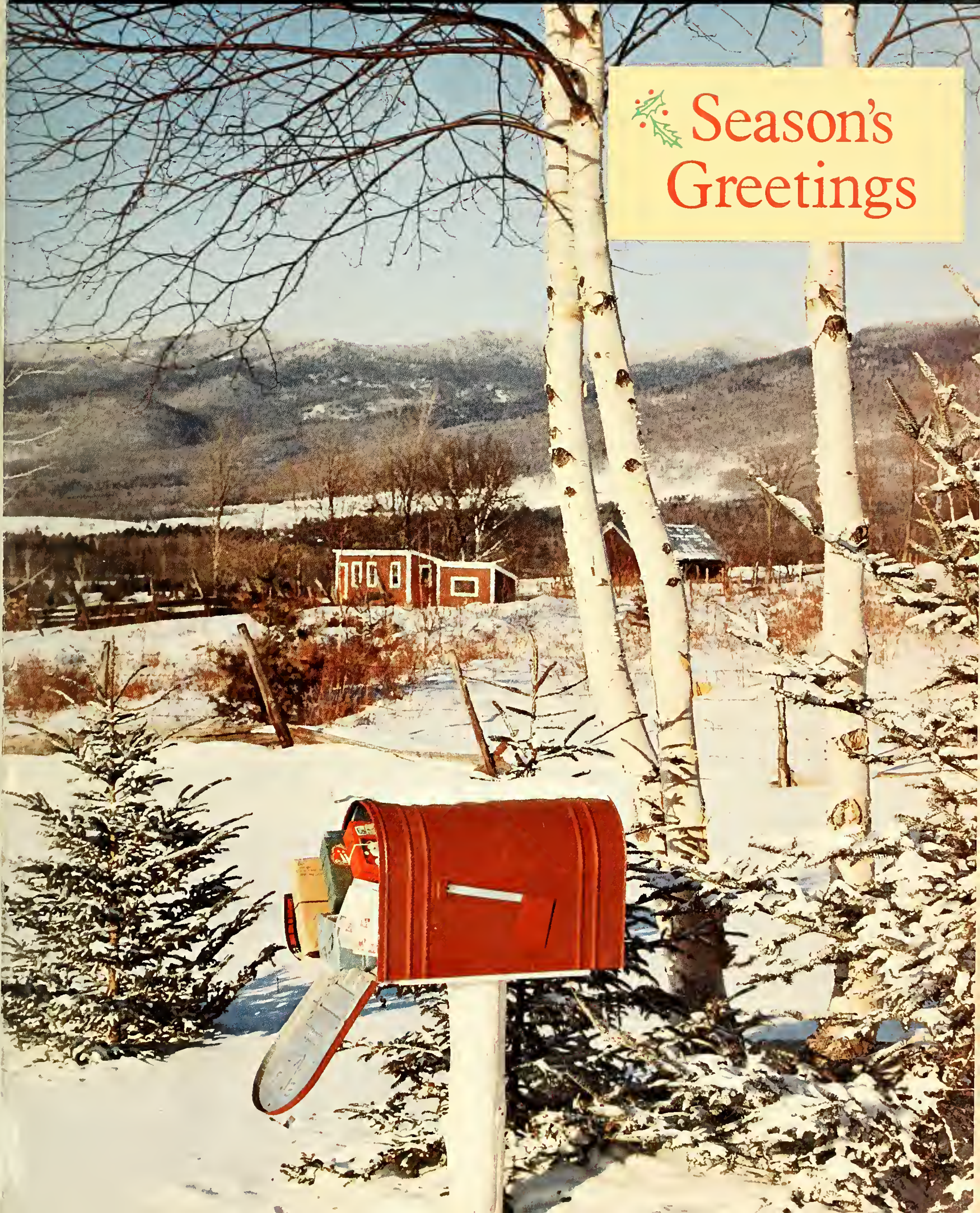
DECEMBER 1970

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



Season's Greetings

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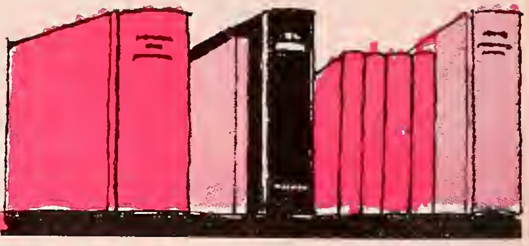

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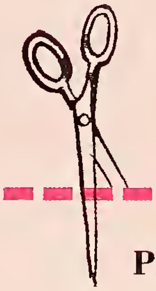

Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME XC No. 12 DECEMBER, 1970

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

A mailbox full of Christmas cheer graces our December cover. Standing serene in the winter snow, it bears glad tidings in this season of joy and spiritual renewal.

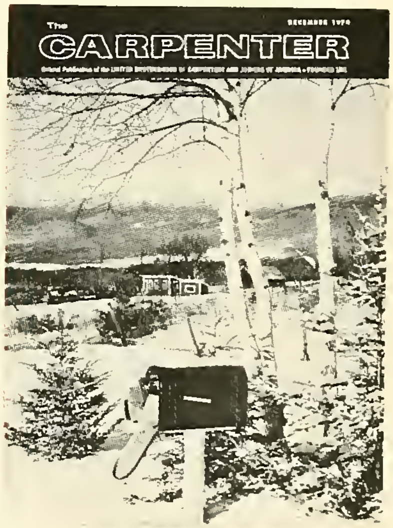
Loneliness comes to us all at one time or another on this crowded planet we call Earth. That loneliness becomes more acute when we are separated from loved ones at Christmas. The mails offer a way to reach loved ones with gifts and messages. We urge our readers to remember family and friends with cards and gifts this Yuletide.

We have a reminder in the back of this issue of **The Carpenter** (Page 39): We ask members to send Christmas cards to our retirees at the Carpenters Home, Box 88, Lakeland, Florida. An additional reminder here is also in order.

It was the Three Wise Men who gave the first Christmas gifts. Now its St. Nicholas and a host of others.

The gift-giving customs of many lands form an interesting contrast to our own. Greek children rustle up their own gifts: on Christmas Day they go the rounds collecting raisins, walnuts, figs and sweets. In Newfoundland, an important Christmas gift is—fish! Local fishermen fish for the church on Christmas Day, donating their catch to the parish.

Some countries enjoy Christmas giving so much that they do it twice: on New Year's Day and Christmas, too.



POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A

Brotherhood Job Corps Program Expands to 26 Centers

■ Organized labor has proven to be a good teacher and a good administrator in the war on poverty. The Office of Economic Opportunity—like the Peace Corps—is now leaning more than ever before upon the building trades to supply the know-how in its Job Corps training activities.

As quick-profit commercial firms drop by the wayside in their unsuccessful efforts to fulfill government-contract training programs, the building trades—particularly the Carpenters, the Painters, the Operating Engineers, the Plasterers and Cement Masons, and the Bricklayers—are playing an ever-increasing role in the training of young people as future wage earners.

Two years ago the Unted Brotherhood of Carpenters became a prime contractor for the Job Corps, training more than 800 unemployed and disadvantaged young Americans at six and, later, 14 Job Corps centers. Many school dropouts and ghetto residents got new starts in life, thanks to the instruction provided by Brotherhood leaders.

Later, a training center was also established at Koko Head, near Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Brotherhood took on the training responsibility at this center as well.

The Brotherhood's contract with OEO grew out of the interest of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the War on Poverty and his determination that the Brotherhood play a more active role in reducing unemployment among idle young people.

A project coordinator's office was set up at General Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the program progressed until temporary cutbacks by the Nixon Administration caused OEO activities to languish, last year.

Now the program is again moving ahead with gusto, and, instead of directing carpentry training at six centers, the Brotherhood is now in charge of carpentry training at 26 centers. Of the original six, three were closed down. These three were at New Waverly, Tex., Five Mile, Calif., and Anthony, West Va. Fifteen new centers have been added this year. (The total of 26 is shown on the accompanying map.)

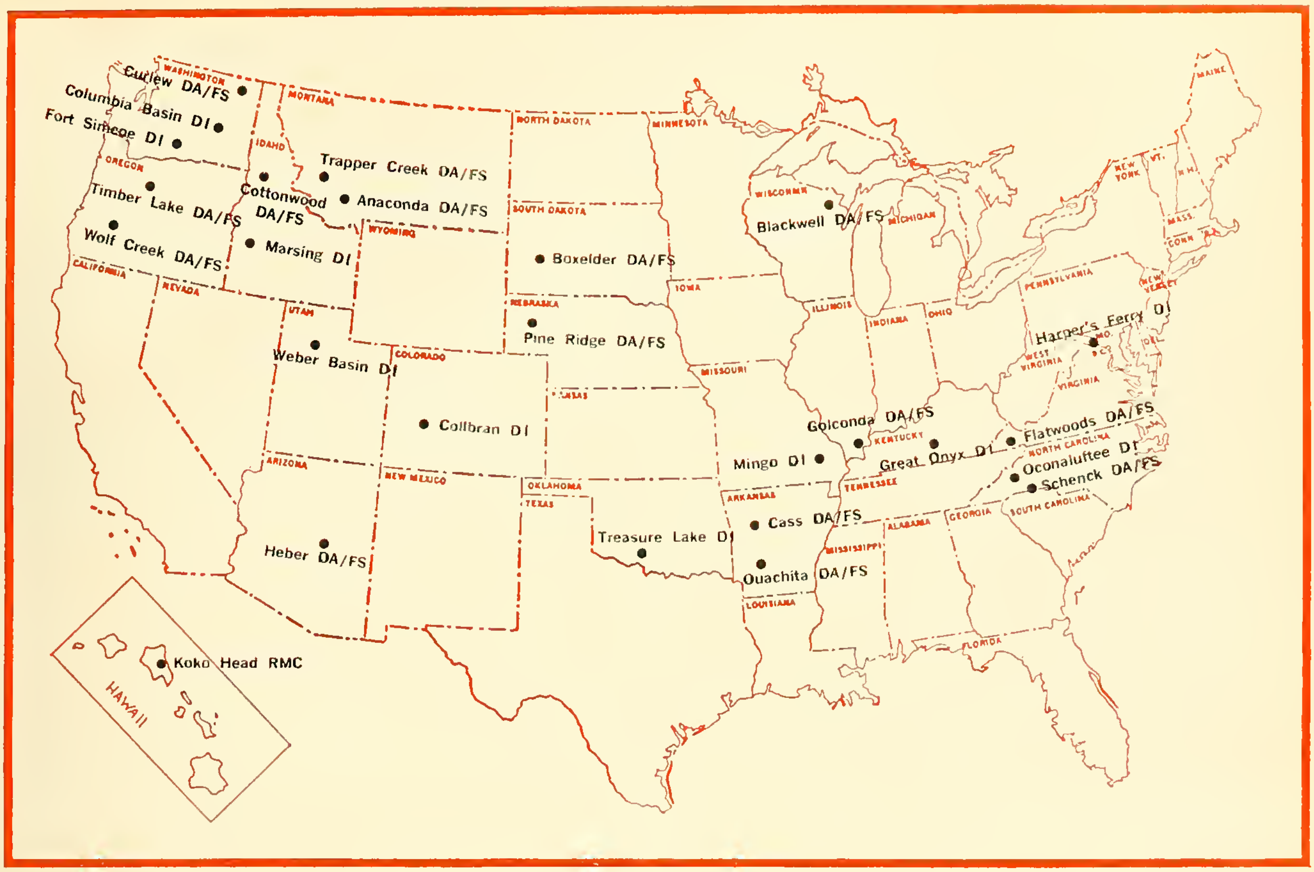
The centers are under the sponsorship of three Federal agencies. The Department of Interior provides facilities for 10 of the centers; the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service provides for 15; and the Department of Labor assists with one (Hawaii.)

The OEO recruits the trainees for all camps. Candidates are screened for qualification and aptitude by a panel of each center, including the center director, educational director and coordinator. The corpsmen must first have a sincere interest in becoming a carpenter, demonstrate an ability to perform mechanical operations requiring physical coordination, and meet other general selection criteria.

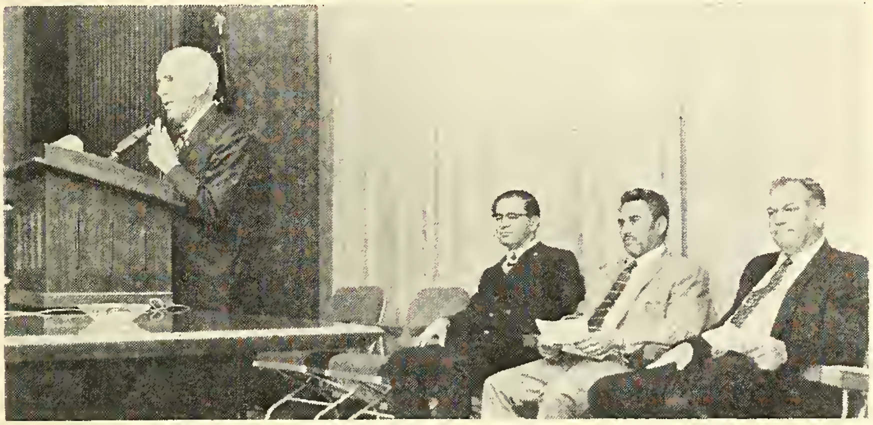
A joint orientation meeting of the staffs of all of the centers was held in Washington September 21-25, with Jack Harshaw, the Brotherhood's Job Corps coordinator, in charge.

The following week—September 28-October 2—orientation sessions were held at each center, and on October 5 classwork actually got underway. This month, more than 800 more young men in need of a trade are preparing themselves for self-supporting futures, thanks to the Brotherhood's response to public duty.

However, the success of any training program ultimately depends upon a healthy construction industry which can sustain a growing job market. Without a government policy armed at stimulating construction rather than impeding it, a healthy construction industry cannot exist. With this in mind, the Brotherhood continues its efforts to increase job opportunities for journeymen, while pursuing its work as teacher for the coming generation.



THE 26 CENTERS where Brotherhood instructors are training underprivileged young men for useful occupations. The coding following each center is as follows: DA/FS—Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; DI—Department of Interior; RMC—Residential Manpower Center, Department of Labor.



Leo Gable, the Brotherhood's Technical Director of Apprenticeship and Training, addresses the Job Corps orientation meetings at General Headquarters. Seated, from left, are Ralph Didriekson, acting director, Youth and Manpower Programs, U.S. Forest Service; First General Vice President William Sidell; and Governor Akers of the Department of Interior's Job Corps support staff.

First General Vice President Sidell addresses the Job Corps center leaders at the orientation sessions. Vice President Sidell is in charge of all Brotherhood apprenticeship and training programs.

Myth of Soaring Labor Costs Hit By Business Paper

"Labor costs aren't the Frankenstein monster they're often cracked up to be."

That quote does not come from your favorite labor publication but from The Wall Street Journal in a lead article.

The WSJ noted that business executives frequently cry that labor costs are soaring, out of control and "dooming the economy to ever-worse inflation."

However, the businessmen's newspaper says that these executives never mention: "Labor costs, far from soaring, are only inching upward nowadays. Some analysts, in fact, predict labor costs may soon begin to decline."

The Journal says that the widely publicized reports of large hourly increases at the collective bargaining table "do not give a true picture of the trend of labor costs. They show only what has been happening to wage rates—and then only wage rates to unionized employees."

It is a fact, the Journal continues, that pay to workers has been getting bigger but also that "labor-cost increases have been getting smaller."

In the last few years labor costs have been declining to a point that "in the last three months the Index has barely budged, rising a miniscule one-fifth of one percent," the paper says.

The impact of the Wall Street Journal article should be felt at the collective bargaining table. It refutes a carefully nurtured argument of management that it must hold down pay increases because of rising labor costs.

A number of reasons were listed for the labor cost picture:

- Productivity of most workers is on the rise after a period of no gain.
- Premium pay such as overtime work has been declining.
- While pay of union members generally has gone up sharply this has not been true of non-union workers.

Continued on Page 12

General Treasurer Helps Formulate Plans For Conference on Aging

Members of the Conference Planning Board for the 1971 White House Conference on Aging recently held their initial meeting at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Participants included, left to right: Nelson Cruikshank, president, National Council of Senior Citizens;

Peter Terzick, general treasurer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America;

Dr. Donald M. Watkin, staff physician, Veterans Administration Hospital, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Conference's Technical Committee on Nutrition;

A. Baird Hastings, research biologist, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California, also a member of the National Advisory Committee for the 1971 White House Conference;

Tom E. Fielder, Boy Scouts of America, University of Kentucky, Lexington, a Conference representative of youth organizations;

General Treasurer Terzick and Mr. Cruikshank serve on the Ad Hoc Committee of National Organizations of Older People.

The 1971 White House Conference on Aging will be held in Washington, D.C., the week of November 28, 1971.

Organized labor has played a leading role in calling public attention to the problems of the aged. Unions will be represented when the Conference assembles in the Nation's Capital a year from now.

Equal Pay, Age Discrimination Violations Mounting in Number

The U. S. Department of Labor has found a "mounting number" of violations of laws which bar equal pay and age discrimination in industry.

In addition, the Department has received many complaints that workers are being fired in violation of the recently enacted Wage Garnishment Law which forbids the discharge of a worker for the first garnishment.

To meet the problem, Standards Administrator Robert D. Moran has held a series of meetings in Washington for regional directors charged with enforcing fair labor standards throughout the country.

Moran said that many of those reporting violations of the Equal Pay Act are women and that many identify themselves as heads of families.

Similarly, many of those who complain of age discrimination violations are breadwinners "and the loss or denial of employment opportunity generally results in great family hardship," he said.

"There are many reported instances of older people in their 50's and 60's losing their jobs within a year or two of retirement eligibility for company-endowed or financed pension plans," he said. "Some complain that their jobs are later filled by younger people at lower wage rates," he added.

In the case of Wage Garnishment Law violations, Moran said "there appears to be a trend of young people who have overextended themselves creditwise through inexperience." He said many reported having been fired after garnishment proceedings brought by creditors.

Moran voiced related criticism of "loan sharks who prey upon the young." (PAI.)

the hard hat's credo

I believe in the United States of America.

◆

I believe in its people, its institutions, and its future.

◆

I believe it embodies man's best hope for eradicating poverty, disease, ignorance, and exploitation.

◆

I believe its shortcomings—though they are legion—are amenable to correction by orderly and democratic procedures.

◆

I believe that in the Bill of Rights the sanctity of the individual is elevated to heights unattained anywhere else in the world.

◆

I believe the measure of a man revolves around the integrity of his soul, not the color of his skin.

◆

I believe the right to do, to be, to feel whatever one's conscience dictates is uniquely a product of the American heritage.

◆

I believe responsibilities go with rights; opportunities go with preparation; rewards go with achievement.

◆

I believe all labor is honorable, and the laborer is worthy of his hire.

◆

I believe the American Dream is far from dead; rather it glows with the promise of a new age of human advancement toward the Brotherhood of Man.

Text by Peter Terzick, Design by Art Associates, Inc.

ISSUES OF THE 70s

Farm Labor

■ "The misery of America's migrant farm workers continues as a reproach to the nation."

This rather low key opening sentence of a report on migratory farm labor was made by a special committee of the National Planning Association. It is a report that reiterates and reconfirms the tragic story of exploitation and neglect that has been the lot of American migratory workers for many, many years.

"Their work is hard, their living conditions miserable and their pay poor," the report said.

Their work is "dirty, exhausting and boring." Their housing "is often dilapidated," health services are "often beyond their means." Education services for migrants and their children "are inadequate." In many communities "their labor is needed, but their presence is resented." Poverty wages are common with "nearly a quarter" of migratory families well below $2,000 a year in 1965, even though more than one worker in a family was contributing to the family income.

The NPA's Committee made a number of recommendations to solve these conditions. It called for a concerted program to help migrant farm workers move "into more productive farm and non-farm work; to bring them under Federal minimum wage coverage; to provide for collective bargaining for farm workers," to extend to farm labor unemployment compensation and public assistance.

The reforms suggested are pretty much in line with what organized labor has been proposing for many years. Their importance lies chiefly in that a highly respectable, somewhat conservative organization, has helped to re-open study and consideration of a bitter American problem that has long been a "reproach" to the nation.

It will be to the everlasting disgrace of the current session of Congress if it again turns its back on the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who help grow and harvest our crops and yet are condemned by our society to the most miserable of lives.

Not Welfare

For the most part what do these workers ask of our society? Not special treatment, not subsidies for their benefit, not special welfare measures.

They ask simply for the rights that every other segment of the nation's work force enjoys: the right to self

organization and the attainment of decent standards of living through collective bargaining.

It is literally incredible that this should be denied them. Yet, it is. Migratory workers, indeed, the vast majority of farm workers, are excluded from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and are treated by society as the pariahs of the American labor force.

This need not be.

Organized labor has united its voice in demanding that farm workers be given the protection that the nation gives to all other workers—the right to free and uncoerced representation elections and the rights of free collective bargaining that flow from such elections.

Thus far, this has been denied them. The Nixon Administration has come forward with a proposal that would open the way to union representation, but it would also cripple the workers' right to strike, the one weapon that has any meaning in a confrontation between management and labor.

There are a number of bills now before Congress that would seek to correct the injustice under which farm labor now operates. They would help place the farm worker within the mainstream of the rest of the nation's work force: inclusion of farm labor under numerous health, educational, social and welfare programs from which it is now excluded.

Protection Needed

Whatever the merits of these bills, the fundamental need is the right of farm labor to help and protect itself through free and uncoerced collective bargaining.

The history of American labor makes this clear. For almost a century American workers struggled to organize their unions with varying success. "Yellow dog" contracts, anti-labor police, company domination of the political and economic scene, brute force through the use of the militia against them, the list of methods used to undermine and destroy them is interminable.

It was not until the Wagner Act—labor's Magna Carta—that workers found themselves relatively free to organize and bargain, that today's labor movement got its foothold.

Organization, bargaining — these are the key words.

There is no more important legislation now before Congress than giving farm workers these rights if their ancient wrongs are to be righted. ■

CANADIANS STAGE FIRST UNION-LABEL SHOW

First General Vice President William Sidell, center, visited the exhibition with 9th District Board Member William Stefanovitch, left, and Nelson Hilborn, business representative, Grand River Valley District Council, right.

The lumbering aspect of the trade is displayed.

Brotherhood Exhibit Features 'Stump to Finished Product'

■ Trade unions in Canada staged their first big exhibition of union label products and services, October 3-7, in Kitchener, Ontario.

The first Canadian Union Industries Show was attended by close to 50,000 persons at Kitchener Memorial Auditorium. All of the 140 available booths were rented, showing 100 exhibits demonstrating goods and services produced by union workers and Canadian employers.

Prominent was the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners display, which carried the theme: "From the Stump to the Finished Product." The 60-foot long booth was divided to emphasize five subdivisions of the union; Lumber and Sawmill, Drywall, Millwright, Carpenter, and Industrial worker. During the five-day show, the booth was staffed by the officers of Grand River Valley District Council, Northern Ontario District Council and assisted by the staff of the Provincial Council.

The show was sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department of Canadian Labour Congress. It was officially opened by the Governor-General of Canada on the afternoon of October 3. The people were able to see how some of the goods they buy at the stores are produced and speak to the workers who actually produce them. The exhibition featured several attractions, including fashion shows by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Admission and parking was free, and many free gifts were distributed to the public. A team of six Brotherhood members and two hostesses distributed 20,000 each of rulers and pencils and 35,000 books of matches. Each day there was a drawing for a gift donated by three companies and two district councils.

On Saturday. Oct. 3, a chain-saw donated by Northern Ontario District Council was given away. C.O.S.F. Products Limited, Preston, donated a chair for one drawing. A coffee table contributed by Trend Millwork & Cabinets Limited, Windsor, was drawn for on Monday. On Tuesday, a lucky winner won a dining-room chair donated by Elora Furniture Company. A third chair donated by Grand River Valley District Council was raffled off on Wednesday.

The aim of the show was to impart to the general public the image of the Brotherhood as a partner in the production of union label goods and services.

Helping to achieve that aim were Nelson Hilborn, Steve Koehler, Ernest Arsenault, and Bert Chappel from Grand River Valley District Council. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Northern Ontario District Council assigned Louis Dulacka to assist and act as information officer on their section of the display.

Hostesses at the show were Linda Koehler and Maureen Cox. Secretary Treasurer Derrick Manson of the Provincial Council completed the show's staff.

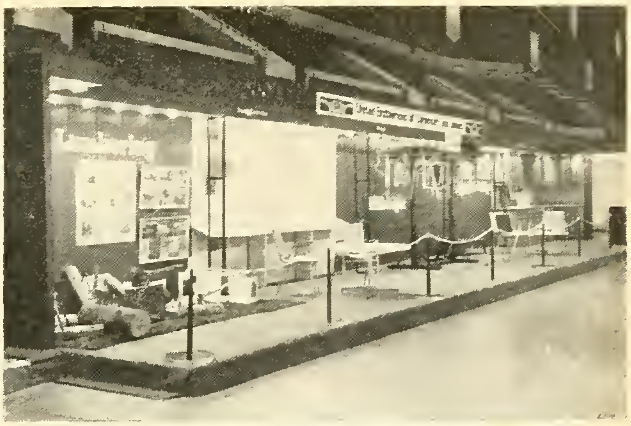
Next year, a tentative decision has been made to repeat the show at London, Ontario.

The show has been a success in terms of attracting exhibitors and visitors. A number of potential exhibitors were turned away because all the available floor space at the Kitchener Memorial Auditorium was booked.

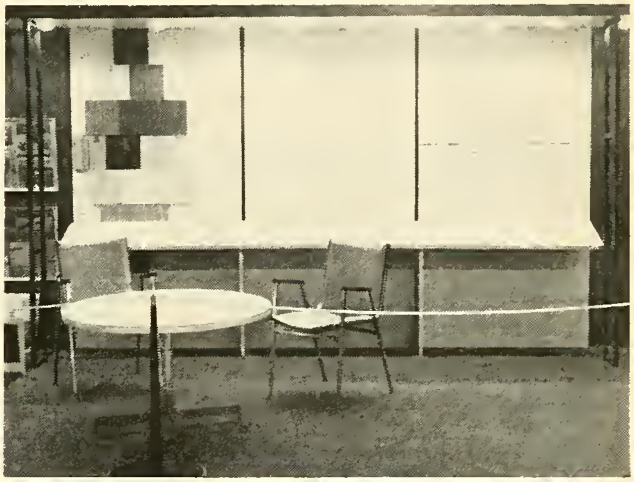
Kitchener was chosen as the site for the first effort because it was within reach of residents of a large section of the industrialized area of the province.

Future shows are expected to be held in other major centres across the country.

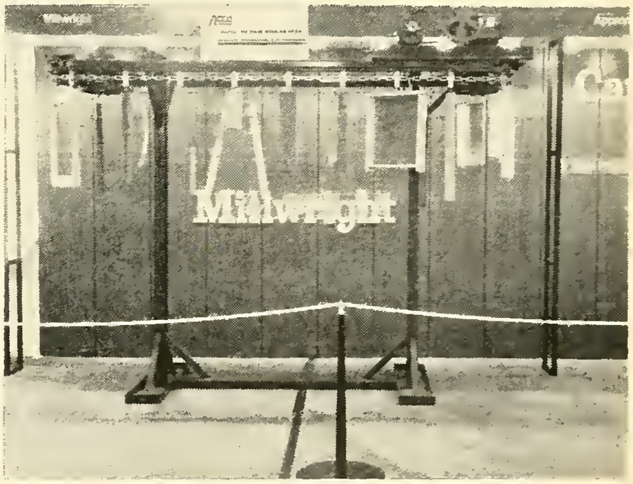
Apprenticeship information was supplied.



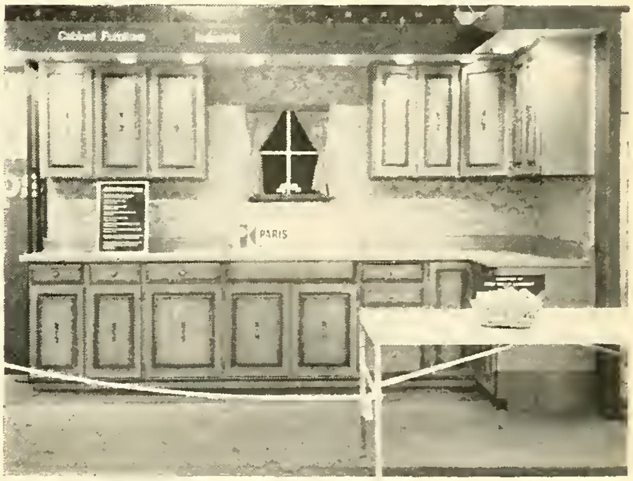
Another view of the exhibition from the entrance aisle.



Drywall work by Brotherhood members is exhibited.



The skills of the millwright were shown.



The mill-cabinet skills were not forgotten.

CLIC REPORT

Monthly Membership Contributions To The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

■ The 1970 election now is history. What the conservative coalition hoped to turn into a smashing victory for conservative candidates turned out to be a losing proposition instead.

While two liberal Senators in the persons of Gore of Tennessee and Tydings of Maryland went down to defeat, the set-back was more than counteracted by the defeat of Murphy in California and Cramer in Florida. The overall result is a stand-off in the Senate and a gain of several liberal Congressmen in the House.

All political analysts agree that the impact of organized labor on a national election was never greater than it was this year. There was unity of purpose and genuine cooperation evident in labor's political effort in 1970. Certainly "CLIC" made many major contributions to the success of the 1970 election.

Ninety-five percent of the candidates backed by "CLIC" were successful. All of the support given by "CLIC" was made possible by the voluntary contributions of officers and members of our Brotherhood.

The 1970 "CLIC" Campaign now is officially closed out. The following list of contributions comprises the final report. A particularly note-worthy example of support of "CLIC" came from the Oklahoma State Council Convention where some 45 delegates contributed $554.00 for a mighty high batting average. Another outstanding success was the Connecticut State Council where $795.00 was contributed. Other State Council contributions were: Tennessee—$101.00; Florida—$81.00; and Iowa—$64.00. ■

"CLIC" CONTRIBUTIONS
(September 16—November 13, 1970)

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	ALASKA	
1281	Anchorage	1.00(a)
2520	Anchorage	104.00(a)
	ARKANSAS	
2321	Benton	5.00(a)
	CALIFORNIA	
35	San Rafael	15.00(a)
162	San Mateo	12.00(a)
180	Vallejo	62.25(a)
262	San Jose	20.00(a)
316	San Jose	30.00(a)
478	Oakland	2.00(a)
483	San Francisco	164.00(a)
563	Glendale	9.00(a)
586	Sacramento	55.00(a)
642	Richmond	2.00(a)
668	Palo Alto	6.00(a)
769	Pasadena	30.00(a)
828	Menlo Park	20.00
829	Santa Cruz	21.00(a)
848	San Bruno	13.00(a)
929	Los Angeles	20.00(a)
1052	Hollywood	60.00(a)
1235	Modesto	10.00(a)
1280	Mountain View	14.00(a)
1381	Woodland	16.00
1400	Santa Monica	17.00(a)
1408	Redwood City	12.00(a)
1453	Costa Mesa	16.50(a)
1497	E. Los Angeles	20.00(a)
1607	Los Angeles	40.00(a)
1789	Bijou	1.44
1976	Los Angeles	22.00(a)
1992	Placerville	14.00(a)
2006	Los Gatos	5.00(a)
2048	Corona	20.00(a)
2170	Sacramento	1.00(a)
2203	Anaheim	1.00(a)
2435	Inglewood	1.00(a)
2882	Santa Rosa	4.00
	COLORADO	
1583	Englewood	10.00(a)
	CONNECTICUT	
43	Hartford	300.00(a)
97	New Britain	40.00
746	Norwalk	8.00(a)
	WASHINGTON, D.C.	
132	Washington	24.00(a)
1590	Washington	117.00(a)
2456	Washington	15.00
	FLORIDA	
531	St. Petersburg	3.00
696	Tampa	17.00(a)
819	West Palm Beach	28.00(a)
993	Miami	140.00(a)
1685	Pineda	20.00(a)
1765	Orlando	40.00(a)
1927	Delray Beach	20.00(a)
1966	Miami	1.00(a)
2024	Miami	4.00(a)
2340	Bradenton	11.00(a)
2411	Jacksonville	19.50(a)
3206	Pompano Beach	8.00(a)
	GEORGIA	
144	Macon	16.00(a)
1263	Atlanta	20.00(a)
1723	Columbus	2.00(a)
	IDAHO	
609	Idaho Falls	47.00
	ILLINOIS	
1	Chicago	46.00(a)
10	Chicago	27.00(a)
21	Chicago	9.00(a)
44	Champaign Urba	14.00(a)
58	Chicago	849.20(a)
62	Chicago	105.00(a)
80	Chicago	29.00(a)
181	Chicago	77.00(a)
347	Mattoon	10.00(a)
448	Waukegan	2.00(a)
504	Chicago	15.00
558	Elmhurst	16.00(a)
661	Ottawa	14.00
839	Des Plaines	79.00(a)
1128	La Grange	10.00(a)
1196	Arlington Heights	13.00(a)
1367	Chicago	40.00(a)
1539	Chicago	34.00(a)
1784	Chicago	61.00
2014	Barrington	57.00(a)
2063	Lacon	20.00(a)
2087	Crystal Lake	2.00(a)
2094	Chicago	18.00(a)
2158	Rock Island	40.00(a)*
	INDIANA	
133	Terre Haute	20.00(a)
232	Fort Wayne	50.00(a)
533	Jeffersonville	5.00
599	Hammond	50.00(a)
694	Boonville	10.00(a)
1317	East Chicago	30.00(a)
1355	Crawfordsville	17.00(a)
1664	Bloomington	1.00(a)
1858	Lowell	20.00(a)
2548	Peru	3.00(a)
	IOWA	
106	Des Moines	132.18(a)*
308	Cedar Rapids	10.00(a)*
373	Fort Madison	18.00(a)
641	Fort Dodge	1.00(a)*
772	Clinton	19.50
1039	Cedar Rapids	1.00*
1260	Iowa City	20.00(a)
1835	Waterloo	20.00(a)
1948	Ames	10.00*
	KANSAS	
168	Kansas City	10.00(a)
499	Leavenworth	3.00(a)
714	Olathe	10.00(a)*
918	Manhattan	7.00(a)
1529	Kansas City	30.00(a)
1724	Liberal	10.00(a)*
	KENTUCKY	
698	Newport	3.00
712	Covington	250.00(a)
785	Covington	75.00(a)
2049	Gilbertsville	2.00(a)
	LOUISIANA	
1312	New Orleans	10.00
1846	New Orleans	52.00(a)
	MARYLAND	
1024	Cumberland	24.00(a)
	MASSACHUSETTS	
40	Boston	304.00
193	N. Adams	33.00(a)
444	Pittsfield	10.00(a)
624	Brockton	15.00(a)
656	Holyoke	15.00
762	Quincy	20.00(a)
885	Woburn	26.00(a)
1035	Taunton	51.00(a)

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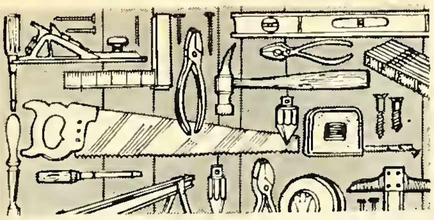


LOCAL UNION NEWS

Gary Local Claims World Record!

Carpenters Local 985 of Gary, Indiana, has claimed a world record of having the oldest living indentured carpenter apprentice.

Brother Fred Edwards, 94 years old, was born April 7, 1876. He was indentured to Mr. George Thoyer of England.

For his work as an apprentice, Brother Edwards received five pounds (then worth about $25) at the time he signed his indenture papers. His pay during his apprenticeship was three shillings per week the first year, four shillings the second year, and on up to 10 shillings the fifth year. No room, board or clothing was included. But the great reward came at the completion of his apprenticeship—five whole additional pounds.

He came to America from England and settled in Gary, Indiana. Brother Edwards joined the Gary local union the year it was chartered in 1907.

He was president of his local in 1914 and has held every local union office throughout his many years of continued membership.

He was instrumental in building many of the buildings still standing in Gary and spent many years helping to build the new steel mills for United States Steel.

His hobbies are gardening, traveling, and enjoying his 11 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Brother Edwards and his wife make their home with their daughter, Miss Marie Edwards, who is supervisor of history in the Gary public schools.

N. Y. Local Dedicates Plaque to Johnson

CHARLES JOHNSON JR.

Local 1456 officers with the honoree at unveiling ceremonies. From left: Joseph Larkin, delegate to New York City District Council; Lawrence W. Sharkey, financial secretary and business agent; William R. Johnson, retired financial secretary and business agent; Charles Johnson, Jr., president emeritus; Arvid Anderson, president and business agent; Ronald J. Martin, vice president and business agent; Arthur Helt, assistant to the president; and Ray Hermansen, recording secretary.

The long and distinguished service of Charles Johnson, Jr., retired General Executive Board Member, has been permanently recorded on a bronze plaque and is now on display in the upstairs foyer of the Local 1456 headquarters 111 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The plaque was unveiled at a recent meeting of Dock Builders, Pier Carpenters, Shorers, House Movers, Pile Drivers, Foundation Workers Local 1456, a union which he led for many years before moving to higher stations in the Brotherhood.

St. Louis Carpenters Send Largest Delegation To Missouri State Conclave

The largest single delegation at the 5th Annual Missouri State Labor Council AFL-CIO meeting in St. Louis September 21-23 were members of the Carpenters' District Council of Greater St. Louis AFL-CIO. At the podium is Ollie W. Langhorst, the council's executive secretary-treasurer.

Wages of Yesteryear

The government is reprinting a US Labor Department book, *History of Wages in the U.S. from Colonial Times to 1928*, Columnist Les Finnegan reports. The book offers a 130-year comparison of carpenters' pay scales, among other things. In 1840, Pennsylvania carpenters earned $1.20 *per day* for a 60-hour week. Today, many Pennsylvania carpenters are paid basic wages of $5.55 *per hour*.

Veteran Treasurer

Carpenters Local 507 of Nashville, Tennessee, recently extended birthday best-wishes to a 59-year member, W. A. Moffat. Moffat was 87 years old on September 15. He is treasurer of the local union.

Members of Local 129, Hazelton, Pa., Enjoy Outing

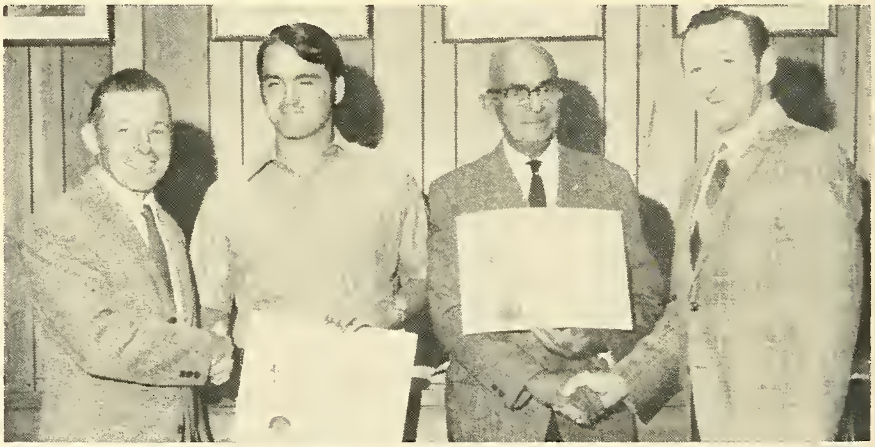
Members of Local 129, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, enjoyed a very successful outing held in Butler recently. Among those attending were: (left to right) front row, George Sabo, Ray Marchetti, Charles Marshall, Albert Moran, Frank Moran, John Hornick, Robert Eroh, John Habor, John Shivy, George J. Dushesk financial-secretary, Clyde Drasher, Steve Sabol treasurer, John L. Hornack, Robert Kreckie, Samuel Nataro, Angelo B. Serra, Carl Smith, Howard Schell, trustee, Thomas Buglio, Michael Drosdick, John Banyes, Dominic Farnstero, John Marcinkevich; second row, Michael Mikula, David Mauser, Michael Jariek, trustee, Andrew Prebula, Paul Glowatch, Ralph Seppi, Joseph Drosdick, Anthony Lagross, Ernest Sell, Edwin Smith, Robert Walser, John Tomasko, Gerard Marion, Joseph Adams, Paul Jacko, William Gould, Albert Ganss, Frank Puschaver, George Lohrke, Peter Keselicka, Steve Zanolinni, Cornelius Neiswender, Daniel Di Feo, John Sambaroski, Howard Miller, Wayne Lohrke, George Haber president, Carl Kolbush, Carl Luz, George Sauer, Francis Sporay, Patrick Dzurishun, Edward Leshko, Francis Kolbush, John Angelo, Richard Angelo,, Peter Grusastkie, August Dalpias, Carl Faust, John Baran, Henry Galhicer, Pasquale De Fieo, Georger Zukowsky, Louis Enama, Anthony Zavasky, and Michael Uritcheck.

Labor Cost Myth

Continued from Page 4

On the latter point the Journal quotes Sam Nakagama, chief economist of Argus Research Corp., an investment advisory firm in the Wall Street area. "While union workers are winning big pay hikes this year the rest of the workers are generally getting much smaller boosts or no increases at all." This quote could well be used by union after union in organizing campaigns this year. (PAI.)

Local 224 Presents Two Journeymen Certificates



Peter N. Glaug, (left) recording secretary of Local 224, Cincinnati, Ohio recently presented the journeyman certificate to Michael T. Reinhard. Mr. Maiovano (third from left), also accepts a certificate for his son Vincent A. Maiovano from Local 224 President Joseph Rayburn. Vincent is now on active duty in the Navy Seabees.

Member's Wife Joins Union, Too

Three years ago Mrs. Donald M. Levengood began helping her husband with home repairs. One thing led to another, and now she is a member of Local 69, Canton, Ohio, and working on a union construction job, building concrete retaining wall reinforcements.

She recently joined her husband, also a member of Local 69, on the job—first as a pile driver and now on form work.

But then Mrs. Levengood has never been one to tackle work in a small way. The mother of seven children, Marjorie assisted her husband with remodeling their apartment houses at New Philadelphia. She helped repair the walls, ceilings, floors and repaneling.

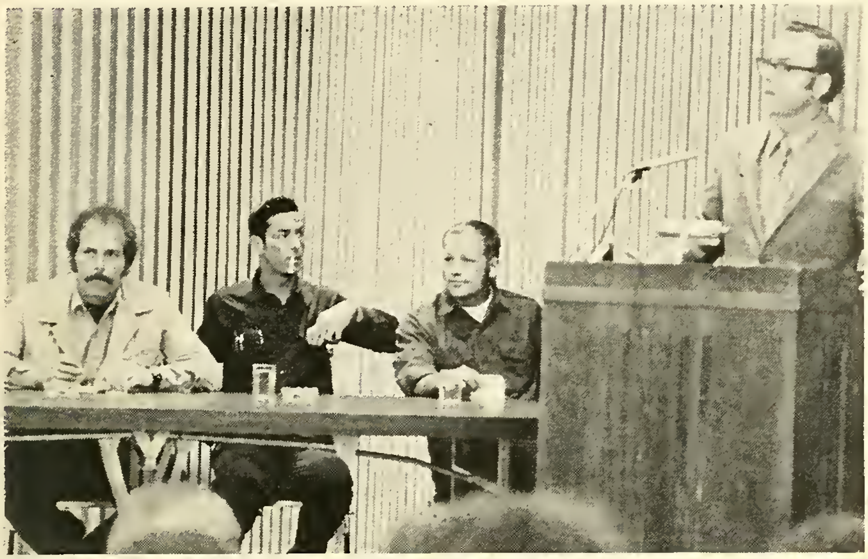
At their own home in Mineral City, she shingled the entire house and did dry walling herself. It was then her husband suggested she should join the union.

Looking back on her first union work, the five-foot-two blue-eyed carpenter said, "It was comic at first when I came on the job. Most of the men thought I was a hippie. We get along now and they have been very, very nice to me."

The business representative made it clear that "The union asked that she doesn't lift anything heavy, but then this rule pertains to all members."

The Levengoods are not content to let Marjorie's current involvement stop where it is. They are now contemplating moving their family to Grand Cayman, British West Indies, to do construction work there. Marjorie says that, "The children are very excited about it. We'll be there about two years and probably will be working mostly on office buildings."

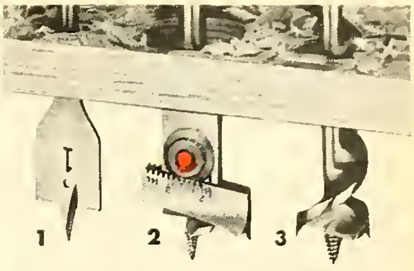
Minneapolis Member on Guest Panel



Building Trades Craftsmen recently presented their views on such topics as Viet Nam, student unrest, and civil disorder before 300 students at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minn. The three workers were invited by the students to take part in the forum, aimed at promoting better understanding between workers and the campus community. Seated from left are Gary Carr, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 455; Tom Szalapski, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 110, and Joe Vincent, Carpenters Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minn. They are members of the construction crews building a new library at the university. Hamline Prof. Richard Benjamin, right, introduced the speakers.

First Pension Checks for Nebraska Local

Pension checks were recently presented to members of Local 1055, Lincoln, Nebraska, for the first time. Business Representative R. D. Dittenber, right, above, presented the checks to Edwin B. Bethune, Mrs. J. Wesley Lampshire (who received a check on behalf of her deceased husband); Garland Huffman, and Charles P. Cowling, who received a disability check under the pension plan. Other beneficiaries who received checks but were not present for the picture were Harold Pettigrew (disability check) and Syrias J. Guerin (pension check).



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SERVICE to the BROTHERHOOD

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

2

3

4

(1) OMAHA, NEB.—At a recent Awards and Recognition Banquet, 260 members of Local 253 and other locals of the Omaha District Council turned out to pay tribute to a 50-year member, sixteen 25-year members, and other honorees. Several members with service ranging from 50 to 65 years were also among the honored guests. Awards were presented by Leon Green, board member of the Fifth District; D. W. Chadwell, Local 253 financial secretary; and Peter Terzick, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood, who was also guest speaker. Receiving 25-year pins were these Local 253 members, shown left to right: G. Carlow, E. Carlson, T. Niksick, O. Cole, C. Cole, D. Henton, D. McDonald, A. Deseek, J. Petersen, Jr., A. Price, G. Sedlak, J. Finn, and P. C. Johnson. Not shown are 25-year veterans A. Carlson, E. Grahow, M. Roberts.

(2) Four members of Local 253, Omaha, with more than a half-century of service, are shown here with United Brotherhood General Treasurer Peter Terzick, third from left, and Local 253 President George Chadwell, right. From left are: E. Sundberg, 55 years service; Charles Lewis, 53 years; Treasurer Terzick; A. J. Turnquist, 51 years; and President Chadwell. Also honored, but not present were A. Jorgenson, 65 years service, Charles Custer, 64 years; Frank Dickey, 56 years; A. J. Ramm, 56 years; Carl Auguston, 54 years; N. Bernth, 52 years; A. Nielson, 51 years, and William Barbe, 50 years.

(3) SANFORD FLORIDA—A picnic sponsored by Local 2376 honored its veteran members. The local has 15 members with more than 25 years service, and one member with 59 years. Presentation of 25-year pins were made to these members, shown from left: George Radde, 29 years; Walter Cook, 30 years; W. A. Perry, 28 years; S. W. Smith, 33 years, and Claud Gilmore, 29 years. Standing with the group, at right, is Local 2376 Business Rep. Carl Anderson. Not shown are these honored members of long-standing: O. T. Pearson, 59 years; Arvid Servallius, 29 years; Lawrence Valdejo, 28 years; T. F. Benham; Ralph Brewer, 37 years; Charlie Broberg, 28 years; Guy Giles, 33 years; J. L. Hutchison, 28 years; William Lossing, 29 years; Ralph Mathis, 28 years, and Anton Michels, 32 years.

(4) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—25-year pins were presented to members of Local 335 at a recent awards ceremony. Shown, standing from left, are John Steele, president of the District Council who presented the pins to Eugene Van Maldegen, Orson Burdick, Milton Haase, Joseph Dudek, Keith Clinton, Leonard Zimmerman and Robert Wheeler. Kneeling, left to right, are Charles Meindersma, Russell Hage, Robert Wheeler, Victor Borek and Larry Hamelink.

(5) MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—President of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters, Hyman Zamansky, recently presented 61 year member Charles Cole, with a Past President's pin. Looking on is Local 574 President Conrad Sherman. Other Past President pins were awarded to Joseph A. Stiller, Webster R. Kohler and Garrett Van Dien. Also, 45 year pins were awarded to Howard Keesler, Mahlon Dodd, and Charles Shafer. 35 year pins were awarded to Theodore Hassenmayer, William Mosher, Ernest Moshier, Sig Olsen and Fern Winner. 30 year pins were awarded to Charles Berry, Stanley Booth, Samuel Crosby, Stanley Dailey, Francis Frank, James Harrop, James Healy, George Jennings, Webster C. Kohler, Webster R. Kohler, Charles Mingus, Charles Siegman, Joseph A. Stiller and Hilton Woodruff. 25 year pins were awarded to Albert Bronner, Paul Edwards, Walter Eronimous, Michael Forgatch, Sylvester Greene, Kurt Holstein, Thomas Kelder, Roy Lewis, John McManus, George Quinn, George Raymond, Mario Salamone, Antonio Sardella, Walter Shoemaker, Garrett Van Dien, and Frank Van Wyck.

(6) BLOOMFIELD, MISSOURI—Honored as former business representative and charter member of Local 618 was Fred C. Bauer of Sikeston, Missouri. He was presented a watch by Local President Raymond Duffey for 30 years as a member of the union. He joined the local July 15, 1940. He has entered the Carpenter's Retirement Home in Lakeland, Florida. From left to right are: Grey Johnson, recording secretary; Bauer; Duffey; and Donald R. Bacon, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer. Also presented a watch from the Local, but not present was Charter Member W. R. Heath of Sikeston. Brother Heath also joined the local July 15, 1940.

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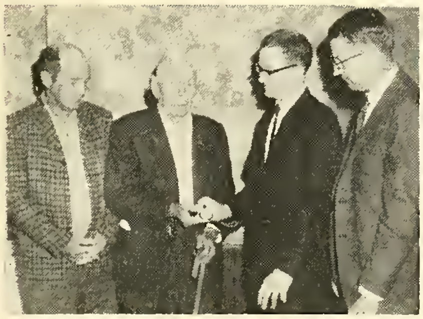

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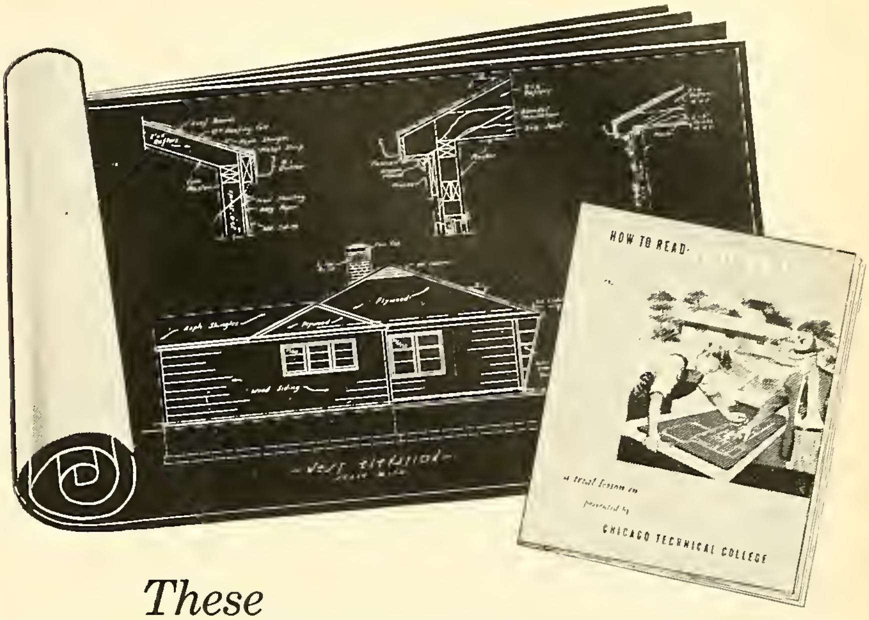

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

HEALTH MEASURE—If the Nixon Administration is really deeply concerned about the health of American citizens, it could do something to stop recessions and unemployment. Press Associates reports a study by Dr. M. Harvey Brenner, a Yale researcher, which shows that since 1900 fatal heart attacks have soared during periods of economic downturns and high unemployment.

SOMETHING MISSING! The dream world of the U.S. Department of Labor is breathtaking. "Push a button and job seeker and job are automatically matched."

Of course the Department admits that this situation isn't exactly around the corner, but it says that progress is being made in this direction in its job banks program. Now if the Administration could only help create more jobs!

CONSUMER CONSPIRACY?—When Virginia Knauer, the President's Assistant for Consumer Affairs, addressed the Advertising Club here she was asked to draw the winners of some door prizes that were being offered.

The first name she drew was her own public relations director, Joe Dawson, who quickly declined. The next winner received the prize—a case of diet cola. He was the representative of the U.S. Sugar Association.

LITTER ATTACK—Representatives of labor, industry and numerous national organizations are planning the largest one-day attack against litter in the country's history. On June 5, 1971, six million Boy Scouts and their adult leaders will join with other organizations in a massive one-day cleanup campaign designed to drive home the lesson that "A Cleaner America Starts with You".

THE WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT—That "Military hardware" so much discussed today, was responsible for 7,900,000 jobs during 1969, according to the Department of Labor. In the private sector, defense-related employment accounted for 3.4 million jobs; about one out of every eight jobs in manufacturing. Pragmatists have said that, if the Viet Nam War were to end suddenly, a violent recession based on resultant unemployment would ensue. Consequently the AFL-CIO has called for a transition program to grease the slide from a war- to a peace-time economy . . . if and when.

EXPORTING JOBS—Increased interest in labor's role in the international trade picture is noted here in many quarters. Last year at its biennial Convention the AFL-CIO passed a strong and detailed resolution calling for greater consideration of the impact of foreign imports on American working people. The trend toward educating the public on the foreign trade matter in reference to workers is continuing with speeches from top labor people and by policy statements by members of Congress who are familiar with the need for what many call a "turn-around" in trade policy.

Construction Safety Courses Scheduled

■ Passage of the Construction Safety Act of 1969, which was vigorously championed by our Brotherhood, is slowly but surely beginning to pay off. Last month, Labor Secretary J. D. Hodgson announced a nationwide program aimed at preparing up to 625 instructors to give job safety and health training to construction supervisors.

The program, which begins in January, 1971, will provide specialized instructors' training in 25 cities for persons with some experience in construction safety and health matters.

Representing labor unions, construction employers, educational institutions and Federal, State and local governments, they will instruct construction supervisors in safety and health matters upon completion of training.

The instructors' training course was developed under contract with a private consulting firm that has special experience in safety training.

Under terms of the contract, the company will provide training for groups of up to 25 persons in each of the 25 cities involved.

The course, which will provide participants with additional tools for presenting training courses for working supervisors and management, will cover such basic safety and health subjects as:

Pre-job safety planning, demolition, erection, electrical and chemical safety, weather hazards, fire prevention, training by supervisory example and preparation of injury reports.

The program was developed under the authority of the Construction Safety Act of 1969, which requires contractors holding Federally-financed or assisted construction contracts exceeding $2,000 to maintain safe and healthful job sites.

It also directs the Secretary of Labor to "provide for the establishment and supervision of programs for the education and training of employers and employees in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of unsafe working conditions in employment covered by the Act."

From 40 to 50 percent of all U.S. construction—or between 1½ and 2 million workers—are covered by the provisions of this safety and health legislation.

Persons or organizations interested in obtaining additional information or applications for attending these training courses should contact the Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Here is a list of the locations and dates of the instructors course:

CALIFORNIA
  Los Angeles, January 18-22
  San Diego, January 25-29
  San Francisco, January 11-15

COLORADO
  Denver, June 28-July 2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  April 19-23

FLORIDA
  Jacksonville, May 3-7
  Miami, May 10-14

GEORGIA
  Atlanta, May 17-21

ILLINOIS
  Chicago, February 22-26

IOWA
  Des Moines, July 12-17

MASSACHUSETTS
  Boston, March 22-26

MICHIGAN
  Detroit, March 8-12

MINNESOTA
  St. Paul, February 15-19

MISSOURI
  Kansas City, June 21-25

NEW JERSEY
  Trenton, April 5-9

NEW YORK
  New York City, March 29-April 2
  Syracuse, March 15-19

NORTH CAROLINA
  Raleigh, April 26-30

OREGON
  Portland, February 1-5

PENNSYLVANIA
  Philadelphia, April 12-16

TENNESSEE
  Memphis, May 24-28

TEXAS
  Dallas, June 14-18
  Houston, June 7-11

WASHINGTON
  Seattle, February 8-12

WISCONSIN
  Madison, March 1-5

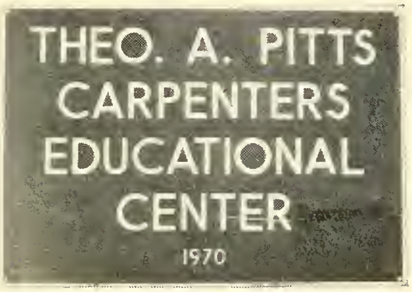
APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

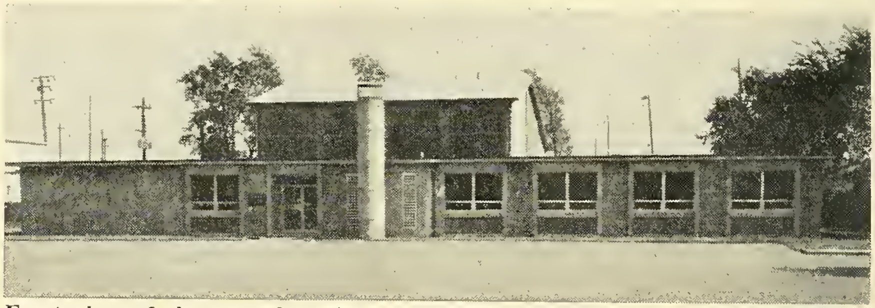
Falls Cities District Council Dedicates Educational Building

A great step in the education of apprentices and the continuing training of journeymen was taken by the Falls Cities Kentucky, Carpenters District Council on August 21, when it dedicated its Theo A. Pitts Educational Center. The attractive structure is already being used for training journeymen and apprentices four nights each week.

Located in Louisville, Kentucky, the center was formally opened by the cutting of a veneer strip—in lieu of ribbon—by Hon. Frank Burke, mayor of Louisville, and T. A. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the Falls Cities District Council, and the building's namesake.

A large number of guests and members of local unions of the district council attended the ceremony, held in the Local 64 meeting hall. The Falls Cities Council is composed of Local 64, Louisville; Local 436, New Albany, Indiana; Local 533, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Locals 909 and 1406, Louisville Mill Men; Local 1623, Housemen; Local 2209, Millwrights; Local 3222, Pre-Fab Homes, and Local 3223, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.





Front view of the new Falls Cities Carpenters District Council training facility, officially dedicated August 21 as the Theo A. Pitts Educational Center.

A large group of members and guests were present for dedication ceremonies.

Hon. Frank Burke, Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, presents Theo. A. Pitts with a silver cup for civic services in the City of Louisville.

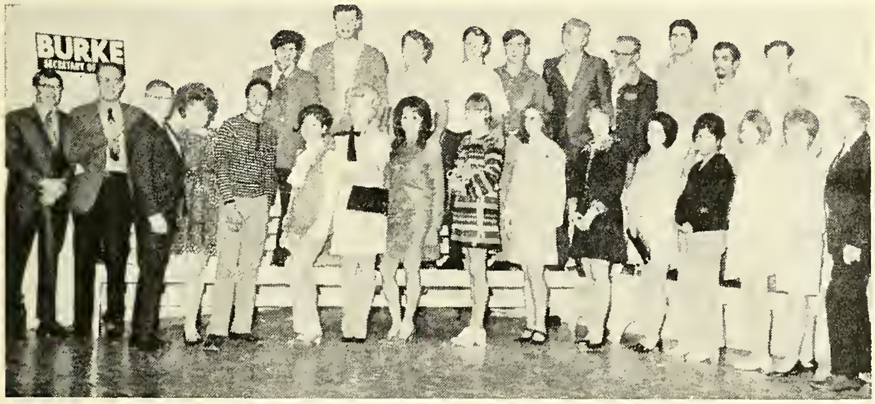
Local 253 Honors 18 Graduating Apprentices

Eighteen graduation apprentices of Local 253, Omaha, were honored at a recent Awards and Recognition Dinner, attended by 260 members and friends of area locals of the Omaha District Council. Following the awards presentations, Peter Terzick, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood, was guest speaker for the banquet. Among the apprentices honored are these pictured here, left to right: Dennis Smothers, David Byers, Carl Failla, Larry Guerra, Norman Anderson, Lawrence Roumph, Robert Piper, and Edwin Exley. Not pictured are: Robert Hessman, Charles Huey, Robert Johanson, Larry Kaslon, Michael Messerly, Mike Kelly, Jim Williams, William Hahn, Richard Olsen, and Lawrence Wallman.

Meridian, Miss. JATC Sponsors Welding Class

The Meridan Mississippi Carpenters JATC recently sponsored an electric arc welding class for journeymen. This class was held at the Meridian Junior College with fifteen Journeymen taking part in the classes. This class has proven very beneficial to the membership of Carpenters Local 2313. The J.A.T.C. has sponsored a Pre-Apprentice Training class which is currently in progress and it, also, is helping to reactivate the J.A.T.C. and both labor and management are working together to improve the image of the Carpenter in the community.

'Apprenticeship Night' Honors Wyoming Group



Casper Area Trades and Labor Assembly Night, held recently, honored the Central and Northern Wyoming apprentices and their wives, shown here. All apprentices were presented an AFL-CIO pin by H. P. Johnson, executive board member of the Wyoming State AFL-CIO. Also shown with the group is Outreach Director Barney Myers; Ralph Davidson, JATC; Apprentice Instructor Henry M. Allen and his wife; and Local 1564 Financial Secy. and Bus. Rep. H. P. Johnson and his wife.

●

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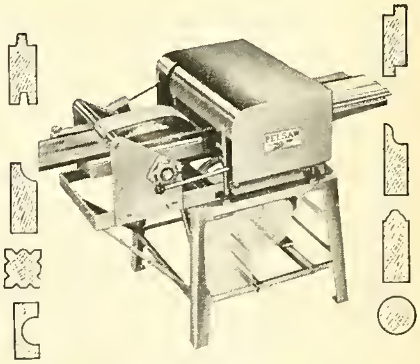

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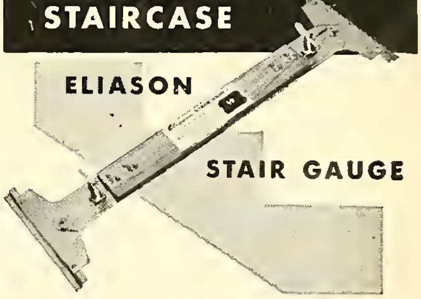

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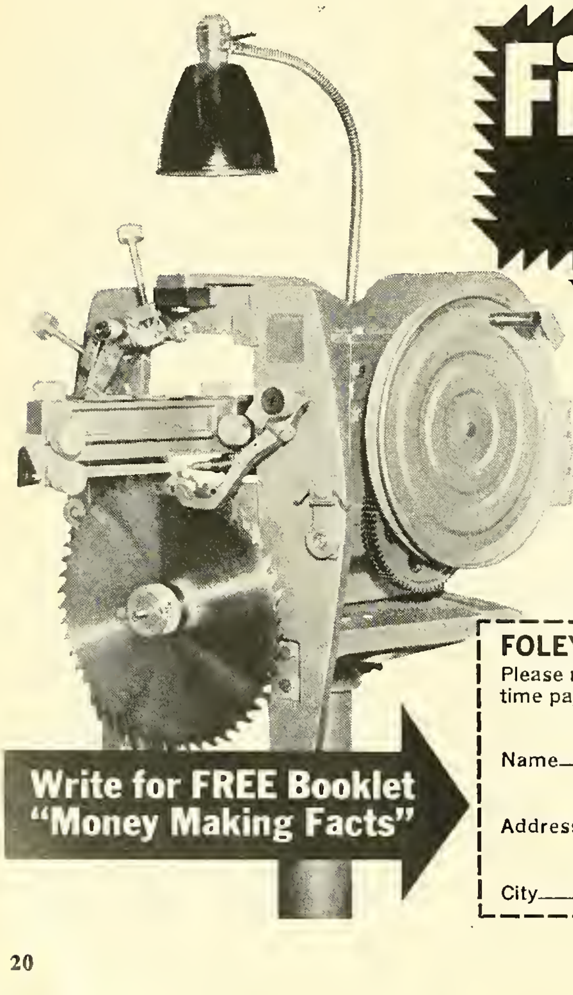
St. Louis JAC Graduates 61 Apprentices

Sixty-one new journeymen carpenters were honored recently at apprenticeship completion ceremonies of the St. Louis Carpenter Joint Apprenticeship Program at Carpenters Hall. The program is sponsored jointly by Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, AFL-CIO, the Associated General Contractors of St. Louis and the Home Builders Association of Greater St. Louis. Seated, from left are George Appel; Roosevelt Cotton; George Dressel; Wayne Gehner; George Hartman; James Hyland; John Jung; Ronald Kaiser; Daniel Komorek; Theodore Konert; Robert Lee; Conrad Leopold; Steven Hoberg; Michael Meagher; Gary Mueller; Leroy Naeger; Tom Nekula; Paul Nellesen; Robert Noll; Ken Novak; William Paul; Larry Pfeil and William Schriefer. First row standing, left to right: George Brethauer; Dave Capstick; William Bridwell; Vernon Stockmann; Larry Schroeder; Gene Sederquist; James Smith; Edward Smitherman; Jon Spellmeyer; William Smith; Jerry Stroud; Ralph Struckhoff; Rocky Swyres; Wendell Thele; Thomas Thoma; Kenneth Trokey; John Uebel; Ken Voelkerding; David Witter; Rex Pierce; John Burch; Carl Bruce; Donald Clark; Richard Rebholz; Dale Reiss; Richard Radil; Roy Riechterkessing; Terry Ruble. Back row standing, left to right: Ollie W. Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer, CDC; William Sidell, 1st general vice-president, United Brotherhood; Carl Reiter, assistant executive secretary-treasurer, CDC; Frederick N. Bull, United Brotherhood Int. Rep., 6th District; Norm Barth, CDC president; Harry Freeman, pres., Home Builders Association; Gus Uthoff, apprenticeship program instructor and co-ordinator; Mathias Kruemmer, cabinetmaker instructor; Raymond Petersen, contractor; Bob Saunders, past president, CDC; Clement Albers, contractor: D. D. Climer, contractor; Fred Kleisly, apprentice instructor; Charles E. Sweeney, bureau of apprenticeship training, Department of Labor; CDC Business Representative Michael Heilich; Please Jenkins, CDC director of research and jurisdiction; Business Representatives Ed Thein, Bill Field; Larry Daniels; Leonard Terbrock; Herman Henke; Leerie Schaper; Dean Sooter and James Watson; Joseph Pijut, business representative of Carpet Layers Local 1310; Warren Hargreaves, AGC, and Louis Jantzen, AGC.



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Ventura County Dedicates Training Center

Ventura leaders at dedication ceremonies. Left to right, was Sam Heil, secretary of the JAC and treasurer of the district council; Stan Daily, Mayor, City of Camarillo; Don Livingston, Councilman, City of Camarillo; Alton Olson, JAC representative of the District Council; Cliff Butler, vice president of the district council; and J. D. Butler, secretary of the drywall training committee and business representative of the district council.

The Ventura County, California, District Council of Carpenters recently held a dedication ceremony for its new training center located at 412 Dawson Drive, Camarillo, California.

The mayor of Camarillo and dignitaries from the school systems in Ventura County, as well as representatives of the contractors associations, were present.

The first building was dedicated in memory of C. J. "Jack" Hooper, who spent over 30 years working in the apprentice program in Ventura County. This building consists of two offices, a shop, classroom and restroom facilities. A second building (now under construction) will be used for storage and future classrooms.

The Ventura County District Council of Carpenters authorized the expenditure of $30,000 for what it believes to be a first in the construction of such facilities for use as an apprentice and journeyman re-training center.

To date over 100 journeymen have taken advantage of journeyman re-training in level and transit, mill-cabinet, welding, formica and resilients, and metal studs and fasteners classes.

Three MDTA Pre-Apprentice Classes have been conducted by the Ventura County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

Treasurer Sam Heil of the District Council of Carpenters, Business Representatives J. D. Butler and Alton Olson of the District Council of Carpenters are the members of the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee as well as the training committee of the Ventura County District Council of Carpenters.

Three regular apprentice classes and one drywall trainee class are presently using the facility for instruction and practical training.

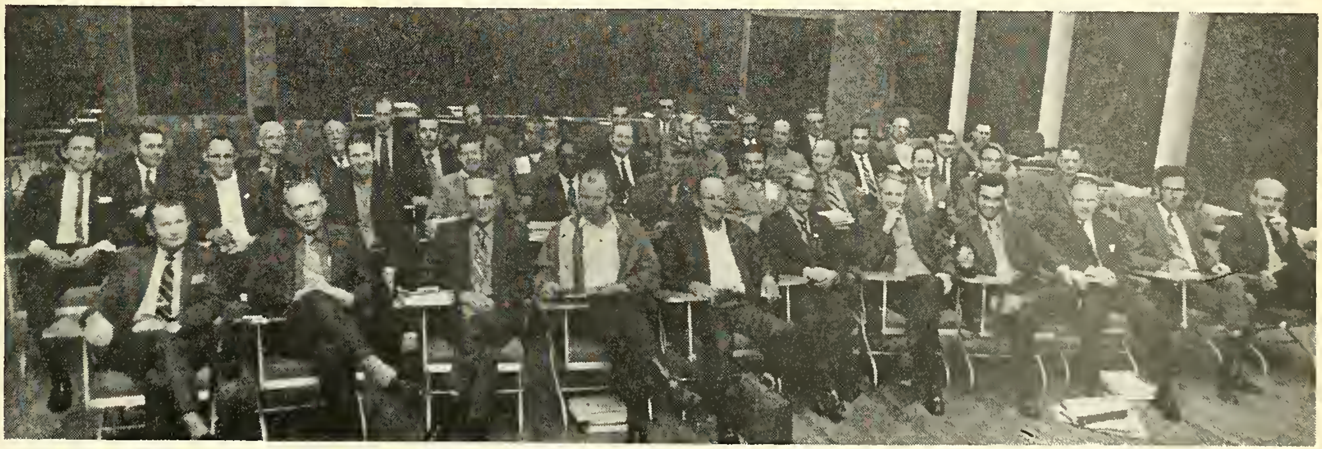
The building is equipped with welders (arc-acetylene), power saws, jointer, pneumatic nailing equipment and hand power tools for use in the shop (saws, routers, etc.).

Response to the project and the training program has been good. Contractors are expressing their delight in seeing so many journeymen taking advantage of the programs offered to help them keep up with the times.

The Ventura County school system is also interested in the District Council Training Committee conducting a vocational training program for High School Students.

Lunch was enjoyed by all attending the dedication. Here a group of journeymen who were presented certificates of completion for journeymen re-training enjoy lunch.

Another Training Seminar at Headquarters



A gathering of instructors and coordinators for an In-Service Seminar in the Headquarters Auditorium, in October.

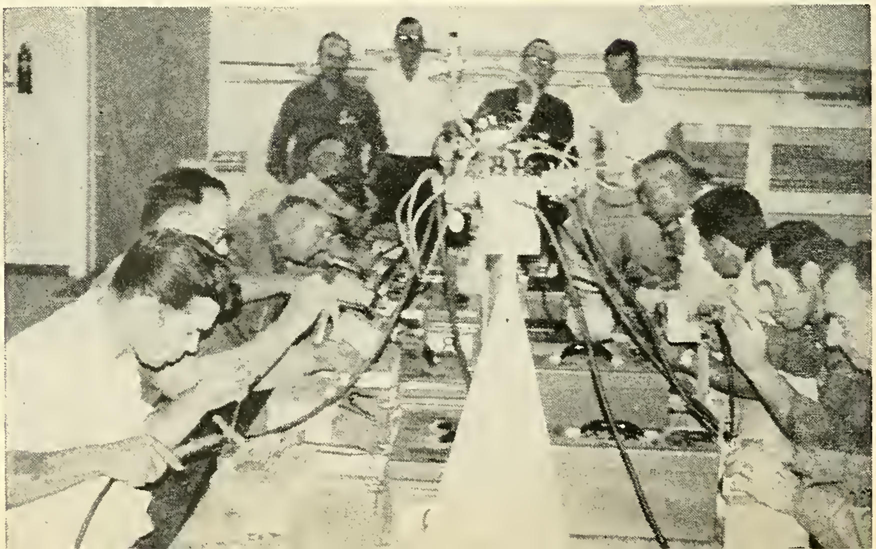
Lake Charles, Louisiana, Journeymen Attend Classes

The Lake Charles, Louisiana Carpenters J.A.C.T. and Carpenters Local Union No. 953 are sponsoring several classes for Journeyman Training under the United Brotherhood's National MDTA Contract. These classes are being held in the facilities of the Joint Committee in Lake Charles, Louisiana and under the direction and supervision of Apprentice and Training Director Walter Fuselier.

Optical Tooling class—(at right). Shown from left: Euman Ledaux, Donald W. Keller; Andy Anderson; Robert Roy; Leo Kelly; M. E. Duggan, Sr., instructor; Gerald Paissot; Walter Duidry; William Trahan; George Chaddick; Walter Fusilier, Director; John Madison.

Electric Arc Welding (at right)—Left to right: Frank Mounce, Robert Roy, Ferand Sailean, Clarence Perry, Athan M. LeBleu, Jesse J. Derill, Verbie Long, Caren Fontenot, Danny Fruge. Not present: Whitney Champogne, Harry Guillory, Leslie Guillory, Cleveland Devillier, Henry Guillory, James Duplechain, Hubert Burcham.

Blueprint Reading and Estimating for the Building Trades (photo at right)—Left to right: Joe Garland, Fred Stark, Larry Poole, Walter I. Fuselier, Director, Lake Charles Carpenters JATC, Lee Perkins, Representive, Louisiana State Employment Service, Charles A. Smith, Instructor, J. B. Eaves, Milton J. Fontenot, Edwin K. Green Jr., Andrew Benoit, Preston J. Thibodeaus, Huey P. Gremillion. Not present: Lee Landerveau, Wilfred Myers, Bobby Fontenot, and Ronnie Cannon.



Plastic Welding (at right)—Left to right: R. E. Moss, Marvin Moss, W. J. LeBert, Lester LaCour, Wilfred Mere, Lionel Fontenot, Director Walter Fusilier, Instructor George Chaddick, Ronnie Antee, Jr., E. J. Fontenot, Dan Hollenbeck, Preston, Daucet, Sheldon J. McManus and W. L. Fletcher. Not present Carlton Mouhot, Wilbert Abshire.

Ontario's Proposed Labor Legislation Provokes Building Trades Demonstration

The building trades unions in Ontario sparked one of the biggest demonstrations ever seen in front of the Parliament Buildings in Toronto when about 15,000 trade unionists massed at Queen's Park October 14th to protest proposed changes in the province's labor legislation.

The government could not fail to be impressed, and it would be surprising if it did not make some shift in its position on the changes before they are enacted.

The mass rally was under the auspices of the Ontario Building Trades Council, the Ontario Federation of Labor and the Labor Council of Metro Toronto.

Representation was province-wide. The large turnout were jovial, vocal, effusive, but very orderly.

The rally did achieve one objective; that is, the legislation was referred by Labor Minister Dalton Bales to the Labor Committee of the Ontario Legislature.

Hearings before this committee were already in progress as this report was being written.

What are the main beefs against the proposed legislation?

For the industrial unions it boiled down to opposition to an alteration from present practice which allows a union to get automatic certification when it has 55 percent of a bargaining unit signed up, and to get a vote when 45 percent have been signed.

The new legislation if adopted would enable a union to get a vote with only 35 percent of a unit signed, but for automatic certification, it would need 65 percent.

Union spokesmen contend that no union wants a vote with only 35 percent of prospective members signed. They were quite happy with the 45 percent provision. On the other hand stepping up the 55 percent provision for automatic certification to 65 percent would make "automatics" much more difficult.

Unions also fear the establishment of *ad hoc* industrial enquiry commissions which can be appointed at the will of the labor minister to study and make recommendations about industrial disputes. Why? They are suspicious of any move which might be a forerunner of compulsory arbitration.

Part of the huge turnout of trade unionists at the demonstration to protest changes in Ontario's labor legislation. The mass rally was arranged by Ontario's building trades unions, with cooperation of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

But it is the building trades against which major provisions of the new legislation was aimed, as Labor Minister Dalton Bales said in an unguarded moment.

When he first announced the legislation, Mr. Bales said it was intended to correct "the imbalance in the construction industry" that was weighted too heavily on the union side.

When he addressed the huge Queen's Park trade union audience, Mr. Bales was more reserved. He said the bill was intended "to bring stability to labor relations in the construction industry."

What is at stake is the issue of accreditation — the process which encourages the certification of contractor groups—which would help the contractors to mass on one side of the bargaining table with unions on the other.

Bales said that this process as spelled out in the Bill 167 "is certainly not an attack or intended as an attack on the building trades unions."

The unions on the other hand do not oppose contractors getting together in an association to bargain with unions which are represented in negotiations by a committee or council of their own.

What unions do oppose is putting this into legislation, enacting it into law as a crutch for the contractors who have had trouble doing so on a voluntary basis.

Continued on page 25

CANADIAN REPORT

With Certain Objections, CLC Welcomes Government's Stand on Unemployment

Under the federal government's proposed changes in the unemployment insurance legislation, the major costs of unemployment insurance would be borne by employers and employees through payroll contributions.

Only when unemployment went over the four percent mark would the federal treasury contribute. With jobless making up over four percent of the working force, the treasury would pick up the extra cost.

At present the government contributes an amount equal to 20 percent of the combined employer-employee payments plus the administration costs.

Most of the changes in the legislation advanced by federal Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey, an old trade unionist himself, have received general approval from the trade union movement.

But the Canadian Labor Congress speaking for the organized labor movement in Canada representing both international and national unions has protested the amendment to the unemployment insurance act which would set a national employment rate of four percent as the line above which the government would pay part of the cost.

First the CLC objected to the idea that a four percent rate of joblessness was acceptable, or "normal."

It also objected to the assumption that even a five percent rate was acceptable in some areas of Canada.

"The assumption that these rates of unemployment are likely to occur with such sufficient frequency that correctives must be imbedded in a new Unemployment Insurance Act fills us with concern."

The Congress doesn't like the idea of the government accepting relatively high unemployment on the one hand and trying to compensate for it with higher benefits on the other.

The CLC spokesmen say that this is contrary to the pattern of full employment to be found in other western industrialized countries. It pointed out that the government's advisors, the Economic Council of Canada, established three percent as a reasonable maximum jobless level for this decade.

The CLC contends that the government has some obligation to make contributions to the unemployment insurance fund from the treasury as unemployment is "a contingency beyond the control of the employee himself. It is in large measure an economic phenomenon reflecting a malfunctioning of the economic system itself of which the employed worker is the victim."

After all the criticism the CLC welcomed the government's white paper on unemployment insurance because it offers the prospect of security against loss of income arising from unemployment, sickness and maternity.

The CLC would like to have the sickness benefits extended beyond the 15-week period proposed, but it is worth noting that sickness insurance is being included in federal legislation for the first time. So is the maternity benefit.

There are other objections to the legislation such as the fact that those over 65 who accept payments from the Canada Pension Fund would not be eligible for unemployment benefits.

But on the whole the legislation introduced by Mackasey are headed in the right direction.

Labor Assists Election Of Ontario Leader

For the first time in Canadian history, certainly in Ontario history, the labor movement was the decisive factor in electing a political leader of a party and in shaping the policies of that party.

Canada's labor movement has strongly supported the New Democratic Party ever since 1961 when the party was formed with trade union participation. But at no convention since that time have enough delegates from unions shown up at an NDP convention to swing the vote.

It happened at the leadership convention of the Ontario NDP early in October. Union delegates made up almost half the voting number. If trade union members who represented riding organizations were included, the trade union vote was in majority.

That majority helped elect Stephen Lewis over Walter Pitman for the Ontario NDP leadership. Lewis is only 32, but already a veteran campaigner who has held a seat in the Ontario Legislature since the age of 25.

Few delegates wouldn't have welcomed Walter Pitman as leader, a prominent teacher and educationist who has backed labor in his constituency by words and on the picket line.

But Stephen Lewis is an aggressive, dynamic personality and a vigorous, eloquent speaker on behalf of organized labor and the underdog.

Lewis is the son of a famous father, David Lewis, member of parliament, deputy leader of the New Democrats in the House of Commons and one of Canada's foremost lawyers.

He's a chip off the old block and apt to lead the NDP to become the official opposition in Ontario, and who knows, the government.

CLC Establishes Social Action Group

The CLC has established a new department at its Ottawa headquarters designed to concentrate its efforts on social action—the development of community health centers, housing projects, consumer affairs, poverty, pollution, human rights.

The department is headed by Jim MacDonald, formerly executive director of the National Labor Cooperative Committee.

He will have as his assistant Pat Kerwin, a social worker who was employed by the CLC to work with Indian groups in northern Ontario.

Builder Predicts Pre-Fabs Will Take 40% of Market

One of Canada's major builders of prefab homes predicts that in the next 10 years prefabricated housing will account for 40 percent of the Canadian housing market.

Within 10 years this market will consist of 300,000 units a year. This however seems to be a generous estimate as most sources predict homebuilding at a 200,000 rate in the 70s.

The demand for 300,000 units a year will be there. But will the financing be there at prices people can afford?

This prefab builder points to the example in the United States. He quoted an "unnamed" union as saying that manufactured housing may become a necessity because of the shortage of skilled labor.

The "unnamed" union quoted figures showing that 23,000 carpenters are near retirement while only 2,000 apprentices have entered the trade.

"Earlier this year three major subtrades in Chicago . . . conceded their willingness to work on manufactured homes. Although we continue to have pockets of resistance in Canada, opposition from organized labor is not a major problem. . . ."

Systems Building May Improve Relations

One expert in industrial relations, Professor John Crispo, believes that systems building will improve labor-management relations in the construction industry.

Dr. Crispo is head of the Center for Industrial Relations at the University of Toronto. He is a very forthright speaker, will often tell both labor and management things they don't like to hear.

As for systems building, the Ontario Housing Corporation, the government agency which is into homebuilding in a big way, received a report from a consulting firm which it had hired, recommending that OHC should establish an environment which would allow conventional building and systems building to compete.

The consulting firm said that the nature of Ontario's housing problems is such that system building cannot be viewed as a broad solution, but could contribute towards a solution.

Systems building on the evidence so far achieves only modest savings over conventional methods, the consultants advised, and these only in high rise buildings.

The underlying cause of Ontario's housing problem is rising costs of land, money and materials. "As a result of these rising costs housing is beyond the means of a large and growing proportion of the population."

This is of course true of most industrial areas of Canada.

The report praised the progress of the housing industry in Ontario, calling it one of the most active in the world.

The backlog of housing in this province will have risen by the end of this year to 65,000 units—nearly a full year's production.

The consultants' report also predicted that Ontario will need *one million* new dwellings by 1980; that 75 percent of all new housing will be built within a 100-mile radius of Toronto, and that the major growth will be in multiple units.

Add to this a recent report from the federal administration that a large part of Canada's population will be concentrated in three major metro areas by the end of this century—Montreal Toronto and Vancouver—and it is not hard to appreciate to what extent the housing problems will multiply.

Health Care Costs Rising—Too Fast

The cost of health care has been rising too fast, according to the federal health department.

Health care has had an annual average rise of 3.7 percent compared with 2.9 percent for the consumer price index as a whole.

In the year ending last April, prices for optical care rose 8.9 percent, dentists' fees rose 6.8 percent, medical fees rose 6.4 percent.

Housing costs have also been a big factor in the cost of living index.

Ontario Rally

Continued from Page 23

The unions support the voluntary process. In the Thunder Bay area north of Lake Superior, the process is working already without the legislation. In the London area of southern Ontario contractors and building unions have reactivated a labor-management committee to improve their relations.

Will the government yield to the unions' position?

A provincial election will likely be held in 1971. Will the government force through legislation which is so unpopular with a major segment of the working force?

On-Site Home Building Costs Show Decrease

A study done on the west coast by the Vancouver Labor Council shows that on-site labor costs for building an average home in that city have actually decreased in the last 10 years . . . from 8.8 per cent of total cash cost in 1959 to 7.0 per cent in 1969.

The study covered a 1,200-square-foot bungalow on a 33-foot lot. It showed that, while labor costs had gone down, land prices increased from 12.7 per cent to 18.2 per cent in the 10-year period.

Mortgage interest went up from 41.4 per cent to 50.7 per cent of the cost.

The total cash cost of this house went up from $16,734 in 1959, to $27,100 in 1969.

The total cost to the buyer, adding interest costs to original cost, would come to $38,559 on the 1959 house (with interest at 7¼ per cent on an 80 per cent loan) and to $54,939 on the 1969 house (with interest at 10 per cent).

Says the study: The cost of the "guinea pig" house includes $3,847 in on-site construction wages, equal to 788 hours at the carpenter's rate—about 20-man weeks.

"But an average carpenter, at $4.88 an hour, earns $7,769 gross, or $6,612 after tax deductions. Like anyone else, if he buys a standard bungalow on ordinary terms, he will eventually pay out $54,939. This is equal to 8.3 years' wages.

"Twenty weeks to build the house, eight years' wages to buy it back. So much for high wages causing the high price of housing."

This all sounds pretty black for today's home-buyer.

Yet in some parts of Canada it is even worse.

In the Metro Toronto area for example.

Here land costs now average about $16,000 for a 50-foot serviced lot. The Vancouver study uses a 33-foot lot costing $10,000.

The V. study also uses a mortgage amortization period of 20 years. In Metro Toronto, a 35-year mortgage is more normal.

Taking an average mortgage of $22,000 on a home in the Toronto area, at 10 per cent over 35 years, the homeowner will eventually have paid a total of over $69,000.

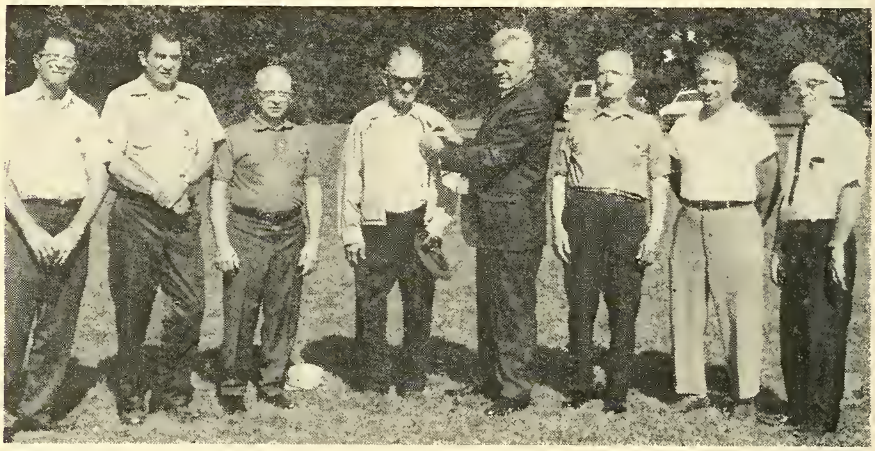
Even 40-year amortization is now available. The same $22,000 mortgage would eventually end up costing $88,000!

Why blame labor costs indeed?

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1



2

(1) LA CROSSE, WISC.—At a recent meeting of Local 1143 which was attended by representatives of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters and the International Union and visitors from surrounding locals, the membership honored its 50 year members with a smoker and presentation of commemorative rings. All of them had, among other achievements, served as officers and leaders of this local. They represent an accumulation of more than 250 years of Union Brotherhood. Following an address by International Rep. Bob Strenger, recently retired Business Rep. William Eckart presented the awards to Brothers Ragnar Gronback (50 years), Jacob Mickschl (51 years), Charles Satek (55 years), Marcus Senstad (50 years), and Anton Bruha (50 years). The honored group and officers are shown, left to right: Halley Young, President of Local 1143; William Eckart, former B. R.; Ragnar Gronback; Charles Satek, Jacob Mickschl (front), Marcus Senstad, Anton Bruha (front), and Robert Strenger, Gen. Rep.

(2) HAZLETON, PA.—Several members of Local 129 have been honored for their long service to the Brotherhood. Shown, from left to right, are: Frank Puschaver, twenty-five years; Steve Sabol, treasurer, twenty-five years; August Dalpias, twenty-five years; Howard Miller being presented with fifty-year pin by George Haber, president of Local 129; Anthony Logrose, fifty years; Pasquale De Feo, twenty-five years; and John Angelo, twenty-five years. Howard Miller, who was presented with a fifty-year membership pin has an impressive record. He was the last president of Local 905, Freeland, Pennsylvania, that merged with Local 129. President of Local 905 for 30 years, he was also delegate to the Middle Anthracite District for 20 years and delegate to the Keystone District Council for 8 years.

(3) KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS — Several members of Local 496 received their 25-year pins on October 8 at presentations at the Kankakee Labor Temple. Shown are (all left to right): Front Row Seated—John Housman, Donald Ashton, Forrest Clatterbuck, Bernard Davis, Lester Calvert, Ronnie Yohnke, Joseph Reinhart, Sam Azzarelli, and Francis J. Boudreau. Middle Row—Joe Paulissen, Ralph White, Bill Garrelts, Don David, Harry Martin, Vivian LaMore, Hugh Burkhalter, Robert Neuby, William Burkhalter, Harold Cross, and Carl Rettke. Back Row—Elmer Palmateer, Frank Adams, Homer Martin, Kenneth Stewart, Donovan Robards, Harry Patterson, Walter Rubin, and Charles Leonard.

3

* Editorials

*Child's Play

A report from recent toy buyers' market showings indicate that the children may have a different assortment of playthings under the tree this Christmas. "Significant changes" have been initiated by the manufacturers to "de-emphasize" the usual toys dealing with war, violence, and racial significance. There will be fewer toy guns, war games, cowboy-and-Indian sets, and the like.

These innovations do not bother us nearly so much as the new line of games and gadgets being introduced to fill the void created by the toys-of-violence cutback. New on the market will be an avalanche of "doctor" kits, filled with all manner of hypodermic needles, pills, capsules and similar items to make even the tiny tots drug-conscious. Perhaps in this way we can create a new generation even more hypochondric than the present, at best, and more readily primed to accept the first real drug that should come along.

And sex? Instead of war games, the stores will be offering such new and stimulating pasttimes as "Seduction" and "Strip-Tac-Toe."

May we suggest a renewed emphasis on construction toys. . . . toys that may spark the interest and imagination of a child's enthusiasm to build things.

*Cities: Standing Room Only

What will happen when people have so populated parts of the earth to such an extent that there is "no longer breathable air" sufficient for good health?

This question is seriously being asked by at least one environmental expert. Mark Von Wodtke, an assistant professor of environmental design at California State Polytechnic College, raised the question in a recent magazine article. Von Wodtke declares that the dwindling "fresh air supply" may soon halt the expanding population of Southern California at 14 million persons. The Los Angeles Basin now has 11.8 million residents, and an eventual 20 million is anticipated by government economists. The latter estimates do not take into consideration the "finite limits of air, land and water resources," says the California educator. "There is enough evidence at hand today to conclude that the air resource of the Los Angeles Basin simply will not support a population of more than 14 million, given both present . . . trends and anticipated optimistic pollution-control programs," he adds.

What can be done when population density exceeds reasonable limits of health and safety? Can people be turned away at the city limits? Will government incentives be given to people and businesses to move to less-populated regions? Will building permits for new residential structures be suspended (as has already been done in some Atlantic Seaboard cities to cope with insufficient sewage facilities?) Will stringent birth control regulations be enacted in the people-impacted area? Will people be "taxed-out" of "standing-room-only" megalopoles?

The possibility of a population saturation point is frightening. Any workable solution to alleviate the problem is no less frightening. Unless present trends toward urban and suburban migration are reversed, however, we may well be forced to deal with such a dilemma.

*Hey, Big Spender

Some statistician once figured out a good way of making the size of a billion dollars understandable to the average individual. He determined that if a business began operations at the time of Christ's birth and lost $1,000 per day, 365 days a year, ever since, it would still have 800 years to go before the billion dollars was used up.

In the light of this kind of dramatic portrayal, it is difficult to understand how one Federal Government can spend over $200 billion in a single year. However, even a quick glance at a publication compiled last year makes understanding a little easier.

This publication is entitled, "Listing of Operating Federal Assistance Programs Compiled During the Roth Study." As its title indicates, it lists all the programs which the Federal Government underwrites in one way or another. The book has 1080 pages of such programs. On the average, each page lists one and one-half programs. This means there are at least 1600 programs into which the Federal Government pumps money.

Needless to say, the Federal Government, through these programs, is touching the lives of millions upon millions of people. The bureaucracy involved in administering these programs staggers the imagination. Considering the example cited by the statisticians in

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the beginning of this piece, think of the vast army of people it takes to spend $200 billion per year, even at today's inflated prices. It is a big job—probably the biggest the Government handles.

It is doubtful if one percent of these programs existed 50 years ago. In one way or another, people managed their own lives and administered their own affairs. One way or another they kept going. If they were hungry, they hustled odd jobs or called on relatives to tide them over. If their kids wanted an education, they scrounged for it. It was sink or swim by your own efforts.

Looking at it from the vantage point of the 1970s, it may appear that life was hard indeed without the thousands of programs which the Federal Government is now underwriting. Yet, the divorce rate was lower. The suicide rate was lower. The consumption of alcoholic beverages was lower. In fact, all the indicators that tend to measure the quality of life seem to prove that people were more satisfied in 1900 than they are in 1970.

If the proliferation of Government programs (ostensibly designed to solve problems which people cannot solve for themselves) continues for the next 50 years at the same rate of growth that prevailed during the last 50 years, human beings well could become robots, doing nothing for themselves beyond breathing, eating, and working at tasks assigned by distant bureaucrats.

The era of Big Brother may yet evolve.

*Poles Apart

Dangers lie ahead for the republic if the present trends in anarchy and repression continue, thinks one distinguished member of the United States Senate—Margaret Chase Smtih, Rep., Maine. Mrs. Smith is alarmed at the present state of affairs and says, "We have a national sickness now from which I pray we will recover."

Mrs. Smith made a speech in the Senate in which she struck out at "militant intellectuals" who are guilty of "refusing to listen while demanding communication" and she was critical of "the way the campus has been made a rendezvous for obscenity, for trespass, for violence, for arson and for killing."

The words of Senator Smith were serious and somber and bear the thoughtful attention of all Americans. In discussing a choice, she said, ". . . make no mistake about it, if that narrow choice has to be made, the American people even with reluctance and misgiving, will choose repression. For an overwhelming majority of Americans believe that trespass is trespass—whether on campus or off; violence is violence—whether on campus or off; arson is arson—whether on campus or off. . . . Criminal acts, active or by negligence cannot be condoned or excused because of panic, whether the offender be a policeman, a National Guardsman, a student, or one of us in this legislative body."

These are words of depth and even forboding, but they are also words of warning—and indeed are timely in these troubled days.

Employment Program For Low-Income Elderly

The U.S. Labor Department has continued for another year the Senior AIDES program seeking to show the benefit to the elderly and the general public of employing elderly job seekers and low income retirees in community service.

The 2,500,000-member National Council of Senior Citizens administers the program in 21 communities across the nation under a contract with the Labor Department. Under a new contract which terminates April 14, 1971, the Federal government will provide $3,446,912 while local community non-profit sponsors will contribute $385,040.

The program employs 1,150 men and women age 55 or over 20 hours a week in community service jobs paying an average of $2 an hour.

Jobs available under the Senior AIDES program range from helping with preparation and service of low-cost meals for the elderly to outreach activities that bring the disengaged elderly back into the mainstream of community life.

Applicants for Senior AIDES jobs must have incomes no higher than $1,800 a year for an individual or $2,400 a year in the case of a couple one of whom is employed under the program.

There have been seven applicants for each of the 1,150 jobs available under the Senior AIDES program, indicating a real need for something like the Senior AIDES program in every community, William R. Hutton, Executive Director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, asserts.

Hardwood Needed

Moss Schaffer of Local 246, New York City, is a cabinetmaker in need of fine hardwood. Very difficult to obtain in the East, the desired veneers include: small pieces of genuine, dark purple Kingwood (straight or ribbon grain); some small pieces of very fine burr like Mule, or Madrona; and any pieces of Amboyna burr.

Anyone knowing of source of supply of these hardwoods are urged to write Brother Schaffer, 300 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

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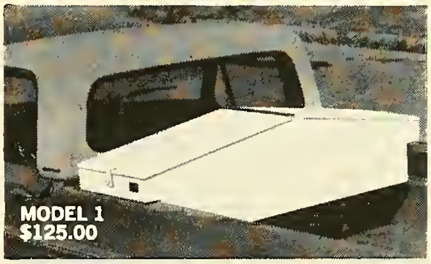
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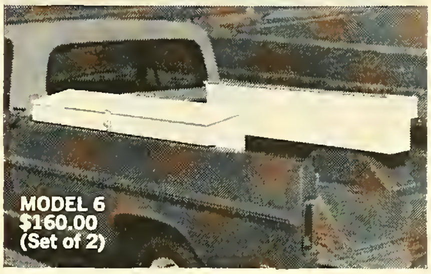
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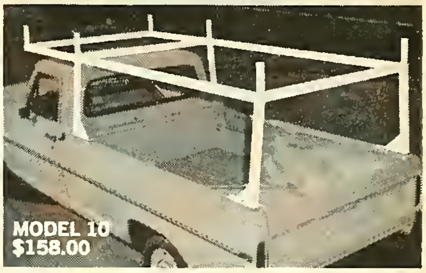
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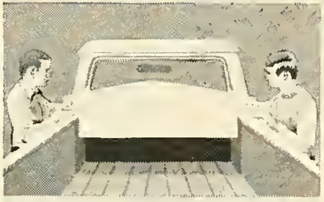
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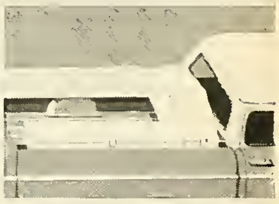
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Outdoor Meanderings

Readers may write to
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Primitive Hunts

There's an ever-growing interest in "Primitive Hunts," that is stalking the wily deer with ancient muzzle-loading rifles. Two members of Local 58, Colorado Springs, Colo. who are avid muzzle-loader fans are Ed Hunter and John D. Coryell. Ed writes that John nailed a chunky 3-yr.-old doe in the first primitive hunt held in Colorado this past September. Brother Hunter writes:

"I was standing less than four feet behind John when he got off his shot at approximately 130 ft. It was a good clean kill. In this hunt only muzzle loading, black powder, cap and ball weapons are permitted. The 'primitive hunt' only lasts from September 12 through September 20; too short, I'd like to see it extended longer."

Hawaiian Anglers

We are hereby gonna' remedy the fact that we've seldom carried a fish story in this column about a Hawaiian fisherman. Be it known this 50th state is a deep-sea angler's paradise. Here's a photograph which helps prove the point: Brother Marshall D. Snow of Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii, a member of Local 745, holding a dolphin (Mahi Mahi) he eased from the blue Pacific briny which measured over 5-ft. and tipped the scales at 37½ pounds.

Snow with Mahi Mahi.

Opening Day Fever

Few people can understand what motivates a scattergunner who'll get up at 2 a.m. to be on hand for the opening curtain of the migratory-waterfowl season. Except another duck hunter, of course. One outdoor-loving Carpenter who doesn't mind is Brother M. Hoiseth of Ft. Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822. He's pictured here with one of those "motivating forces," a nice limit of ducks on opening day.

Hoiseth and opening-day ducks.

Get A Bolo

Can you dig down in your photo-bag and come up with a hunt picture? We'd be happy to trade you one of the illustrated Bolo fishing lures for one. Only requirement is that you be a member of the Brotherhood, a member of the family or, of course, a retired member. Send the photograph, and a few words as to what it's about to:

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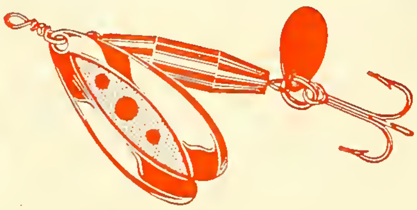
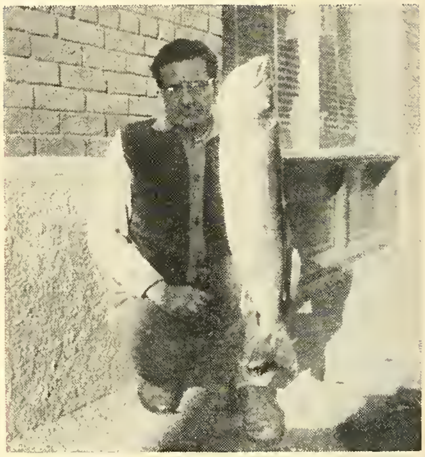
Please mention your Local number.



Ice Fishing

Shades of the fast-approaching ice-fishing season. Here's a look-see at Brother Charles Le Duc of Cobourg, Ontario, a member of Local 1071 for 30 years with a lake trout (Machinaw) he eased through a hole in the ice at Lake Simcoe near Pefferlaw. This one weighed 12 pounds and took 25 minutes to bring topside. He caught an 11 pounder soon after.



Brother Le Duc with 12-pound lake trout.

Whitetail Weigh-In

Brother Robert Bulloch of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a member of Local 1865, throws some coals on a hot controversy, namely: "Which are the larger deer, the whitetail of the east and midwest or the mule deer of the west?" He writes:

"I would like all brothers to know, Fred, that the largest whitetail deer in the U.S. come from Minnesota, including the largest on record, a 400 pounder. Bucks here over 200 lbs. are quite common and I enclose a photo of 'yours truly' with one that featured 17 points and weighed 261 pounds. I was 5th or 6th down on list that year with three larger Minnesota whitetail over 300 lbs. I feel the whitetail is the larger of the species."

Anyone want to throw a little more coal on this fire?

Continued on Page 32

Bob Bulloch shown with 17 point, 261 pound whitetail deer, found in Minnesota.

Continued from Page 10

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	MICHIGAN	
19	Detroit	50.00(a)
116	Bay City	1.00(a)
297	Kalamazoo	81.00(a)
334	Saginaw	50.00(a)
335	Grand Rapids	22.00(a)
337	Detroit	20.00(a)
674	Mt. Clemens	1.00(a)
998	Royal Oak	2.00(a)
1033	Muskegon	20.00(a)
1191	Lansing	20.00(a)
1301	Monroe	310.00(a)
1461	Traverse City	12.00(a)
1615	Grand Rapids	10.00(a)
1654	Midland	20.00(a)
2026	Coldwater	10.00(a)
2265	Detroit	80.00(a)
2585	Saginaw	4.00(a)
	MINNESOTA	
596	St. Paul	6.00(a)
617	Alexandria	14.00
766	Albert Lea	5.00
851	Anoka	2.00(a)
	MISSISSIPPI	
2352	Corinth	10.00
	MISSOURI	
47	St. Louis	104.00
73	St. Louis	36.00
110	St. Joseph	16.00(a)
602	St. Louis	3.00
978	Springfield	10.00(a)*
1925	Columbia	10.00(a)
2030	St. Genevieve	18.00(a)
2057	Kirksville	10.00
	MONTANA	
286	Great Falls	10.00(a)
1172	Billings	4.00(a)
2685	Missoula	34.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
921	Portsmouth	20.00(a)
1031	Dover	3.00(a)
2276	Berlin	20.00(a)
	NEW JERSEY	
121	Vineland	76.00
299	Union City	20.00(a)
325	Paterson	14.00(a)
383	Bayonne	20.00(a)
455	Somerville	60.00(a)
486	Bayonne	35.00
542	Salem	7.00(a)
715	Elizabeth	121.00
781	Princeton	19.50(a)
842	Pleasantville	20.00(a)
2250	Red Bank	15.00(a)
	NEW MEXICO	
1319	Albuquerque	20.00(a)
	NEW YORK	
99	Cohoes	8.00(a)
146	Schenectady	62.00(a)
203	Poughkeepsie	5.00(a)
229	Glens Falls	40.00(a)
240	E. Rochester	1.00(a)
251	Kingston	20.00
298	New York	561.00(a)
322	Niagara Falls	30.00(a)
353	New York	34.00(a)
357	Islip	11.00(a)
447	Ossining	74.00(a)
488	New York	40.00(a)
493	Mount Vernon	16.00(a)
516	Lindenhurst	20.00(a)
543	Mamaroneck	42.00
603	Ithaca	30.00
689	Dunkirk	5.00(a)
729	Liberty	30.00

L.U.	City and State	Amount
791	New York	32.00(a)
808	New York	53.00
950	New York	60.00(a)
964	Rockland Co.	60.00(a)
1015	Saratoga Springs	5.00
1042	Plattsburgh	110.15(a)
1134	Mount Kisco	80.00(a)
1135	Port Jefferson	10.00(a)
1162	College Point, L.I.	25.00(a)
1175	Kingston	20.00(a)
1377	Buffalo	20.00(a)
1456	New York	51.00(a)
1575	Endicott	2.00(a)
1657	New York	59.00
1704	Carmel Kent	10.00(a)
1921	Hempstead	180.00(a)
1978	Buffalo	14.00(a)
2100	Amityville	20.00
2163	New York	10.00(a)
2236	New York	15.00
2407	Rochester	25.00
2669	W. Islip	27.00
2765	Nassau Co.	20.00(a)
	NORTH CAROLINA	
1492	Hendersonville	5.00(a)
2230	Greensboro	40.00(a)
	NORTH DAKOTA	
1176	Fargo	25.00(a)
	OHIO	
29	Cincinnati	100.00
104	Dayton	20.00
105	Cleveland	18.00(a)
248	Toledo	10.00(a)
372	Lima	52.00(a)
437	Portsmouth	20.00(a)
639	Akron	8.00(a)
650	Pomeroy	20.00(a)
716	Zanesville	9.00
854	Madisonville	40.00(a)
1108	Cleveland	20.00(a)
1111	Ironton	5.00
1180	Cleveland	15.00
1359	Toledo	12.00(a)
1365	Cleveland	10.00
1393	Toledo	42.00(a)
1602	Cincinnati	5.00(a)
1629	Ashtabula	20.00(a)
1720	Athens	4.00(a)
2159	Cleveland	14.00(a)
2180	Defiance	9.50(a)
2248	Piqua	14.00(a)
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	60.00(a)*
763	Enid	20.00
943	Tulsa	80.00*
986	McAlester	11.00(a)*
1028	Ardmore	10.00*
1060	Norman	26.00(a)*
1072	Muskogee	50.00(a)*
1399	Okmulgee	10.00*
1585	Lawton	10.00*
1659	Bartlesville	18.00*
1686	Stillwater	20.00*
2008	Ponco City	10.00*
2013	Ada	10.00*
2201	Durant	10.00*
	OREGON	
190	Klamath Falls	20.00(a)
1157	Lebanon	21.00
1388	Oregon City	10.00(a)
1857	Portland	25.00(a)
2181	Corvallis	12.00(a)
2416	Portland	5.00(a)
2714	Dallas	50.00
2835	Independence	7.00
2942	Albany	11.00

L.U.	City and State	Amount
	PENNSYLVANIA	
8	Philadelphia	10.00(a)
59	Lancaster	3.00(a)
122	Philadelphia	122.00(a)
124	Bradford	20.00(a)
191	York	75.00(a)
228	Pottsville	11.00(a)
261	Scranton	100.00
268	Sharon	15.00
287	Harrisburg	72.00(a)
321	Connellsville	19.00(a)
368	Allentown	10.00(a)
401	Pittston	20.00(a)
422	New Brighton	10.00(a)
465	Ardmore	20.00(a)
556	Meadville	6.00
677	Lebanon	10.00(a)
691	Williamsport	19.00(a)
838	Sunbury	515.00(a)
900	Altoona	20.00(a)
1000	Greenville	12.00
1285	Allentown	7.00(a)
1562	N. Wales	9.00(a)
1595	Conshohocken	95.00(a)
1856	Philadelphia	40.00(a)
	SOUTH DAKOTA	
783	Sioux Falls	2.00(a)
	TENNESSEE	
507	Nashville	1.00(a)
1357	Memphis	7.00(a)
2082	Kingsport	45.00
2473	Bristol	20.00(a)
	TEXAS	
198	Dallas	100.00(a)
213	Houston	86.00(a)
753	Beaumont	42.00(a)*
1276	Dallas	10.00*
1634	Big Spring	2.00(a)
1822	Fort Worth	14.00(a)
1884	Lubbock	7.00(a)
	VERMONT	
590	Rutland	6.00(a)
	VIRGINIA	
303	Portsmouth	17.00
319	Roanoke	40.00(a)
331	Norfolk	13.00(a)
1665	Alexandria	1.00(a)
2070	Roanoke	10.00(a)
	WASHINGTON	
98	Spokane	3.00(a)
317	Aberdeen	10.00(a)
338	Seattle	40.00(a)
562	Everett	13.00(a)
870	Spokane	12.00
1289	Seattle	6.00(a)
1532	Anacortes	10.00(a)
1597	Bremerton	15.00
1715	Vancouver	22.00(a)
2403	Richland	2.00(a)
2519	Seattle	10.00
	WEST VIRGINIA	
128	St. Albans	5.00(a)
428	Fairmont	24.00(a)
1228	Bluefield	6.00(a)
1574	Weirton	15.00(a)
2427	W. Sulphur Spring	5.00(a)
	WISCONSIN	
161	Kenosha	9.50
252	Oshkosh	8.00(a)
264	Milwaukee	44.00(a)
290	Lake Geneva	10.00(a)
755	Superior	8.00
955	Appleton	20.00
1573	W. Allis	10.00

Continued on page 32

CLIC Report

Continued from Page 31

L.U.	City and State	Amount
1709	Ashland	17.00(a)
1733	Marshfield	1.00(a)
1919	Stevens Point	20.00(a)
2334	Baraboo	4.00(a)
2898	Glidden	10.00(a)
	WYOMING	
659	Rawlins	11.00(a)
1384	Sheridan	2.00(a)
TOTAL		$11,157.22

* Includes contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these convetion contributions were only monies received from the local unions.

(a) In addition to monies previously contributed to the 1970 "CLIC" program.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

Continued from Page 30

■ Hornet's Nest

A past column item which tabbed "Jud" (Brother W. E. Blackburn's dog) as best cooner in Ohio has stirred up somewhat of a hornet's nest. But I daresay it might well have been so, and if there's one coon hunter who can debate the point it's Brother Blackburn himself. He says he will be happy to discuss the issue with any coon hunter who so desires. His address is 1042 Kenwick Road, Columbus, Ohio 43209.

■ Elk Hunting Tips

Charles T. Knox has been a member of Local 1235 for 28 years and has downed a like number of elk in this time. It's no great wonder for he's been an avid hunter for as long as he can remember. In the elk department the ratio is 25 bulls, 3 cows, but he's got his share of other big game in North America: Deer, bear, antelope, moose, caribou, goat and sheep.

In a past article we mentioned that elk are usually killed at distances over 150 yards. Brother Knox says not the case, at least with him. He recalls that 24 of the elk he downed were less than 60 yards, 4 at approximately 15 yards, one at eight yards, all measured "one step to the yard."

Charles Knox displays trophy head from bull elk he stalked for three hours and nailed at 25 yards.

He concludes that elk hunting takes a world of patience and says:

"You may have to stand for hours without moving; it beats trying to chase them out of the timber and in doing so, ofttimes chase them out of the country. By stalking elk most likely what you'll get is a running shot at the animal which I don't like. I've only shot at, and downed, three of my elk on the run.

"Time after time, I've killed elk and the rest of the herd would not leave the area. But we don't yell at a buddy across the canyon, nor do a lot of loud talking while dressing out the animal. I'm fussy about my clothing while hunting, soft fabric is a must. The elk are going to hear you, regardless of what you do, but as long as the sound is natural, like another animal, it's OK. I've watched elk feeding, noted them stop and assume an attentive attitude although I couldn't hear a sound. Sometimes I'd wait as much as a half hour before they would start to feed again. An adult elk is an extremely alert animal, magnificent and immense—and they couldn't get that way by being stupid.

* * *

Practice rules of safety when hunting or fishing.

TRUE TEMPER FG16
TRUE TEMPER FINEST QUALITY
TRUE TEMPER SOLID FIBERGLASS HANDLE
TRUE TEMPER ROCKET PAT. A16R
TRUE TEMPER FINEST QUALITY
ROCKET

Steel or fiberglass, they pack their own punch.

With True Temper engineering, the hammers do the work. Our fiberglass-handled model gives more flex action to your swing. More drive to each stroke.

Our tubular steel-handled model is strong. Yet lightweight. It puts the power at impact.

To help you team the right hammer with the right job, both models come in a variety of weight, shape and claw designs. With a cushioned grip so your hand won't slip—even with a glove on.

Either way you get the point home easier.

Fiberglass-Handled Hammer. 16 ounces (#FG16)

Steel-Handled Rocket Hammer. 16 ounces (#A16R)

"You'll be glad you bought the best!"

TRUE TEMPER
A MEMBER COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY LUDLUM INDUSTRIES

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

The Old Deep Subject

"Do you know Art?"
"Art who?"
"Art Tesian?"
"Certainly! I know Art Tesian well!"
—John Freeman, L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Time to Reconsider

The housewife, ready to prepare her Christmas turkey, discovered she was out of thyme seasoning for the dressing. She called her neighbor and asked if she had a little thyme. Soon the neighbor arrived, sat down and started to talk. Finally the woman asked about the thyme. "Oh, I misunderstood you," said the neighbor. "I thought you wanted a little of my TIME!"—Mrs. Martin Skelson, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N.Y.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

A Cutting Remark

The featured speaker at the banquet arose and said: "I will make my remarks brief tonight. I have discontinued long speeches on account of my throat. Several in previous audiences have threatened to cut it!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

The Generosity of Youth

After all is said and done, nobody can criticize today's youngsters as being ungenerous in helping to solve the world's problems. They're perfectly willing to give us the full benefit of their inexperience!

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

The Narrow Viewpoint

The husband was trying to get his wife "interested in things." "What do you think of Red China?" he challenged her.

"I don't think I'd like it," she replied, "but dark red with a white tablecloth might not be bad."

REGISTER AND VOTE

Not Well Groomed!

Minister at a hippie wedding: Now . . . whichever one of you is the groom may kiss the bride!

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

A Shocking Condition

Friend: Your wife really has a magnetic personality!

Husband: Why not? Everything she has on is charged!

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady of Niger
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.
  They returned from a ride
  With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Slicing It Thin

Kids today say they're not taking any baloney from the older generation. Food, clothes, cars, shelter, allowances . . . yes! But no baloney!

WORK SAFELY—ACCIDENTS HURT

Constantly Worsening

Teacher: "Not only is he the most unruly kid in school, but the worst part is: he has a perfect attendance record!"—Jacob Willis, St. Louis.

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Taking Their Cut!

Looking at his bill after a stay in the hospital, the patient said: "Now I know why all those people in the operating room wore masks!"

R U GOIN 2 D UNION MEETING?

Hardly Noticed

Customer: I heard you fired that slow-motion clerk. Do you have anybody in mind for the vacancy?

Manager: Nope . . . he didn't leave any vacancy.

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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(1) KENOSHA, WISC.—Three 50-year members and eleven 25-year veterans were honored at a recent Local 161 banquet. Shown here receiving his 50-year service pin is Axel Anderson, (center), with (from left) Ben Yantorni; Dean Servais, program chairman; International Representative Robert Strenger; and Fred Podella, business rep. of Local 161. Also honored for 50 years of service were Gilbert Fechner and Eligio Bianchi, not present.

(2) Local 161 members honored for 25 years of service were (from lfet): seated —Walter Sauer, Michael Sacco, and William Hartman; standing—Clarence Axelson, Earl Nehls, Ignatius Gorecki, Leslie Yunk, and Henry Lubecki. Not present were 25-year honorees Leo Haley, Albert Omdahl, and Anthony Pfarr.

(3) BOISE, IDAHO—Local 635 honored its veteran members and past officers on July 27. Shown at the pin presentation are, from left: Walt Mall, president, awarding the 50-year pin to Omar Boardman; Tom Myers, who received a 25 year pin; former Recording Secretary John Backes; Noel Krigbaum, 25 year pin; Past President Darrel Dorman; Past President Kyle Wilmeth; and Claude Oakes, 25 year pin. Also honored, but not shown, were past presidents Hugh Archer and Steve Thomas.

(4) DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE—Veteran members of Local 1031 were honored recently at the union's 1970 annual banquet. Shown, seated, are from left: Charles J. Gannon, a member for nearly 50 years and recently-retired U.S. Department of Labor—N.H. state supervisor of apprenticeship and training; Rolphe Richardson, 30 years; John P. Murray, 30 years; Lawrence French, 25 years; and Perley E. Wiggin, a charter member with

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more than 50 years of service in this local and one who attends virtually every union meeting. Standing are: Local 1031 President Ernest E. Stevens; United Brotherhood Regional Representative Richard Griffin; Bus. Rep. Moulton R. Jones; Sinclair Janelle, vice president of the local's apprenticeship and training school; and Roswell Gaunya, former vice president and committee member for the banquet. Two other members, not shown, earned their 30-year pins. They are James P. Dean, financial secretary-treasurer, and member Ralph Lingardi.

(5) SEATTLE, WASH.—On June 7 Local 1289 honored its members with 25 years of service. Shown, from left, are: Front row—Harold Briggs, William Willers, William Ingersoll, Henry Henton, Horace Briggs, Ben Hartl, Ashjorn Brandso, Clifford Rosand, John Patrick. Standing—Richard Manson, Harold Fithen, Fred Teager, Andrew Kvilhang, Ellsworth Ollom, John Serrett, Jean Kellie, George Ongman, and Fred Huss.

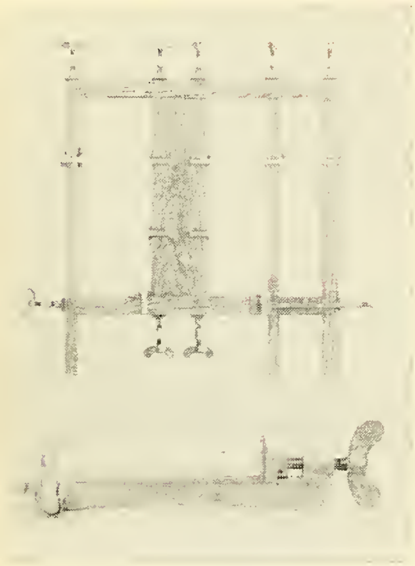
(6) Others honored for their 25 years of service by Seattle Local 1289 were: Front—Arthur Domholt, Everett Hising, Harold Brakken, Oscar Kaupang, Charles Updegraff, Ted Bode, Hans M. Busk, Edward Cross, T. B. Barnett. Standing—E. N. Brown, Stanley Carlson, Jack Ness, Bob Howard, Fred Dezso, Bradley Robey, Emil Krieg, Randall Olson, Joseph Mraz, and Tom Markley.

(7) EAST ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A 50-year pin was presented to Richard Nelson at a recent banquet held in his honor by Local 240. Shown at the presentation ceremony are, from left: Ronald Pettengill, bus. agent, Rochester District Council; Daniel Kailburn, Local 240 treasurer; Ralph Brye, past president and bus. agent of the Rochester Council; honoree Richard Nelson; Local 240 Vice President Kenneth Henning; Bus. Agent and District Council President John Griffith; Edward Kohl, recording secy. and financial secy. of Local 240; and Local 240 President John Collins.

(8) EAST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—At the June 5 meeting of Local 1497, several 25-year membership pins were presented by Gordon A. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters. Shown here (in alphabetical order) are: William R. Anderson, A. E. Bennett, Jay Bryant, Alfredo DeLaPaz, Vernon V. Frazier, Carl S. Hassel, Robert Kazarian, Candelario Lira, L. D. Mabey, Ernest J. Marot, Cliff Maxwell, Jr., Gregoria Montanez, Richard Plumleight, June W. Roland, Samuel Sinner, Dominic Taranto, George W. Wood, Foy M. Fulks, Sam Gilbert, J. M. Penn, and Joe S. Tackett. Not shown, but having earned their 25-year pins are these Local 1497 members: Don W. Allison, Henry H. Arp, Kenneth R. Brazier, William H. Brocker, Melroy V. Brook, Oscar Cordero, James J. English, Melvin C. Fossum, William Z. Frame, Alton H. Glover, Floyd B. Hill, Dean G. Kishpaugh, Frank C. Kunzweiler, Vernon L. Lee, Oscar L. Peterson, Phil E. Ruiz, Buford J. Stoltz, John A. Thompson, Silas White, Gerald Wooden, John J. Barr, James H. Danner, Noel S. Hall, Otto W. Haller, Ernest M. Larrazola, Julian Marquez, Joseph T. Tulyea, and H. W. Windscheffel.

8

WOOD CLAMP



A short woodworking clamp has been developed for long work by a member of Local 721, Van Nuys, California. The Universal Clamp has been found to be a welcome tool for use in cabinet shop gluing operations.

The device, invented by Harry Van Gelder, completely replaces most heavy pipe clamps. It fastens securely on the work yet loosens instantly with a light tap. It prevents the bowing of long rails, and adds little weight while moving clamped frames from the work area. Gripping jaws are available for material from ¾ to 1⅝-inch, including dimension lumber. The Universal Clamp sells for $5.95, weighs about 1½ lb, and measures 14-inches in length. The tools, as well as special clamp cadies, are available from Universal Clamp Corp., 6905 Cedros Avenue, Van Nuys, California 91405.

WATER LEVEL

Water-Level simplifies yard-grading, fence-building and many other home and commercial jobs requiring the establishment of accurate level points, sides or surfaces. Two clear plastic tubes with shut-off valve and breather caps—attaches to any garden hose and operates on the principle and basic law of nature "that water seeks its own level." Can be used indoors, outdoors and around corners. Easy, simple to use. $4.49 Postpaid. Mayes Brothers Tool Mfg. Company, P.O. Box 502, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601.

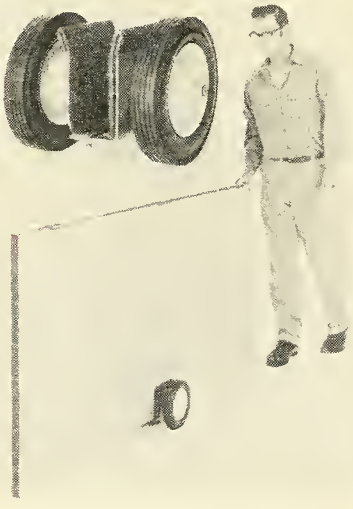
■ DOOR DOLLY

A "Patent Applied For" has been issued for a new product introduced to the trades by Brother Ted Schaefer.

The Lil' Doll is primarily used for one man to transport material from the truck or storage area to the point of installation. It is adjustable up to 2¼ inches to handle doors, toilet partitions, plywood sheets, counter tops, drywall, or any similar material too heavy for one man to carry.

Lil' Doll is designed so that the tradesman can transport and work on materials without ever lifting more than half of it's weight or removing it from the carriage. When left unattended, the material will remain in an upright position, due to a low center of gravity. Large 8-inch ball bearing wheels allows rolling over electric cords, scrap wood or other debris found at the job site, with ease.

For further information write: Schaefer Manufacturing Co., 3022 West Scott Avenue, McHenry, Illinois 60050.



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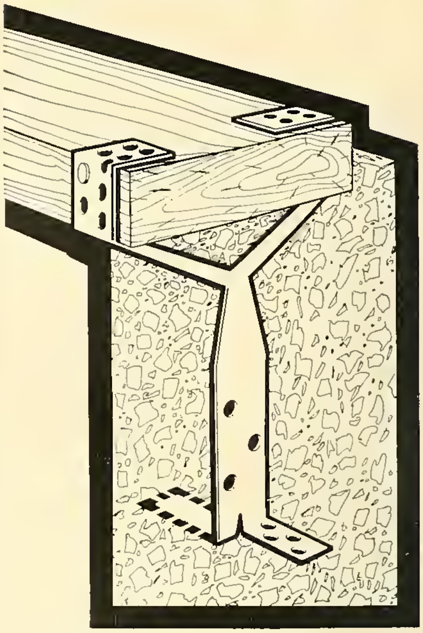
PLEASE NOTE

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

WOOD-TO-MASONRY CLIP



The "Anchor Clip" has been developed to secure wood to masonry. It can be used for: concrete, brick or block installation; sill anchorage to masonry or concrete walls; end anchorage for joists; securing trusses or rafters to masonry.

Shipped flat, "Anchor Clips" can be shaped to job specifications. In addition, nailing arms can be bent out of the way to permit panels to be slid on the wall. "Anchor Clips" have received FHA acceptance. For information, write Panel-Clip Company, Box 423AR, Farmington, Michigan 48024.

CAP WITH FACE SHIELD

A new protective face shield is now an optional feature of the Jackson Bump Cap. The visor is of sturdy transparent plastic (crystal clear or tinted green), and swings easily up and down. It is 4½ inches deep, .040 inch thick, and reaches from ear to ear, to protect the top of the face. It is attached to the cap with snaps, to permit easy removal or replacement.

The lightweight cap itself offers excellent protection against the kind of painful head bumps and scrapes that cause lost time and severe discomfort. It is made in five different colors and has a fully adjustable suspension.

The Bump Cap is made by Jackson Products, 5523 Nine Mile Road, Warren, Michigan 48091.

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK, N.J.
Lasecki, Edward J.

L.U. NO. 21
CHICAGO, ILL.
Hanson, Jacob
Leo, Leonard

L.U. NO. 22
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Allen, C. E.
Breslin, Charles
Carlyon, Robert
Cole, Murray W.
Dougherty, J.
Galbraith, Frank
Hart, Jess
Hauge, Palmer
Hiett, George C.
Hill, Edward R.
Jonasson, Jonas
Leen, Paul K.
Muscianese, Louis
Pomeroy, A. W.
Pries, Carl
Reeves, Kenneth J.
Robinson, Charles
Schmidt, John J.
Smith, John B.
Sotomayor, Augusto
Stueve, Frank
Tosse, L. J.
Wagner, R.

L.U. NO. 27
TORONTO, ONT.
Baldry, Joseph
Donnelly, David O.
Dus, Dino
Garland, W. J.
Hobbs, Wallace J.
Hutton, Stephen O.
Mannion, Dennis
Mullin, Frank S.
Norris, John
Rusnell, Fred
Warwick, William

L.U. NO. 31
TRENTON, N.J.
Hunt, William
Larkin, Joseph
McDade, James

L.U. NO. 34
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Barnes, Walter
Carlson, David A.
Cockerham, Jimmie L.
Drennan, Gerald O.
Johansen, Johan R.
Johnson, John A.
Newsham, George
Perrin, George
Sequest, Carl A.

L.U. NO. 37
SHAMOKIN, PA.
Hendrickson, Charles
Leran, Adam

L.U. NO. 40
BOSTON, MASS.
Larson, Birger
MacMurray, Peter J.
Stickney, Perley

L.U. NO. 50
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Pyle, T. L.
Talbott, S. E.

L.U. NO. 51
BOSTON, MASS.
Banks, Edwin
Lund, George

L.U. NO. 53
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
Cowan, Harry
Fernandez, Anthony
Wells, August

L.U. NO. 64
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Boston, Charles
Garrett, O. H.
Plummer, Kenneth
Williams, Dallas
Young, Tom

L.U. NO. 69
CANTON, OHIO
Jury, Don
Keck, James
Kiko, Russell
Oneacre, Julius
Schrader, Homer
Unger, Andy

L.U. NO. 80
CHICAGO, ILL.
Anderson, Carl A.
Auxier, William
Larson, Oscar H.
Noah, Joseph B.
Peterson, Otto V.
Reiche, Albert G.
Sharman, Stanley
Strissel, Walter F.

L.U. NO. 100
MUSKEGON, MICH.
Paulson, Clive V.
Towery, Sidney

L.U. NO. 101
BALTIMORE, MD.
Hensley, Ralph H.

L.U. NO. 106
DES MOINES, IOWA
Brewster, Ed
Bushong, Paul
Fath, Robert
Howard, George
Jenkens, W. C.
Jennings, Emmett
Lasell, Harold
Polson, Maynard
Rush, Ray
Severs, S. D.
Sharp, Rex
Smith, Clarence
Warren, Howard

L.U. NO. 129
HAZLETON, PA.
McGee, Daniel T.

L.U. NO. 141
CHICAGO, ILL.
Bergman, Alrick
Gustafson, Carl B.
Johnson, Albert C.
Kovacs, Joseph
Patrick, James
Sienkiewicz, Albert
Wattman, Edward

L.U. NO. 144
MACON, GA.
Tyler, Robert J.

L.U. NO. 180
VALLEJO, CAL.
Heppard, D. N.
Nelson, Oscar
Roberson, James
Webber, E. E.

L.U. NO. 181
CHICAGO, ILL.
Anderson, W. Theodore
Leaf, Erick
Nielsen, Thomas

L.U. NO. 188
YONKERS, N.Y.
Airlie, Robert F.

L.U. NO. 201
WICHITA, KANSAS
Baker, Daniel L.

L.U. NO. 206
NEWCASTLE, PA.
Kemp, Wayne R.

L.U. NO. 226
PORTLAND, ORE.
Jahnke, Edwin T.
Nelson, Samuel M.
Portwood, H. D.
Rickert, Garfield A.
Wabs, Walter A.

L.U. NO. 246
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Erhardt, Karl
Heinlein, Peter

L.U. NO. 257
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Johnson, Justus
Nelson, Arthur J.
Olson, Charles
Thompson, Jack

L.U. NO. 264
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Armitage, Charles
Barbour, Elijah
Derler, Albert
Mandelbaum, Theodore
Niemoth, Albert
Sarow, Ben

L.U. NO. 266
STOCKTON, CAL.
Frank, John
Gossman, Henry
Meyer, Earl
Pfannenstiel, Mike
Ross, James P.
Saccone, Leo

L.U. NO. 275
NEWTON, MASS.
Knell, Walter

L.U. NO. 278
WATERTOWN, N.Y.
Cain, Lewis W.
Nye, Ralph M.

L.U. NO. 283
AUGUSTA, GA.
Otts, Lucion E.
Tew, Robert L.

L.U. NO. 287
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Krehling, Daniel, Sr.
Kyle, Joseph R.

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Anstey, A. H.

L.U. NO. 340
HAGERSTOWN, MD.
Perry, Paul C.

L.U. NO. 366
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Anderson, William B.
Stadelman, Alphonse

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Cozwith, Abraham

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ALEXANDRIA, LA.
Gauthier, E. J.
Grant, Henry U.

L.U. NO. 412
SAYVILLE, N.Y.
Steenland, William, Sr.

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NEW ALBANY, IND.
Swift, Gene

L.U. NO. 470
TACOMA, WASH.
Bailey, James
Brandfas, William
Gonter, John G.
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Snodgrass, David
Wise, Forest G.

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Iderstine, B. P.
Jensen, Merlin
Nordstrom, Gus
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Shalkowski, Alex
Soldavini, George J.
Spangler, Louis
Starr, Stering C.

L.U. NO. 491
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Schriner, Lewis

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Carter, Ira A.
Cathy, William R.
Cook, William M.
Elliott, Andrew C.
Freeman, Samuel
Hale, Cordell
Heath, Levi L.
Hoyal, William E.
Huggins, N. L.
King, Robert D.
Pepper, Laverne P.
Rose, Clophes R.
Taylor, M. C.
Taylor, Robert A.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Cotnoir, Isadore
Gumbinger, Ralph
Nutt, Charles M.
Olensen, Ole
Smith, Ralph

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Vogt, Seigfield

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Harris, Baxter
Penney, Hedley

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
Lolmaugh, Lowell

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Born, George
Gruber, John
Hawks, James
Kirst, Frederick
Markee, Arthur

L.U. NO. 743
BAKERSFIELD, CAL.
Collins, Willie
Hall, A. L.
Scherfenberg, W. F.
West, Jess J.
Wilson, T. B.

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Brown, Roy
Oatis, Charles
Preston, Riley
Skiles, Albert

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Habeck, Arthur
Hardrath, Edward B.

L.U. NO. 916
AURORA, ILL.
Stadel, Arthur F.

L.U. NO. 925
SALINAS, CAL.
Bradshaw, Elmer
Myers, Cline

L.U. NO. 956
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Lonks, Edward

L.U. NO. 982
DETROIT, MICH.
Hayes, John L.
Johnson, Ewald

L.U. NO. 1031
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L.U. NO. 1035
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Beekes, John W.

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EUREKA, CAL.
Adams, Joe
Newborn, Robert

L.U. NO. 1138
TOLEDO, OHIO
Bacon, LeRoy
Heaton, William
VanHorn, Glen

L.U. NO. 1149
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Desavedo, Leslie
Hanning, Ray, Sr.
Jackson, P. P.
Lyman, George

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COLLEGE PNT., L.I., N.Y.
Melanson, Fred

L.U. NO. 1235
MODESTO, CAL.
Hutchings, Alton D.

L.U. NO. 1266
AUSTIN, TEX.
Bruce, A. G.
Carroll, Roy
Lerche, Alvin

L.U. NO. 1289
SEATTLE, WASH.
Davick, Andre N.
Davis, George R.
Newman, George M.
Shoesmith, Clyde E.

L.U. NO. 1367
CHICAGO, ILL.
Budney, Victor
Hansen, Ingvald
Lea, Fredrik

L.U. NO. 1423
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
Dennis, Robert L.

L.U. NO. 1453
COSTA MESA, CAL.
Fink, C. Y.
McCarthy, James E.
Parish, Rolla O.
Ross, Thomas A.
Spaulding, Milton C.
Towle, John W.
Williams, James A.

L.U. NO. 1483
PATCHOQUE, N.Y.
Case, Halsey
DeNoble, Anthony
Kiwisild, John E.
Knittel, Samuel

L.U. NO. 1598
VICTORIA, B.C.
Davidson, Charles R.
McClure, Allen F.

L.U. NO. 1599
REDDING, CAL.
Stump, Harry A
Torkelson, Oscar R.

L.U. NO. 1613
NEWARK, N.J.
Accardi, Joseph
Avallone, Michael
Bellofatto, Ralph
Bucco, Febbo
Guarino, Nicola
Lombardi, Nicodemis

L.U. NO. 1665
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Ingle, Fred P.
Tepper, Martin S.
York, William C.

L.U. NO. 1667
BILOXI, MISS.
Melerine, Emile

L.U. NO. 1785
FORT LEE, N.J.
Kipp, George
Meighan, Thomas

L.U. NO. 1822
FORT WORTH, TEX.
Inglis, Luther
Lusk, Charles D.

L.U. NO. 1837
BABYLON, N.Y.
Brush, John
MacGilvary, Thomas

L.U. NO. 1846
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Allen, Thomas H.
Brown, Frederick W.
Duplantis, Oscar J.
Lemoine, Leon J.
Phillips, Leslie
Schumacher, Paul H.

L.U. NO. 1888
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Brereton, Julian
Buffong, Philip
Fieglier, Theodore
Gibbons, Gordon
Nedd, Daniel
Richards, Hezekiah

L.U. NO. 1922
CHICAGO, ILL.
Behn, Henry W.
Brzozowski, Sigmunt
Centa, John
Selwell, Sigmond

L.U. NO. 2012
SEAFORD, DEL.
Stevenson, Leroy

L.U. NO. 2130
HILLSBORO, ORE.
McLain, Ervin
Vickaryous, Wilfred

L.U. NO. 2163
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Crow, Walter
Johnson, Eric

L.U. NO. 2235
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Graves, Richard J.

L.U. NO. 2250
RED BANK, N.J.
Aumack, Chester
Britton, Robert
Bush, Benjamin
Metsger, J. Grant

L.U. NO. 2274
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ansell, Wesley J.
Maddy, John K.

L.U. NO. 2411
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Chandler, William B.

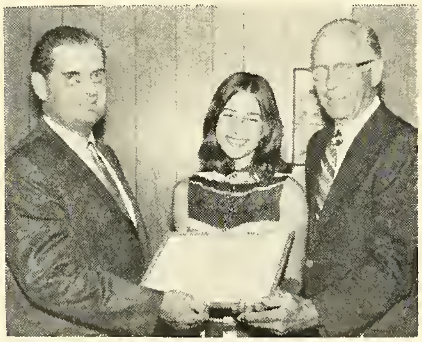
L.U. NO. 2436
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Bacque, John B.
Billiot, Emile
Pertuit, Anthony

L.U. NO. 2894
TWISP, WASH.
Eddy, Emerson

L.U. NO. 3127
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Callender, Torrence

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



SCHOLARSHIP AWARD—Miss Sandra Lynn Ruhl is the recipient of the scholarship award given annually by Local 162, San Mateo, California. The daughter of C. R. Ruhl, Jr., and grandaughter of C. R. Ruhl, Sr., both members of Local 162, will use her award to attend the San Jose School of Nursing. Shown making the presentation are Sam J. Shannon (left), financial secretary and scholarship board member, and U. S. Simonds, Jr. (right), business representative and trustee of Local 162, as well as a former trustee of the San Mateo Junior College District.

LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE—Brother Otto Vix is retiring. He has missed only six meetings since he joined Local 1889, Downers Grove, Illinois, on April 4, 1924. Three of those absences were due to union business. With the aid of his wife Emma, shown with him above, Brother Otto has served as the local's recording secretary since June 5, 1925. During all the past 45 years, he was opposed only once during an election. Through the years his wife has assisted him with the union's mail, typing letters, stencils, running the duplicating machine, and then—on special occasions—cooking and serving refreshments to the members. Brother Otto's long service will be given special recognition at Local 1889's Christmas party, at which time he will be guest of honor, and be presented with a Past Officer's Emblem.

Lakeland News

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida

Raymond E. Clunk, of Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home October 6, 1970.

●

Fred C. Bauer, of Local 618, Skieston, Md., arrived at the Home October 7, 1970.

●

Fred W. Coppard, of Local 2159, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home October 12, 1970.

●

Hoseph Lambert, of Local 94, Providence, R.I., arrived at the Home October 16, 1970.

●

Hugh W. Knox, of Local 1913, San Fernando, Calif., arrived at the Home October 20, 1970.

●

Thos. F. Kubiseski, of Local, Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, arrived at the Home October 27, 1970.

●

Coy Newman, of Local 103, Birmingham, Ala., arrived at the Home October 29, 1970.

●

William R. Yates, of Local 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., died October 5, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Louis Anderson, of Local 62, Chicago, Ill., died October 7, 1970. Burial was in Chicago.

●

Nelson Roeder, of Local 132, Washington, D. C., died October 9, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Walter Hofstede, of Local 1, Chicago, Ill., died October 12, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Herman Bailey, of Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., died while on leave from the Home. He was buried in Memphis, Tenn.

●

Jakob Kleinert, of Local 997 Pottstown, Pa., died October 24, 1970. Burial was at Pottstown.

●

David Jones, of Local 2170, Sacramento, Calif., died October 26, 1970. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Sam Katzman, of Local 73, St. Louis, Mo., withdrew from the Home October 10, 1970.

●

EDITOR'S NOTE: Members are reminded that Christmas cards for members residing at the Lakeland retirement home should address their cards c/o: Carpenters Home, Box 88, Lakeland, Florida.

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Legacies of Long Service

The United Brotherhood joins with members of Local 1785, Fort Lee, N.J., in calling attention to the legacy of more than six decades of service for each of two recently deceased members: Thomas Meighan, last of the local's charter members, died last July 28. Born on June 21, 1884, he was initiated into the Brotherhood on June 23, 1904. George Kipp, who died last June 14, was born June 12, 1888, and was initiated into the Brotherhood on April 7, 1910.

A tribute is also due to the long service of the late C. John Carlson, who was initiated into Local 957, Stillwater, Minnesota, on June 19, 1919, and who held many offices during 51 years of service. He died September 5 at the age of 84.

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In Conclusion

M. A. Hutcheson, *General President*

THE LAMENTABLE PATH OF A LAME DUCK

■ For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century a lame duck Congress will be in session during this month. If history repeats itself, this lame duck session will be long on rhetoric and short on constructive action.

The 45 odd members who will be through when this session ends will not have the same zeal to chalk up a favorable record they undoubtedly had when re-election was uppermost in their minds. Those who were defeated may understandably feel frustrated and embittered. Consequently, this lame duck session may be as unproductive and acrimonious as many previous lame duck sessions have been.

All this is unfortunate, because the nation is in the midst of a very critical situation.

The Administration somehow or other seems to be peering through rose-colored glasses of exceptional magnification. It claims that inflation has been stopped and the economy has been stabilized. The only trouble is that prices continue to go up and unemployment continues to climb.

It claims that crime is gradually being brought under control. The only trouble is that muggings, shootings, burglaries and rapes keep going up.

The low estate of cooperation between the Administration and Congress seems to have eroded even more during this lame duck session.

Certainly this is a poor time for bickering and political maneuvering between the Congress and the White House. The list of unfinished business before the lame duck session is too vital to the welfare of the people for a political version of musical chairs.

National health insurance is long overdue, and the bill introduced by Martha Griffiths of Michigan embodies all the needed features of a first-rate plan. As far as organized labor is concerned, this is a 'must' piece of legislation. However, I fear its chances of passage in the lame duck session are mighty slim.

Another piece of legislation highly important to working people is the Health and Safety Bill. For too many years workers have been subjected to dangerous working conditions and hazards to health because no adequate federal standards prevailed.

The Williams-Daniels bill offers the needed kind of protection, and the current session has an opportunity to distinguish itself by successfully completing its passage.

A host of other legislation dealing with many matters essential to the social and economic health of the nation are hanging fire. Perhaps the lame duck session will surprise us all by getting down to serious business. This will involve nothing more spectacular than forgetting politics for a few weeks and concentrating instead on advancing the best interests of the nation as a whole.

If the lame duck session fails to achieve such efficiency, the burden will be passed on to the 93rd session of Congress, and the challenge to labor will be passed on at the same time, for labor cannot rest until these needed social reforms are achieved. ■

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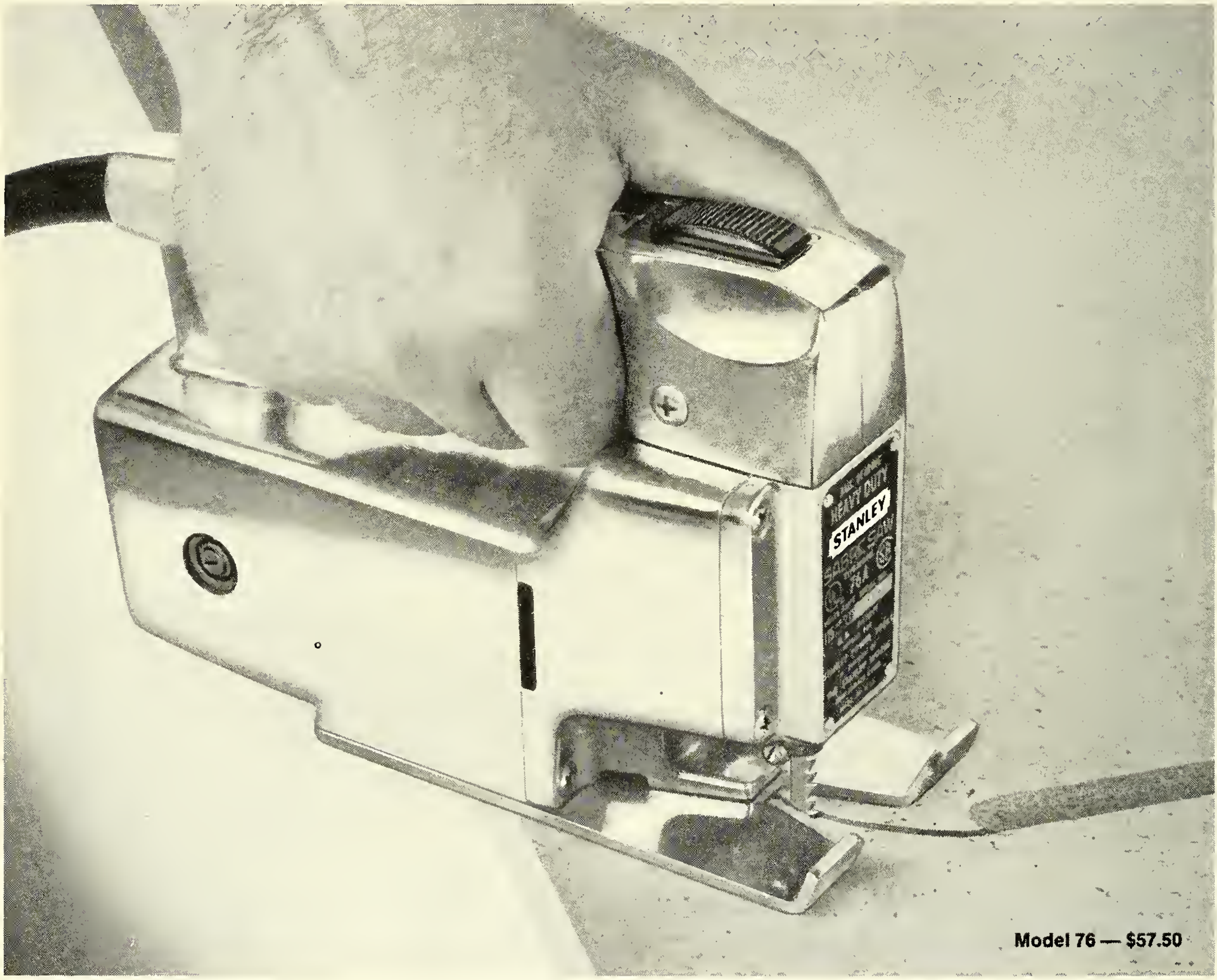

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